SOUTH IRELAND PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON AUGUST SIXTEENTH

Greenwood Has Authority to Release All Members of Sinn Fein Assembly Who Are Now in Jail on Receipt of Summons to Attend Meeting.

A despatch from Dublin says:—It has been officially announced that the Dail Eireann has been summoned to meet in Dublin, August 16, for the purpose of reviewing Lloyd George's offer and deciding upon a reply.

The attitude of Ulster also will be considered.

The summons will be sent to all Dail members, including those in jail, and it is taken fos granted in Dublin that they will be immediately released, although no formal request for their freedom will be made.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet has already given power to Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to release Dail Eireann members should it seem advisable, and it is understood he will take the receipt in jail of sommons to attend the Dail Eireann as a request for the release of the prisoners.

Many are in English jails and cannot reach Ireland before Sunday or Monday at the earliest.

Sensational stories were published in some English papers on Thursday, stating that Ulster had definitely and finally refused to have anything to do with the peace proposals, and insisted upon retaining her present status. These stories have been officially denied. Ulster has made no decision yet, for the reason that no formal conversations have taken place between representatives of the North and the South, but the informal talks are still going on, and it is believed are progressing favorably.

Sir James Craig returned to Belfast from London Thursday morning and attended the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet, at which all members were present. No statement was given, but it is understood it was occupied with routine matters, such as appointments and plans for the session of Parliament, etc.

It is expected in Belfast that formal proposals soon will be received from Dublin, and it is likely the framing of these will form part of the work of the coming meeting of the Dail Eireann.

Great pressure is being brought on the Belfast leaders both by the Government in London and Belfast business men for a settlement—by the Government, because it is anxious for an Irish peace in view of the general international situation, and by the business men because they have been hard hit by the Southern boycott of Belfast traders and industry.

LOADING AN AERIAL LINER

The British airship R-33 being loaded at Croydon Aerodrome. The vessel is moored to the landing tower by the nose, and goods and passengers are taken up through the tower and enter the airship by means of a gangway.

DROUGHT AND HEAT IN SWITZERLAND THREATENS WATER SUPPLY

A despatch from Berne says:—The long and continued drought and heat in Switzerland is causing the authorities great anxiety. Already in some places the water supply is cut off at certain hours, and although the glaciers are melting at a terrific rate, owing to the scorching sun, and frequently wash away stretches of roads and mountain railway lines, nevertheless, the springs of non-glacier streams and lakes are drying up so much that the Swiss Government has just appointed a special commission of experts to consider what measures must now be taken to safeguard the country's water supply for domestic use and for electrical power. They are studying the best methods of accumulating electric power, which is plentiful now, so that it can be used in the winter.

Hitherto there has been no rainfall beyond showers, and thunderstorms have made matters rather worse because lightning has struck trees and set the forests on fire. One forest in Engadine, at a height of about 7,000 feet, was thus set ablaze, and despite all efforts of the peasantry, most of the trees have been destroyed or injured.

Swamps which have dried up produce peculiar inflammable gases. These gases have been set alight by the sun's rays. Swiss farmers state that, unless the British Dominions and the United States can send enough cereals and fruit, Central Europe will be short of food next winter.

FIRST ITALIAN LINE TO CANADA

Sailings Diverted from Present New York Service.

A despatch from New York says:—Shipping circles here have been informed that the Navigazione Generale Italiana Line has directed part of its ships into a new Italian-Canadian service.

This is said to be the first Italian line that has been established between Italy and Canada. The reason attributed for the move is that Italian navigation lines between the United States and Italy are having great difficulty in finding business for their liners at the present time, due to the enactment of the present United States immigration law.

According to information here, other steamship companies are also occupied on the problem of finding other fields for the surplus Italian population and it is expected that one or two more Italian companies will commence sailing to Canada, diverting their present New York service to that effect.

The funeral of Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor singer, was held in the Royal Church at Naples and attended by a special representative of King Victor Emmanuel.

Canada's Amazing Progress.

An illustration of Canada's growth since Confederation, the larger figure being based on the statistics available up to the end of 1920.

It is probable that the Conference on Limitation of Armaments and Pacific problems will be held at Washington on Armistice Day.

HOOVER IN CHARGE OF RUSSIAN RELIEF

Large Number of Motor Trucks Required for Remote Districts.

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire organization for Russian relief is in the hands of Herbert Hoover.

When Walter L. Brown, European director of the American relief administration, arrives at Riga from London for the purpose of distributing relief in the famine districts of Russia he will find scores of all classes of Russians and people of other nationalities, anxious on one pretext or another to accompany the relief administration's forces into Russia, according to a dispatch from Riga. United States relief headquarters there are being besieged by applicants volunteering to make the trip, some out of mere curiosity, some anxious really to be of assistance and others frankly saying that they are trying to get into Russia to see what has happened to relatives, friends or their property.

Baltic newspapers are printing a number of rumors regarding events in Russia. One is to the effect that Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik minister of War, has been named food dictator, and that heavy reinforcements of troops have been rushed into the famine district to quell the starving masses, who are pictured as beating down the guards, invading cities and eating everything they find. All such rumors are without any sort of confirmation.

In Moscow, according to recent arrivals in Riga, there was no indication of famine. Small numbers of refugees had managed to reach that city, but it was said the Government was attempting to direct the masses into the fruitful regions of Siberia and the Ukraine, instead of permitting them to go to the cities.

Owing to the fact that many villages where starvation prevails are far from the railroads, one of the principal needs in the relief work will be a large number of motor trucks.

"Rainmaker" Hatfield

Chas. M. Hatfield, known as "The Rainmaker," has made good on his contract with the United Agricultural Association of Medicine Hat, to secure an increased precipitation of rain over a certain area.

FIVE MILLIONS MORE PAID BY GERMANY

Placed to Credit of Bank of England by New York Bank.

A despatch from New York says:—Germany has paid another sum out of her balance in New York, on her debt to the allies for reparations. The sum paid amounted to approximately $5,000,000 and it was paid over by the four institutions which hold balances here for the account of the Reichsbank, to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the credit of the Bank of England.

It was established, however, that each of the four banks received orders to make payments of various sizes for the account of Germany and that the total amounted to $5,000,000.

One of the factors in the payment made on Thursday was that it did not disrupt foreign exchange.

University Extension.

At the Conference of British Universities held in July at Oxford a good deal of time and thought was given to the various problems involved in the extension of University education to those people who, from force of circumstances, are unable to attend a university in the regular way. Dr. H. Darnley Naylor of the University of Adelaide, Australia, spoke of the Workers' Educational Association; Dr. M. E. Sadler of Leeds University outlined the work being done there in the promotion of tutorial classes; Dr. R. St. J. Parry, in the course of an address on university extension, said: "The old conception that a university is concerned only with the promotion of education and research within its own walls has yielded to the reiterated appeal from numbers of would-be students whose circumstances make it impossible that they could enter the walls of the university."

The University of Toronto has gone farther than most universities in answering this demand for adult education. Without lowering its standards in the least, it has so far removed the extraneous obstacles that any citizen in any part of the province can obtain an education of university grade without giving up his daily employment. This new plan is at present rather hampered for lack of funds but, should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted at the next session of the Ontario Legislature, the Provincial university will be in a position to develop its extension work so as to reach all parts of the province with its tutorial classes, its extension lectures, and its university evening classes. The desirability of this democratic development is universally admitted.

40 CENTS NEW WAGE AT CHIPPAWA

Night Shift Paid Off—Power Turned on End of November.

A despatch from Toronto says:—Labor on the Chippawa Hydro-electric development is to receive 40c an hour, a 10c reduction, from August 8, according to announcement made on Thursday by the Provincial Hydro Commission to Organizer John A. Flett and representatives of the men. Thirty-five cents an hour was the figure originally contemplated by the commission, but upon Sir Adam Beck's suggestion, it is said, it was finally decided to grant another 5c an hour. Labor on the same class of work on the United States side is receiving 35c an hour.

The general schedule of wages that was decided upon was that agreed to subsequent to the strike of last year, less 10c per hour.

This schedule, it is said, still leaves the Chippawa Hydro men a more generous scale than that in force on similar classes of work elsewhere. With decreased living costs, the commission feels that the new scale will make ample provision for the workers. The commission was unanimous on the scale adopted.

While the new schedule decided upon by the commission has not been formally accepted by the representatives of the men, 4,000 of whom are affected, they are to report back to the men at Chippawa and once more return to the commission, this time with a decision of the men as to its acceptance. Hydro officials anticipate no difficulties, although the men's representatives have presented numerous arguments in opposition to a reduction.

The mass of the workers on the Chippawa are said to appreciate the fact that the commission's 50c-an-hour wage was considerably higher than wages in other projects, and acceptance on their part is expected.

With the night shift all gone, the latest prognostication of the date upon which power will be turned on at Chippawa is the end of November. The race is now with the ice formations, which appear sometimes in mid-December.

Wasted Energy.

"I aim ter keep it goin'."
Ter me says Uncle Alf.
And every night he wound the clock
Upon the mantelshelf.

No mater if his rheumatiz
Was twitchin' in his knee.
At half-past eight he'd mount a chair
And fumble for the key.

For nine long years he wound it
Every night, but what a shock
He got when finally he found out
It was an eight-day clock.

RECEPTION TO NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO BE HELD AT QUEBEC

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Arrangements for the reception of Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, upon his arrival at Quebec and at Ottawa, have been practically completed. Lord Byng will arrive at Quebec on the Empress of France on the night of August 10. He will not land on Canadian soil, however, until between 10.30 and 11 o'clock of the morning of August 11. A salute of nineteen guns will greet him as he leaves the Empress of France and proceeds on the Canadian Government steamer, Lady Grey, to the King's wharf. On the wharf he will be received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the majority of the members of the Dominion Cabinet, members of the Quebec Government, Senators and members of Parliament resident in and around Quebec, and a military guard of honor. After this reception the new Governor-General will be escorted to the Quebec Parliament buildings, where a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet will be held and at that meeting Lord Byng's Commission will be read, he will take the oaths of office and Sir Henry Drayton, as acting Secretary of State, will formally receive the great seal of Canada. Lord Byng will be the guest of honor at a luncheon in the Quebec Parliament buildings and in the evening at a dinner to be given by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. Lord Byng will leave for Ottawa by special train at 11 o'clock and will arrive in the Capital at 2.15 o'clock in the afternoon of August 12th. He will be received at the Central Station by members of the Cabinet, Senators and members of the House of Commons and representatives of the city. He will then proceed to a platform erected in front of the Parliament buildings. There he will receive addresses from the corporation of Ottawa and from the Great War Veterans' Association. After this ceremony he will proceed to Rideau Hall.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.81; No. 2 Northern, $1.78; No. 3 Northern, $1.74; No. 4 wheat, $1.53.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51⅛c; No. 3 CW, 49⅞c; extra No. 1, 49⅜c; No. 1 feed, 48⅞c; No. 2 feed, 47⅞c.

Manitoba barley—No. 2 CW, 68½c; No. 4 CW, 73½c; rejected, 69½c; feed, 68½c.

All above in store, Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 winter, $1.20 to $1.25; No. 3 winter, $1.17 to $1.22; No. 1 commercial, $1.12 to $1.17; No. 2 spring, $1.15 to $1.20; No. 3 spring, $1.12 to $1.17; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 79c, nominal.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 48 to 50c, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 69 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—$6.90 to $7, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

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

Buckwheat—Nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.25.

Millfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto, $27; shorts, per ton, $28; feed flour, $1.70 to $1.85.

Cheese—New, large, 24½ to 25½c; twins, 25 to 26c; triplets, 26 to 26½c; old, large, 33 to 34c; do, twins, 34 to 35c; triplets, 34½ to 35½c; new Stilton, 27 to 28c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 40 to 42c; cooking, 23 to 25c.

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

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

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, 41 to 42c; selects, 44 to 46c; cartons, 45 to 47c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $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—60-30-lb. tins, 14 to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz, $3.75 to $4.50.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked hams, 60 to 65c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; 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, 17½ to 19½c; in cases, 18c; clear bellies, 19½c; backs, 14c.

Lard—Tierces, 18 to 18½c; tubs, 18½ to 19c; pails, 18¾ to 19¼c; prints, 20½ to 22c; shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $7 to $7.75; 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 bus. 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 $10.50; do, med., $7.50 to $8.50; do, com., $4 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; do, spring, $9 to $9.50; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, heavy and bucks, $2 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $13.50 to $13.75; do, off cars, $13.75 to $14; do, f.o.b., $12.75 to $13; do, country points, $12.50 to $12.75.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 63½ to 64½c; do, No. 3, 62 to 63c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—Bag, 90 lbs., $3.35. Bran—$25.50 to $27.50. Shorts—$26.50 to $28.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30 to $32.

Cheese, 22 to 23c. Butter, choicest creamery, 29 to 30c. Eggs, selected, 43 to 44c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 45c.

Good lambs, $7 per cwt.; com., $5 to $6; milk-fed calves, $7 per cwt.; hogs, selects, $14 per cwt.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes