Canada From Coast to Coast

Whitehorse, Y.T.—A new discovery has been made of a placer gold mining field in the district adjoining little Atlin Lake—75 miles from here—at "Scarfoos Creak" and dozens of claims have already been staked.

Victoria, B.C.—The Ptarmigan mine, a copper property on the west coast of Vancouver Island, is reported bonded to the Consolidated Smelting and Mining Company. This mine became prominent in 1912, when the Earl of Dendy bought it. He manned it with British miners but it has been idle since war broke out as all the officers and workmen threw down their tools when war was declared, deserted the mine, and went overseas.

Calgary, Alta.—A consignment of cattle consisting of two hundred head of fine animals raised and finished in Alberta is on its way to Great Britain under the care of W. F. Stevens, Secretary of the Alberta Stock Growers' Protective Association. Mr. Stevens intends to study at first hand, the many conditions relating to the livestock industry on the other side.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—During the past month a train of eight cars, including two coaches equipped with stereopticon and moving picture machines, operated over a portion of Southern Saskatchewan, the itinerary taking in twenty-three districts. Carloads of pure bred dairy cows, also pure bred bulls of different types, were shown, and several disposed of in exchange for scrub animals. Approximately 4,300 people attended the instructions cars and outside demonstrations. The train was provided and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway free of charge, the provincial authorities providing the lecturers and exhibits.

Winnipeg, Man.—The fourth fur auction sale held here was featured by a considerable drop in prices. Spring rats and beaver skins felt the fluctuations considerably, while otter, silver fox, and marten sold strongly. More than 72,000 pelts were offered for sale, which are worth approximately $300,000. Buyers were present from Montreal, New York, Edmonton, Seattle and Minneapolis.

Brandon, Man.—Work costing $2,000,000 will have been done on roads, in Manitoba this year by the time the freeze-up comes, according to A. McGillivray, highways commissioner for the province. Practically all over the province gravelling has been going on and many miles of grade will have been completed by the end of the season.

Ottawa, Ont.—Up to the end of July the provinces of Canada had initiated roadway improvements which qualified them for $7,666,604, or less than half of the $20,000,000 set aside by the Federal Government for roads. New Brunswick has availed itself of the grant more extensively than any of the other provinces. Of $1,163,845 available, it stands to get $1,102,776.

Ottawa, Ont.—A total of 3,165 dairy factories had a total production value of $144,483,188 in 1920, as compared with $135,196,602 in 1919, an increase of $9,286,586, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Capital invested in dairy factories in 1920 amounted to $32,767,317; the number of employees was 11,211, and the amount paid in salaries and wages was $8,776,676. For 1919 the corresponding figures were: capital $28,388,026; employees, 10,716, and salaries and wages, $7,629,997.

Montreal, Que.—Grain shipments through the port of Montreal this year promise to exceed those of any year on record. To date over fifty million bushels have left and the navigation season slightly half over. If the present activity continues throughout the season, and there appears every likelihood of it doing so, the grain exports for the year will reach a prodigious total. Of the shipments so far made, wheat comprised 17,591,436 bushels, 15,418,030 bushels of corn, 15,856,821 of oats, 3,155,536 of barley and 1,535,501 of rye. The port's highest previous record was made in 1914, in which year, from the opening to the close of navigation, 75,361,829 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and barley were shipped.

St. John, N.B.—It is reported that a vein of Albertite coal seven inches in width has been discovered within two miles of the famous old Albertite Mine in Albert County. The vein was struck 122 feet underground.

Bear River, N.S.—The new kraft mill and plant of Clarke Bros., located here commenced operations during the past week. Clarke Bros. are well known lumbermen and woodworkers, and their new kraft plant will have a capacity of nearly 60 tons of pulp daily. Their old kraft mill had a daily capacity of 30 tons.

Halifax, N.S.—During the calendar year 1920 Canada exported to the United States 1,682,505 cwts. of fish, and 409,308 gallons of fish oil with an aggregate value of $15,950,825. Of the fish exports canned lobsters led all others with an export of 31,048 cwts., valued at $2,223,784. Fresh whitefish came next with 104,579 cwts., value $1,287,621, followed by dried codfish, 94,948 cwts., $1,044,812; fresh lobsters, 47,738 cwts., $984,828; herring, lake and frozen, 91,395, $827,773; halibut, fresh and frozen, 51,304, $823,684; and the balance made up of miscellaneous fish.

ALFONSO MAY LOSE HIS CROWN

Powerful Aristocracy Stands in Way of Granting Concessions to People.

A despatch from London says:—An almost airtight censorship prevents the outside world knowing the full effects of the recent debacle sustained by the Spanish forces in Morocco. For months past the Spanish Government has been waging a war at home also, a war of suppression of the Liberal elements of the state, which demand a greater share in the Government of the country, and this contest has been marked by the use of the mailed fist against some of the spokesmen of Labor.

In smashing the Spanish army in Morocco Raisuli's followers have intensified the opposition to the reactionary Government, and there are many who argue that unless big concessions are made King Alfonso's throne will fall.

His efforts to get more in touch with his subjects is emulated by his British-born Queen, who, with the royal princes and princesses, have moved about among the people in the watering place where they have been spending the Summer.

If the King had his own way about it and was not bound down by his reactionary Ministers and the powerful aristocracy, it is believed that long ago he would have satisfied many of the legitimate ambitions of Spaniards, for he has been one of the most liberal-minded and popular figures among the still reigning monarchs of the old world. His future may rest largely on the result of Spain's reported attempt to reconquer Moroccan territory, for if it fails, his Crown may be one of the prices of this gamble.

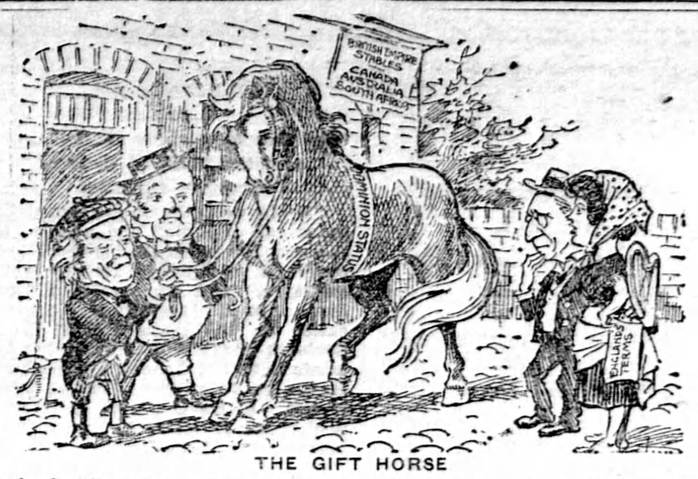
Hon. S. F. Tolmie

Minister of Agriculture, who has made an arrangement with the Government and the Canadian Bankers Association to loan cattle raisers money to secure fodder, cattle being the security. Cattle raisers will thus be enabled to carry their stock instead of being forced to sell them at sacrifice prices.

French Thumb Prints Must be Registered

A despatch from Paris says:—The entire French nation, as well as all foreigners residing in France, will be recatalogued and compelled to register their thumb-prints, according to the latest regulation of Police Chief Louillier.

Identification of crime suspects and the detection of criminals is expected to be made easier under the new system.



THE GIFT HORSE

Ireland—"Sure, he's a fine creature, de Valera. Why not give him a trial?"

Canadian With Shackleton Party

A despatch from London says:—Among the eighteen men sailing with Sir Ernest Shackleton on the Quest is a representative of each of the Dominions. The Canadian member of the expedition is a Montrealer, Mr. Vibert Douglas, M.Sc., a graduate of McGill in mining and geology. He served in Flanders and France from 1915 to 1918 with the Northumberland Fusiliers, and has engaged in exploration work in Northern Quebec and Northern Alberta in the interests of various mining and oil companies. The Quest, which is now at St. Katherine's dock, will carry an Avro airplane for research work.

Books Are Products of One Man Alone

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—What are believed to be the only books ever produced—from the contents to the printing and binding—by one man working alone have just been placed on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution. They are the product of the late Dard Hunter, of Chillicothe, Ohio, who wrote two books, designed the type with which they were to be printed, cast the type, set it, printed the production with a hand press and then did the binding. Hunter also manufactured the paper that was used. This is part of the general exhibition in the division of graphic arts in the institution.

Educational Service.

"Service" expressed the idea that came to one's mind on studying the University of Toronto's display at the Canadian National Exhibition. The information given in large blue letters on a white ground showed that the provincial university had something to offer every seeker after higher education no matter what his circumstances. Listed there were twelve extension courses already in operation. To the farmer, the industrial laborer, the housewife, the journalist, the teacher, the doctor, the municipal official, the university offers a course that is of practical and cultural value. But there was one item of information, given in strikingly graphic fashion, that made the loyal Canadian pause and wonder whether the people of this country really value education as they should. Five heavy blue lines were used to compare the revenue of Ontario's provincial university with those of four universities of the same size just across the southern boundary. And the story told by these blue lines is that the University of Toronto is struggling along on about half the revenue that each of the others receives. To do the immense work it is doing with the relatively small amount of money the provincial university has at its disposal is a real achievement in economical financing.

Prohibition Adopted in Sweden

A despatch from Christiania says:—The Lower House of Parliament has adopted the prohibition bill which forbids the importation of liquors or wines containing more than 4 per cent. of alcohol.

The bill now goes to the Upper House, where it is expected to be approved.

CONFERENCE ON IRISH QUESTION TO BE HELD AT INVERNESS

The Whole Matter May be Submitted to a Plebiscite—British Government Stands Firm on Declaration That Secession from the British Empire Cannot be Made a Basis of Discussion.

A despatch from Inverness says:—The British Cabinet's reply to de Valera's last note, which was published on Thursday afternoon, brings the Irish negotiations to a point where the Irish must either accept the proposed conference or decide for war.

It accepts the principle of government by the consent of the governed, on which de Valera insisted with one reservation: that there must be no separation from the British Empire, and invites the Irish to come to a conference at Inverness on September 20, at which the practical application of his principle to the Anglo-Irish relations can be worked out. Any admission of the right of secession, the British Cabinet says, would be a denial of the principle on which all democratic Governments of the world are based to-day, and would mean a return to tribalism.

In the meantime the British are confident of a favorable answer, and are making arangements for a conference at Inverness, where the Provosts have agreed to place the Town Hall at the disposal of the conferees. Accommodation at the leading hotels has also been reserved, provisionally, for Ministers, secretaries, typists, etc., who will be required for a first-class peace conference.

The selection of Inverness, the Capital of Gaelic Scotland, is regarded as a tribute to Irish psychology.

A despatch from London says:—The text of Mr. Lloyd George's letter, which was despatched to Dublin from Inverness, Scotland, on Wednesday, in answer to the latest note from Eamon de Valera, the Irish leader, follows:

"His Majesty's Government have considered your letter of Aug. 30, and have to make the following observations upon it:

"The principle of government by consent of the governed is the foundation of the British constitutional development, but we cannot accept as a basis of a practical conference an interpretation of that principle which would commit us to any demands you might present, even to the extent of setting up a Republic and repudiating the Crown.

"You must be aware that a conference on such a basis is impossible. So applied, the principle of government by consent of the governed would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"On the other hand, we have invited you to discuss our proposals on their merits, in order that you may have no doubt as to the scope and sincerity of our intentions.

"It would be open to you in such a conference to raise the subject of guarantees on any points in which you may consider Irish freedom prejudiced by these proposals. His Majesty's Government are loath to believe that you will insist upon rejection of their proposals without examining them in a conference.

"To decline to discuss a settlement which would bestow upon the Irish people the fullest freedom for national development within the Empire can only mean that you repudiate all allegiance to the Crown and all membership in the British Commonwealth.

"If we are to draw this inference from your letter, further discussions between us could serve no useful purpose and all conferences would be in vain. If, however, we are mistaken in this inference, as we still hope, and if your real objection to our proposals is that they offer Ireland less than the liberty we have described, that objection can be explored at a conference.

"You will agree that this correspondence has lasted long enough. His Majesty's Government must therefore ask for a definite reply as to whether you are prepared to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"If, as I hope, your answer is in the affirmative, I suggest that the conference should meet at Inverness on the 20th instant."

LORD ROBERT CECIL CRITICIZES ARMED LANDS IN LEAGUE MEETING

Geneva, Sept. 8.—The Council of the League of Nations, the United States, mandatory powers and countries that are continuing to arm came in for trenchant criticism in the first day's debate in the Assembly of the League of Nations, on the work done by the Council of the League.

Hjalmer Branting, of Sweden, accused the Council and the secretariat of the League of partiality and extravagance. Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa, defended both the Council and the Secretariat. Lord Robert was very severe, however, about the countries which, according to statistics, are spending about 20 per cent. of their energies on armaments and at the same time complaining of instability and a bad trade situation.

Lord Robert's address seemingly made a great impression on the members of the Assembly.

That a president of the United States cannot alone, under the constitution, bind his Government on a question of mandates is brought out briefly in one of the paragraphs of the last United States note on mandates, copies of which are circulating among the delegates of the Assembly of the League of Nations here. The note is dated August 8, and is addressed to the French Government.

The note makes various suggestions of changes in the terms of the Turkish mandates, some of them being that consular tribunals, under capitulations from the powers, shall remain in force until the Governments are organized under mandates, and that if the mandates are surrendered, the consular tribunals shall be restored.

Request is made in the note that the freedom given to religion also shall be extended to educational and charitable organization workers, not only those in the territories at present, but those who may go there in the future.

Electioneering for the eleven judges of the International Court created by the League of Nations already has begun and is developing considerable ardor. This is particularly true among the South American delegations, which, basing their claims on their numerical strength in the League, are asking for four judges.

The four principal powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan—are conceded one each by election forecasters. Also it is generally conceded that one of them will come from the United States and one from Holland. The difficulty of placing the other five in order to satisfy all aspirations is becoming apparent.

League leaders aim to give all-round satisfaction to the nations of the world, which raises the difficulty in their object of giving one seat to Scandinavia, one to the Slav countries, one to the British Dominions, and one to German-speaking countries. This leaves only one for South America.

John Bassett Moore, who is now in the United States, is the most often named as the United States representative.

The method of election is now being studied and probably will be public. The Assembly and Council, it is understood, will hold elections consecutively, after which the lists chosen by each body will be compared, and a new election held for the seats not provided for by both bodies at the first election.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.56½; No. 2 Northern, $1.47; No. 3 $1.43; No. 4 wheat, $1.32.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47⅜c; No. 3 CW, 44⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 44⅝c; No. 1 feed, 43⅛c; No. 2 feed, 41⅛c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 72¾c; No. 4 CW, 69c; rejected, 64c; feed, 64c.

All the above in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69c, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 42 to 44c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, car lots, $1.22 to $1.27; No. 3 winter, $1.19 to $1.24; No. 1 commercial, $1.14 to $1.19; No. 2 spring, $1.17 to $1.22; No. 3 spring, $1.14 to $1.19; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 65 to 70c, 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, old crop.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $28 to $30; shorts, per ton, $30 to $32; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.85.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, $28; No. 2, $22; mixed, $18.

Cheese—New, large, 23c; twins, 23½c; triplets, 24c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c; triplets, 30 to 31c; Stiltons, new, 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, No. 1, 41 to 42c; No. 2, 38 to 40c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

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

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 16c; fowl, 16 to 20c; ducklings, 25c; 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, $4 to $4.25; primes, $3.50 to $3.75.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5 imp. gals., $2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 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 60c; 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, 13 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

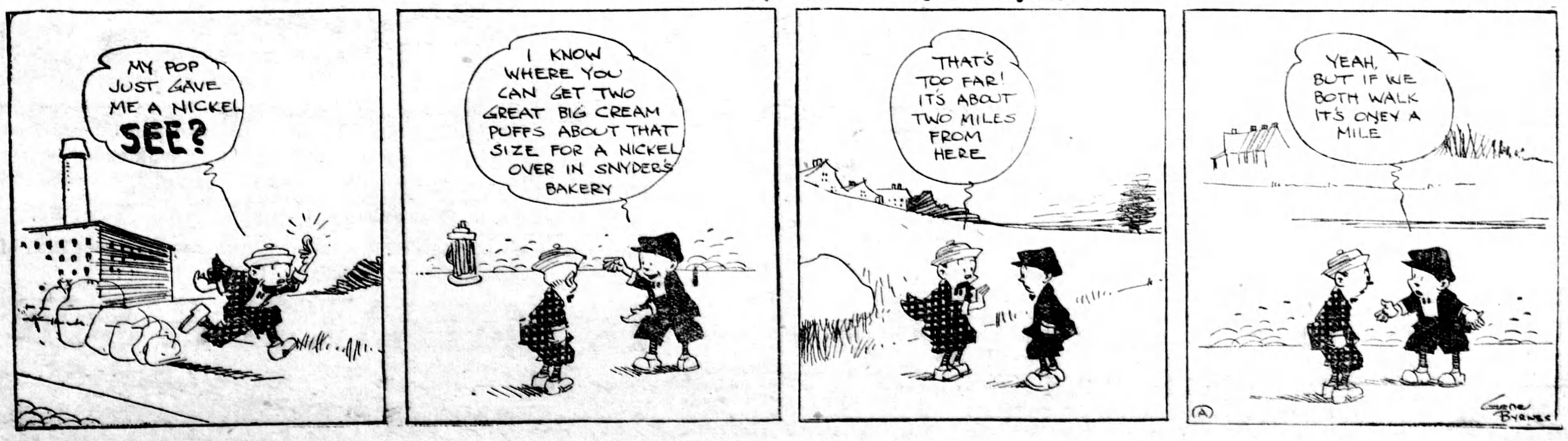
Lard—Pure, tierces, 18½ to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; pails, 19½ to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14¼ to 14¾; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $7.25 to $8; butcher steers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, good, $5 to $5.50; do, med., $4.25 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $4 to $5; butcher cows, choice, $4.50 to $5; do, med., $2.50 to $4; canners and cutters, $1 to $2 butcher bulls, good, $4.25 to $4.60; do, com., $2 to $3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $4 to $4.50; milkers, $60 to $80; springers, $65 to $85; calves, choice, $10 to $12; do, med., $8 to $10; do, com., $3 to $8; lambs, yearlings, $7.50 to $8.50; do, spring, $7.50 to $8.25; sheep, choice, $3 to $4; do, good, $2 to $3.50; do, heavy and bucks, $1 to $2; hogs, fed and watered, $11 to $11.50; do, off cars, $11.25; do, f.o.b., $10.25; do, country points, $10.

Montreal.

Oats—No. 2 CW, 59 to 60c; No. 3 CW, 58 to 58½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats, 90-lb. bag, $3.10 to $3.20. Bran, $30. Shorts, $31. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30.

Cheese, finest Easterns, 18 5-16c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 39c. Eggs, selected, 45 to 46c.

Choice picked calves, $11; com., $3 to $5; good lambs, $7; med., $5.50 to $6; com., $4 to $5. Hogs, $11 to $11.25 for light selects; $10.75 for selects; sows and heavies, $5 less.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes