EXTREMELY DANGEROUS SITUATION CAUSED BY BELFAST RIOTS

Constant Bickering Results from Mixed Political Views of Certain Sections of the Capital—Ulster Cabinet Discusses Situation.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The death roll in the Belfast street riots now stands at fourteen. The military are cordoning off the disturbed areas, but the situation remains extremely dangerous.

The Ulster Cabinet held a conference with the police and civic authorities and are requisitioning additional troops.

Gunmen were again active in the Old Lodge district. They opened a heavy fire in the direction of Shankhill Road, a thickly populated Protestant quarter. A young man was killed and four were seriously wounded in this fighting.

Workmen were attacked on the way home in West Belfast; the police were obliged to fire on the attacking forces, which were dispersed.

The present trouble had its origin in the Warren and side streets lying between West Street and North Queen Streets. The residents of these streets and Old Lodge Road, another storm centre, are of mixed political views and constant bickering is the result. This boiled up on Monday. A fortunate circumstance is that Falls Road, the stronghold of the Nationalists and Sinn Feiners, and Sandy Row, Shankhill and Ballymacarrett, where Orangeism predominates, are standing aloof.

As the day progressed, the police patrols increased their effectiveness and succeeded in getting better control of the warring elements.

Sir William Coates, the Lord Mayor, early called on General Carter-Campbell, commander of the British troops in Ulster, for soldiers to quell the rioting, urging the need of protection for the city's citizens, and his demand was granted.

During the dinner hour a heavy downpour of rain drove the contending factions from the streets. Police in a "birdcage" lorry immediately began shepherding curiosity seekers from the danger points. From that time on the sniping died down. Some apprehension was felt as to what might happen when the shipyard workers returned home from their work in the evening, this being deemed the most critical time of the day.

If that period should pass off without untoward incident, it was believed the rioting could be considered at an end.

During the morning sniping was carried on in full view of the people in the windows along Royal Avenue. It was here a milkman and a little boy were wounded by shots from Kent Street, which runs from Royal Avenue to Carrick Hill, a Sinn Fein stronghold. A passing tram-car was utilized as a shield by a section of a crowd in the line of fire, but the two were struck by bullets.

A court martial sitting at Galway sent two members of the Black and Tan forces in Ireland to ten years at penal servitude. They were convicted of raiding a house at Salt Hill and compelling two students to walk barefoot over broken bottles.

LORD BYNG OPENS THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

His Excellency is here seen presenting the colors of all Toronto regiments after they were dedicated by Canon Scott. The colors will be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

SEATS VACANT IN FEDERAL COMMONS

Four in Ontario, Two in Quebec and One in Saskatchewan.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The death of Emmanuel B. Devlin, Liberal member of Parliament for Wright County, Quebec, brings the number of vacancies in the House of Commons up to seven. Four seats in Ontario, all of which were formerly represented by supporters of the Government, are vacant, namely, West York, Leeds and Brockville, Durham, Victoria and Haliburton. Two in Quebec are unrepresented—St. Antoine Division of Montreal formerly held by the Government, and Wright County. The seventh vacancy is in Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, formerly represented by Hon. J. A. Maharg, an Agrarian, now a member of the Saskatchewan Government.

An Interesting Bulletin.

Bulletin No. 1 of the series to be issued by the Provincial University during the academic year 1921-22 has just come from the press. In this booklet there is outlined in the briefest possible fashion the various services that the Department of University Extension has to offer to the people of Ontario. For teachers there is a summer session in arts and in pedagogy, correspondence courses and teachers' classes during the winter; for farmers there is a comprehensive two weeks' course; for industrial laborers in the large cities there are evening classes throughout the winter season; for journalists a one week's course. Then, there are extension lectures available to any locality in the province; a course on "foods and diet" for women; a town-planning course; rural and urban evening tutorial classes during the winter; and, most radical of all departures, an arrangement by which a group of twenty people in any part of Ontario may study, under competent instruction in evening classes, and proceed to a B.A. degree. The concluding paragraph of this bulletin states that the University of Toronto will endeavor, in the matter of higher education, to meet the needs of any part of the province so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. All of this means that the provincial university is rendering real service to its constituency and so is performing the true function of a modern university. To develop properly this type of service a more adequate revenue will be required.

Sanitation Lengthens Average Span of Life

A despatch from Columbus says:—The average life of man has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, despite the crime wave, war, automobile and other hazards.

"Within another generation the allotted threescore years and ten will be a thing of the past," Dr. George W. Hoagland said, basing his claims on mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union, of which he is secretary.

"Improvements brought about in sanitation, the nationwide anti-spitting fight and other steps have contributed toward man's longevity," Dr. Hoagland said. "Severe epidemics of typhoid and malaria which formerly took such a huge toll of life, no longer are known."

Red Rash.

Some years ago a writer on wars and war causes said in substance that in 4,000 years of recorded history there had been no more than 4,000 days when peace had been unbroken in all parts of the world. The old globe is rarely free of the Red Rash.

On the eve of the Disarmament Conference we are enjoying a period of comparative world peace, but it is only comparative. We are dreading the "next war," while a dozen wars, little and big, are running their course.

There is fighting in China between the North and South; nor are these mimic battles. Spain and Riffian tribesmen are locked in death grips along the Moroccan seacoast. British forces and tribesmen are battling in Mahsud along the northwest Indian frontier.

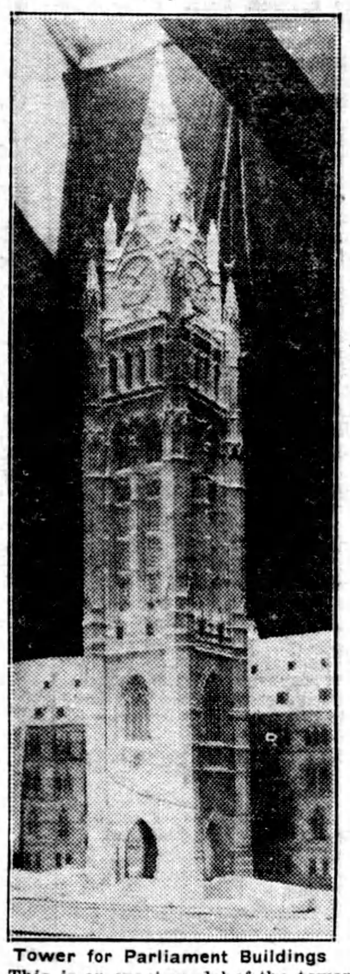
In Asia Minor, Greek and Turk are continuing the immemorial battles that have always raged between East and West in this cockpit of the Near East. Here is a war of first-class dimensions and over first-rate issues.

There is a truce in Ireland now; but a few weeks ago Erin was a place of bloody ambushes and gunfire in narrow streets. It may be so again. Upper Silesia is reasonably quiet now; no man knows for how long.

There is continual fighting in Eastern Siberia, where old boundary lines have dissolved and a half a continent is drearily fighting under the banner of first one half-bandit and then another. In a score of places in what used to be Russia little wars are flaring up, dying down and lighting up again.

The New World is comparatively quiet, Costa Rica and Panama have settled their little difficulty, but there is a "state of war" in parts of Nicaragua.

The world is not free from the Red Rash. It may never be immune entirely; but the Disarmament Conference may help in building up a high degree of immunization against the disease.



Tower for Parliament Buildings

This is an exact model of the tower to be erected on the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

King George Prays For Irish Peace

A despatch from London says:—King George has sent a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Irish situation. The message said:

"Let us thank God that some measure of response has been vouchsafed to my appeal to my Irish people. With a full heart let us pray that their reconciliation may be consummated by the deliberations now proceeding, and that they may be united, making a new era for their native land."

The first trip on the new Paris-to-Warsaw air service took ten hours, as compared with sixty hours for the journey by train.

Sinn Fein Must Decide.

De Valera has rejected the terms offered by England, and the reply of Lloyd George comes with dramatic quickness. Whether this will be the last word of England depends upon Sinn Fein.

There is little of the ultimatum about the Lloyd George reply, but it stands as one of the strong statements in the exchange between Crown and Sinn Fein. It reiterates the English stand that Ireland cannot be permitted to withdraw from the empire. It meets the Irish claim for independence head-on. Lloyd George reiterates the English offer, insists that it does meet Irish demands, warns that the truce may end and reminds De Valera that he is rejecting the final peace offer that no English Government dare exceed in liberality.

The very quickness of the English reply argues that England has made her final concession. No time was taken in conferences and considerations. Sinn Fein and De Valera can hardly fail to note that fact.

De Valera has made his restatement of the stand for complete Irish separation. The reply of Lloyd George is a restatement of the higher lights of the English stand and something more. It is aimed not only at De Valera and Sinn Fein, but at all Ireland, and at all the empire, at world opinion, and particularly at American opinion.

That reminder of his that Ireland under the dominion status will be freer than the States of the American Union will be impressive in the United States. His quotation from the first inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln, bearing upon the physical nearness and indivisibility of the American North and South, and applying the Lincoln argument to the geographical situation of England and Ireland, appeals to Americans who know anything of the Civil War problems and dangers.

The references to the demands and views of the older school of Irish leaders must have weight in an Ireland that is persuaded to peace. As only the Sinn Fein, the Anglophobe and the German elements regard England as a "militarist" nation of the Prussian sort, the English Premier does well to ignore the De Valera insinuations of "militarism" and the implication that England would deal with Ireland as Germany would deal with Belgium. Ireland knows better and the world knows better.

On the surface the exchange of notes leaves the situation deadlocked as it was a week ago. But so long as the truce holds, so long as there is a suggestion that the last word has not been said, the hope of peace will live in spite of the unbending attitude of England the the hardly weakened stand of Sinn Fein.

But rejection and reply, restatement and argument can hardly go on indefinitely. "We cannot prolong a mere exchange of notes," is Lloyd George's reminder.

Sinn Fein must make its decision. It has been told over and over again that Ireland can have freedom, but within the Commonwealth. Sinn Fein has come to the crossroads. It must make its decision for war or for peace.

To be happy, one should always have something beyond one's reach.

LAPSE OF DEFENCE OF REALM ACT LEAVES BRITAIN UNDER ORDINARY LAWS

A despatch from London says:—The official end of the war on Wednesday night brings a cut in wages and salaries of employees of the Government approximating £500,000 weekly. Civil servants' bonuses, based on the cost of living, have been reduced considerably. The higher grades of workers lose 10 to 60 per cent. of their recent pay. Salaries under £500 yearly are reduced from five to twenty-one shillings weekly, and agricultural wages fall six shillings weekly.

The Defence of the Realm Act, embodying a variety of wartime restrictions, lapsed on Wednesday night. Its provisions have long been virtually inoperative.

CENSUS RETURNS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Dominion Statistician Gives Figures on Growth of Ontario Towns.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of 95.28 per cent. in the population of Orillia, Ont., in the last ten years, is shown by bulletin number three covering the preliminary announcement of population just issued by the Dominion statistician. The population of Orillia now stands at 13,334, as compared with 6,828 in 1911, when the last Dominion census was taken. The bulletin issued covers 25 cities and towns in eastern and western Canada. Although Orillia shows the largest percentage increase of places covered in the bulletin, Sault Ste. Marie is a close second with a percentage increase of 93.26 in the last ten years, and a population to-day of 21,228.

The Dominion Statistician announces that the count is subject to correction. Adjustments on account of closed houses and absentees have yet to be made. Anyone who thinks that he or she has been omitted from the census is requested to notify the bureau of statistics.

Ontario returns issued are as follows:

	1921.	1911.	Inc.
Eastview	5,327	3,169	2,158
Barrie	6,992	6,420	572
Sault Ste. Marie	21,228	10,984	10,224
Smiths Falls ..	10,594	6,370	4,179
Sarnia	14,637	9,947	4,690
Ingersoll	5,118	4,763	355
Hawkesbury ...	5,532	4,400	1,132
Pembroke	7,873	5,626	2,247
Midland	6,984	4,663	2,321
Orillia	13,334	6,828	6,506

BILLION GOLD MARKS PAID TO THE ALLIES

Germany Discharges in Full the Installment Due on Reparations Account.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Announcement is made by Otto von Glaznapp, vice-president of the Reichsbank, that Germany has paid a billion gold marks due to the Allies on Aug. 31. He added that the Reichsbank had been obliged to take 68,000,000 marks in gold dollars and other foreign monies from its gold reserves, which are now on the way to New York.

A despatch from New York says:—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in the United States, has anticipated further reparations obligations to the allies.

According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments, which are variously estimated at $65,000,000 to $100,000,000, have already been deposited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian Governments in this city.

Purchases of United States dollar exchange to effect this transaction were concluded several weeks ago, it was stated. This probably accounts for the recent stability of international remittances at this centre and the marked strength of Dutch and Scandinavian rates.

Those countries, it is understood, were the markets through which Germany acquired the greater portion of the United States exchange necessary to the completion of the payments maturing at the present time.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.68⅜; No. 2 Northern, $1.64⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.57⅜; No. 4 wheat, $1.39⅜.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48⅜c; No. 3 CW, 47⅛c; extra No. 1 feed, 47⅛c; No. 1 feed, 46⅝c; No. 2 feed, 45⅛c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77c; No. 4 CW, 74½c; rejected, 69½c; feed, 69½c.

All 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—Malting, 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.

Millfeed—Del., 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, 24½c; triplets, 25c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32½ to 33½c; Stiltons, new, 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, 35c; turkeys, 60c.

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, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.

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, 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—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, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening tierces, 14¼ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.25 to $8; butchers' steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $4.50 to $5.50; do, com., $3 to $4.50; butchers' heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5.50 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $4.50 to $5; 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, $9.50 to $10.50; do, med., $7 to $8; do, com., $2 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $6 to $6.50; do, spring, $8.50 to $8.75; sheep, choice, $3.50 to $4; do, good, $2 to $3.50; do, heavy and bucks, $1 to $2; hogs, fed and watered, $11; do, off cars, $11.25; do, f.o.b., $10.25; do, country points, $10.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 59½c to 60c; do, No. 3, 58 to 58½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—Bag 90 lbs., $3.25. Bran—$29. Shorts—$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30 to $32.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 18½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 38½ to 39c. Eggs—Selected, 45 to 46c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.75 to $2.

Good calves, $9; dairy calves, $8 to $4.

EXHIBITION SPECIAL

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

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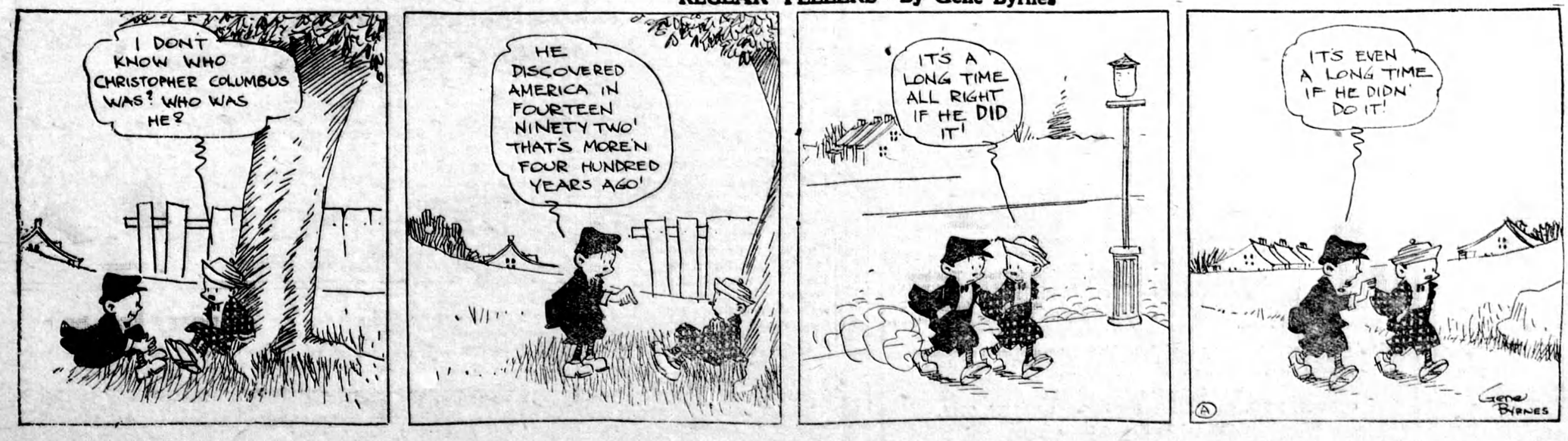
REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes