BRITAIN'S PREMIER CONSULTS WITH LEADER OF IRISH "REPUBLIC"

London Parley Brings Peace Nearer—Conference to Continue—De Valera Accorded Hearty Reception by Huge Crowds.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George and Eamonn de Valera parleyed for two and a half hours in Downing Street Thursday afternoon. As a result of their preliminary conference the drive for peace between England and Ireland will be intensified.

It is stated by reliable sources that definite proposals were debated at the meeting which cannot be committed to concrete form by Lloyd George until he has again consulted with Sir James Craig.

The talk between the two leaders was conducted behind rigidly closed doors, while 5,000 Irishmen and women massed in Whitehall, sang Republican and old Irish songs. The crowd gave de Valera a tremendous reception when he arrived in a limousine with Commandant Barton and Arthur O'Brien.

In the small room adjoining the Premier's study, the couple talked without being interrupted. Then, mainly because the Premier had to attend an important banquet Thursday night, they adjourned until Friday. After the meeting both parties agreed to hand the press the following statement:

"Lloyd George and de Valera met as arranged at 4.30 Thursday afternoon at 10 Downing Street. They were alone and the conversation lasted until after 7 p.m. A free exchange of views took place and relative positions were defined. The conversations will be resumed on Friday at 11.30 a.m."

Amid cheers and the waving of Sinn Fein flags, de Valera then drove to his headquarters at the Grosvenor Hotel, where he conferred with Griffiths and Stack.

COLONIAL PREMIERS GO FOR A FLIGHT IN R-36.

Photo shows a group waiting their turn to climb the mooring mast and enter the big vessel.

BELFAST SCENE OF PITCHED BATTLE

Elsewhere Throughout Ireland Peace Prevails.

A despatch from London says:—While Lloyd George and de Valera were thrashing out peace matters on Thursday in London, the Ulsterites and Sinn Feiners reopened hostilities in Northern Ireland. They began a pitched battle at Belfast, which became more and more serious as the day wore on.

Margaret Walsh, a young girl, who was wounded in the head, died at six o'clock on Thursday night. District Inspector McConnell and Sergt. Taylor were wounded while answering a riot call in the Short Strand district. The firing in York Street continued for three hours. Tram cars were attacked and alleged Sinn Feiners were dragged from the cars and beaten. Women and children in the east end aided the men in piling stones and loading revolvers, urging the men to "go for the enmy."

Military assistance was called for, but all efforts to quell the disturbances were unsuccessful, despite the fact that motor cars were brought into use.

Outside of Belfast, Ireland is quiet.

Just before 10 o'clock the rioting had spread to the heart of the city, a fierce battle occurring in Royal Avenue and abutting streets. The police fired into the crowds. It is reported that one military officer was shot dead. William Grant, Unionist M.P. from North Belfast, was shot in the chest during the rioting.

The rioting ceased like magic when the curfew rang at 10 o'clock.

DOWNPOUR WELCOMED BY LONDON CROWDS

Three Months' Drought in England Broken by Steady Fall.

A despatch from London says:—After virtually a three months' drought, which scorched grass lands and caused the burning of many acres of furze woods throughout Great Britain, rain fell in various parts of the country and London on Thursday afternoon. The unusual sight was watched by crowds in the city and in the west end. After recovering from their surprise, numbers of persons rushed indoors to spread the news, which brought out other eager watchers.

The heaviest fall occurred in the south of England and Wales where a steady three-hour downpour came just in time to save some of the crops.

Member of Mission to Canada Dies at Sea

A despatch from Paris says:—Professor Lipmann of the Academy of Sciences, who was a member of the French mission which visited Canada recently to thank the Dominion for the part she played in the war, died on board the steamer France as he was returning from America.

King George's Intervention Brings Change

A despatch from London says:—"I have met the Cabinet and reported to King George," said Premier Lloyd George on Thursday evening in referring to his meeting with De Valera. "The King is taking the keenest and closest interest in the proceedings. It is to his intervention that so much is attributable. We owe him a deep debt of gratitude for this, one of the greatest of the services he has rendered to the world.

"There is a remarkable transformation going on. The least that is said on the subject at the present time the better, but there has been a great change."

FANCE AND GERMANY AGREE ON PLAN

Define How Germany's Deliveries Should be Credited.

A despatch from Paris says:—Its work here completed, the German financial delegation, which under the leadership of Herr Guggenheimer, principal assistant to Walther Rathenau, Berlin's Minister of Reconstruction, has been discussing the question of reparation payments in kind with Louis Loucheur, Minister of Liberated Regions, has left Paris for Berlin.

According to information received in a high official quarter, comprehensive accord has been reached on all points at issue between the two Governments. The details of the settlement are not forthcoming, but it is understood a detailed plan was drawn up defining exactly what proportion of the monetary value of Germany's deliveries of housing and other materials should be credited her forthwith on the reparations account.

Originally, Rathenau had asked that French Government pay into the coffers of the Reparation Commission on Berlin's behalf the full market price of the materials delivered.

The preliminary negotiations concluded on Thursday will be followed shortly by another conference between Loucheur and Rathenau at which a final agreement probably will be signed.

Stefannson Plans to Populate the Arctic

A despatch from Walla Walla, Wash., says:—Vilhjalmur Stefansson is organizing a new expedition to the Arctic, which will leave Seattle about August 6, according to a statement made privately Tuesday. This expedition will be for commercial purposes, and, it is supposed, will take colonists into the Arctic Circle.

Stefansson stated that the North would be populated within the next 30 years, and that the development would be rapid.

Allan Crawford of Toronto and E. L. Knight of McMinnisville, Oregon, members of former expeditions, are in Walla Walla in conference with Stefansson, and it is thought that Knight will head the new expedition.

University Expansion.

Tenders for a new Anatomy Building for the University of Toronto will be advertised within a few days. This is the building stipulated by the Rockefeller Foundation as a condition necessary to the granting of the endowment of one million dollars for research in Medicine in the Provincial University. During the recent session of the Legislature there was a good deal of doubt whether the million dollar endowment could be secured, but, recognizing the need for every dollar that can be obtained for the University, the Government gave its promise that the Anatomy Building would at once be proceeded with. On the strength of this promise, the Rockefeller foundation has forwarded the first quarter's instalment of the annual interest of $50,000.

This money is to be used for the furtherance of medical knowledge and for this purpose only. With this additional income, and a new building which has been urgently needed for years, the University of Toronto will be better equipped to produce the best physicians and surgeons that can be had. Because it is a question of the lives of the people of the country no legitimate expense can be spared in providing for medical education.

This Rockefeller endowment puts the Faculty of Medicine of the Provincial University on a satisfactory basis, but other faculties and departments are still struggling to do their work on a totally inadequate revenue. If, at the next session of the Legislature, the Ontario Government adopts the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances, the present deplorable condition of affairs can be remedied and the University of Toronto will be in a position to serve the Province as it should and as it is anxious to do. The present necessity for standing still as far as new developments are concerned is injurious both to the University and to the Province.

Eight Per Cent. Freight Surcharge Fixed

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Board of Railway Commissioners announces that in accordance with the judgment and order of the board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States, from July 15 to July 31, inclusive, will be 14 per cent., and the rate of surcharge of the said traffic will be eight per cent. The rate of surcharge on international passenger business will be based on 14 per cent. exchange.

The man who spends much time in getting even has that much less time to spend in getting ahead.

St. John's, Nfld.—Speaking of the importation of cattle into Newfoundland, Lord Morris, formerly premier of the island, said: "During the last hundred years seven-eighths of the cattle imported into Newfoundland came from Canada. They average about 3,000 head a year."

England Looks for Industrial Revival

A despatch from London says:—The most threatening clouds in the industrial sky have been cleared away, and for the time being there is nothing to prevent progress towards an industrial revival. The last big difficulty was disposed of by the engineers' ballot, which, by a majority of 66,000, accepts the employers' proposed wage cuts. A general resumption of work in the coal pits has taken place, but the miners are already complaining that some coal owners are not paying the minimum wage.

HORSES TO BE SLAIN IN MESOPOTAMIA

Cost of Conveying 30,000 British Army Horses Home is Too Great.

A despatch from London says:—Horse lovers throughout the country have been shocked by Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill's announcement in the House of Commons that 30,000 army horses in Mesopotamia are to be killed, because it is too expensive to bring them home. It was explained that they are mainly heavy draught horses for which there is no local use, and that they had to be fed on imported fodder. The nearest possible markets are India or Egypt, but the difficulties and cost of transportation thence are said to be prohibitive.

Shipping men say it costs £40 to £50 to bring a horse from the East to England, not counting horsemen's wages.

The War Office view is that it is better for the horses to be killed humanely and scientifically than to be left in the hands of natives who would not care for them properly, and no one would suggest turning them adrift in the desert.

WORLD COTTON CROP IS 19,595,000 BALES

United States Leads With 13,366,000—India 2,976,000 Bales.

A despatch from Washington says:—The world cotton crop for the year 1920-21 is placed at 19,595,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, or 478 pounds net, by the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, which based its calculation on the best information available. The Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department, places the world production of commercial cotton at 19,830,000 bales of 500 pounds net, exclusive of linters.

The Department of Agriculture's figures were made up as follows:

United States, 13,366,000 bales; India, 2,976,000; Egypt, 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; Bazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000, and all other countries, 400,000.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B. C.—British Columbia is expecting to ship five thousand carloads of apples containing 3,750,000 boxes in 1921. This quantity will be double the amount of the shipments last year and constitute the largest export the province has ever effected. A partial realization of the development of the British Columbia apple industry may be reached when one takes into consideration that twenty years ago the province was importing this fruit.

Edmonton, Alta.—There is no more ideal ranching country in the Dominion of Canada than that lying along the Keg River and adjacent streams in the Peace River in the belief of Frank Jackson, who owns what is considered the finest ranch in the north country. This is located about half way between Peace River Crossing and Fort Vermillion. He has the inconvenience of having to travel 250 miles for his mail, but states enthusiastically that the beauties of the ranch, the excellency and extent of the pasturage, and the climate of the district are more than ample compensation.

Regina, Sask.—Prizes in several of the cattle show sections at the Regina summer fair will be augmented by a gift from the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, according to announcement. The American Association will also duplicate, dollar for dollar, the prizes won by American shorthorns which may be shown at the Regina Fair this summer.

Winnipeg, Man.—A heavy movement of Poles from the middle Western States into Manitoba is in prospect, according to Vincent A. Danielski, of Chicago, representative of the Union Liberty Company, a $7,000,000 corporation which directs the welfare of the Poles of the United States and settles them on land where they will engage solely in agriculture on 30,000 acres of land in Manitoba. It is the intention to bring to Canada probably 20,000 of these United States Poles. The company will extend its work into Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the movement is expected to be very extensive.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's birth rate for 1920 was 27.47 per thousand as against a death rate of 13.31 per thousand. The marriage rate during the same period was 8.94 per thousand. The province of Quebec has the highest birth and death rates followed by New Brunswick. British Columbia and the prairie provinces have the lowest rate in births and deaths. The totals for the Dominion for the year show 247,219 births, 80,472 marriages, and 119,827 deaths.

Montreal, Que.—"We have fifty million dollars to spend on our port and we want to get pointers on the best way to lay it out, so we came to Montreal," said the mayor of the city of Baltimore who, with four other officials of that city, and port officials of New York and Philadelphia, spent two days investigating the system of operation and facilities existing in the port of Montreal. "The foresight and courage of those originally responsible for the development of this great port was wonderful," he went on, "and as a result Canada possesses a port which, although nearly a thousand miles from the sea is yet amongst the first of world ports."

Fredericton, N. B.—Operations of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are being carried on in the province on an active scale. The company has recently engaged a large number of Canadian drillers for service in the province, and it is intended to considerably extend the scope of the work carried on during the past two years. The present gas field is located in Albert County, and the oil and gas areas to be tested lie in the counties of Albert, Westmorland, and Kent. In addition to drilling operations progress is being made on the systematic development of the oil shale deposits. At Baltimore in Albert county the company is erecting a small retorting plant to be in operation this year. An appropriation of $6,250,000 has been set aside for this and other development work.

Halifax, N. S.—Considerable interest is centred on the report of a gold strike at Oldham, Halifax County, where a serpentine lead of free gold is said to have been discovered. Report has it that with the quartz removed the ore should run from $30 to $40 per ton. About eighty claims have been staked out in the vicinity.

Digby, N. S.—The lobster season has just closed, and it has been a prosperous one for Nova Scotia. The shipment of live lobsters from Yarmouth by steamer totalled 21,486 crates as compared with 16,471 last year. In addition there were 6,744 crates carried to the United States markets direct by United States fishing boats as compared with 4,774 in 1920.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.83¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.80¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.76¼.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50⅛c; No. 3 CW, 47⅜c; extra No. 1 feed, 47c; No. 1 feed, 45¼c; No. 2 feed, 44¾c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81½c; No. 4 CW, 77¾c; rejected, 71½c; feed, 70½c.

All the above in store, Fort 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, nominal, per car lot; No. 2 Spring, nominal; No. 2 Goose wheat, nominal, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

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

Manitoba flour—First pats., $10.50; second pats., $10, Toronto.

Ontario flour—$7.40, bulk seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included; bran, per ton, $23 to $25; shorts, per ton, $23 to $27; good feed flour, $1.60 to $1.75 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $17 to $19; mixed, $8 to $10; straw, car lots, per ton, $10.

Cheese—New, large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23½ to 24½c; triplets, 24½ to 25c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34½ to 35½c; new Stilton, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 30 to 32c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 36 to 38c; cooking, 23 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

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

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 38 to 39c; selects, 41 to 42c; cartons, 43 to 44c.

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

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.

Honey—Old, 60-30-lb. tins, 19 to 20c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 20 to 21c per lb., Ontario comb honey, at $7 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 40c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 58 to 62c; 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, 17 to 19½c; clear bellies, 19½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 16 to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 12¼ to 12¾c; tubs, 12¾ to 13¼c; pails, 13¼ to 13¾c; prints, 15¼ to 15¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.25 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; do, good, $6.75 to $7.25; do. med., $5.25 to $6.75; do, com., $3.75 to $5.25; butcher heifers, choice, $7.25 to $7.75; do, med., $5.75 to $7.25; 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., $7 to $8.50; do, com., $4 to $6.50; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; do, spring, $10.50 to $11; sheep, choice, $4.50 to $5.50; do, good, $4 to $4.50; do, heavy and bucks, $2 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, 11; do, country points, $10; do, f.o.b., $10.25.

Montreal.

Oats—C.W., No. 2, 61½c; CW, No. 3, 58½ to 59c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—bag, 90 lbs., $3 to $3.05. Bran—$25.25. Shorts—$26.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $27.

Cheese finest easterns, 23 to 23¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37½c. Eggs, selected, 42 to 43c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

Good veal, $7; med., $3.50 to $6; grass, $2 to $2.50. Ewes, $2 to $4; lambs, good, $8.50 to $9.50; common, $6 to $8. Hogs, sows and heavies, $6.50 to $7.50.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes