

CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN BRINGS END TO IRISH WAR

Leaders Agree to a Truce and DeValera Has Accepted Lloyd George's Invitation to a Conference in London—Military Forces to Evacuate Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish war is over. Peace was agreed upon at the conference at the Mansion House on Friday, between General D'Alton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Ireland, and representatives of all sections of opinion in Southern Ireland. Developments leading to the truce were divided between London and Dublin. In Dublin Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican Leader, and his Nationalist associates, renewed their conference with the Southern Unionists; Earl Maitland, a Unionist, who recently conferred with the British Prime Minister, read a letter from Mr. Lloyd George to the effect that hostilities must cease, if negotiations looking to peace were to succeed. General Sir Nevil Macready, British Military Commander in Ireland, appeared at the de Valera conference, and it was not much later that the announcement was made at the Prime Minister's official residence in London that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's offer and Mr. de Valera's reply, arrangements for the cessation of hostilities from Monday noon had been made. The King has been a leading figure in the developments up to the present, while General Smuts, the South African Premier, has acted as the pivot on which the peace movement has turned. There is hope in London, and in Dublin, too, that peace must come out of the forces which are now engaged in seeking a settlement. Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, has written to the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, accepting the latter's invitation to participate in a conference in London to settle terms of peace.

FIFTEEN KILLED IN BELFAST RIOT

Parades Preliminary to 12th July Demonstration Stir Enmity.

Belfast, July 10.—An Orangemen procession was fired upon here today by Sinn Feiners in the heart of Belfast, and shortly after strikers began parading in North street began harassing the police. Firing continued throughout the afternoon and at 5 o'clock the casualties had reached six dead and thirty wounded. For hours shots were exchanged in the North street district in full view of the crowd on Royal Avenue, which stampeded whenever the fighting drew near. The rioting broke out last night, continuing throughout the day, and the military had to be summoned to restore order. At 10 o'clock to-night the complete casualty lists showed that 15 persons had been killed and nearly 100 wounded. According to police accounts, the firing at parades by Republicans precipitated the outbreak. From then the shooting was almost continuous in the Falls district. As daybreak came on the tide of battle ebbed down the Falls road until it reached Townsend street, which then became the centre of sharp fighting, with the Unionists on the one side and the Nationalists on the other. The Carrick Hill and Millfield areas, Nationalist strongholds, next became affected. The firing here was intense, alternating with the screams of the crowds as they scurried hurriedly away. As a group of Orangemen marched four deep along Royal Avenue from a service in Ulster Hall this afternoon there were scenes of excitement, the Orangemen shouting defiance as they passed streets down which bullets were flying. Police rifles began to come into action and a crowd on a street corner cheered wildly when one of the shots brought down a man with a gun.

PROPOSES MEETING OF ALLIED POWERS Pres. Harding Invites Discussion on Limitation of Armament.

Washington, July 10.—President Harding has proposed to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan the holding of a conference in Washington on the "limitation of armament" and on the Pacific and Far Eastern problems. The fact that he has approached the four powers with a view to issuing a formal invitation to participate in the conference if they find the suggestion acceptable was formally announced by the State Department to-night. The President takes the position that a settlement of the issues arising among the nations bordering the Pacific Ocean would remove many obstacles to an agreement on a reduction of armament, and he therefore has proposed that an effort be made to reach a solution of these problems to pave the way for favorable consideration of the disarmament conferences in preparation for war.

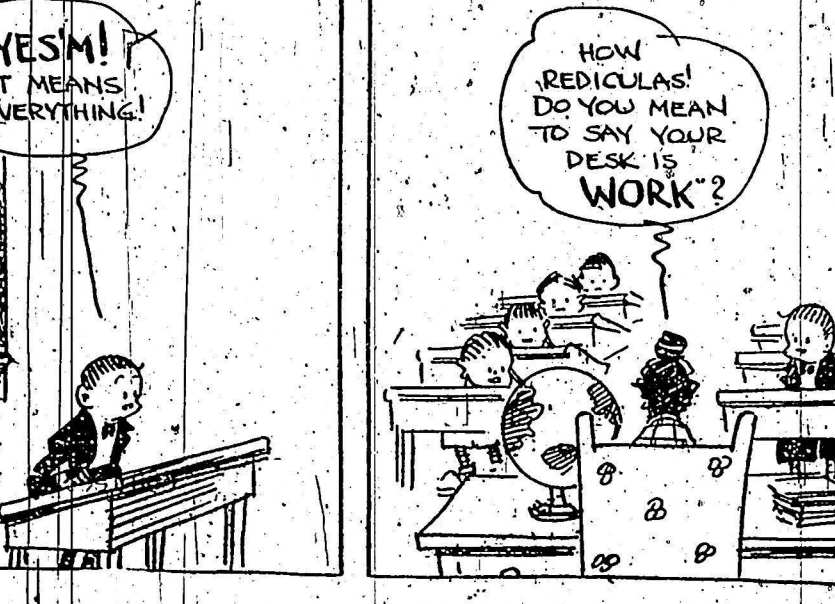
Forest Fires in Northern Ontario

A despatch from North Bay says:—The following official reports were received by the T. & N. O. Commission on the fire situation in Northern Ontario: No fires between North Bay and Mileage 57; small fire there. No fires between Mileage 57 and Cobalt. Heavy rains from Haileybury to Swastika; all danger passed. Yorkton—Light rains. Matheson—A few smouldering fires. Montith—Several fires; no danger unless wind rises. Porquij Junction, Iroquois Falls and Cochrane—Several fires in vicinity, and if no wind rises there will be no danger. Connaught—Few fires in vicinity. South Porcupine—Some rain; fires out. Schumacher and Timmins—No fire near towns from up the river; no danger. Conditions very much improved.

Firemen Save Town From Forest Fire

St. John, N.B., July 10.—Fire Warden were rushed from Newcastle to night to fight a new forest fire which broke out in heavily timbered tracts in the township of Waverton. The fire there was threatening the settlement. Rogersville, which has been in the path of the flames, and was only saved from destruction by the valiant work of fire-fighters, was reported to-night as having passed the danger point. Fires which raged in the Westfield and Logh Lomond districts are now under complete control.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



HOME RULE FOR IRELAND BASED ON CANADIAN STATUS

All Parties to Discuss Peace on This Basis at the London Conference.

London, July 10.—Ireland is to become a British Dominion by an agreement already reached by the British Government with the Sinn Fein and the Unionists of Southern Ireland. The counties of Ireland where Protestants predominate are to be offered special guarantees. Ireland will be granted home rule on Canadian lines, with the six northern counties, where the Protestants predominate receiving a status enjoyed by Quebec. It was because he knew that all parties would be prepared at least to discuss peace on this basis that Premier Lloyd George invited Eamon de Valera, Irish "president," to London. It is no longer a question of what Eamon de Valera is prepared to accept. The agreement has already been reached. Ulster alone supplies the only big mark of interposition in the settlement. The agreement between the major parties in the Irish war was reached as the result of many months of secret pourparlers, and when de Valera enthusiastically seen and praised. The visitors were astounded. Governors and ex-Governors, Senators, Congressmen and leaders in the industry and commerce of a score of States saw for themselves the things that have been born of vision, courage and engineering genius. They tramped afoot through the deepening ditch of the Chippawa development, they marvelled at the operations of the great Provincial electric plant, they climbed tall towers to overlook the arena of Titanic wrestling with nature, and they went down into the bowels of penitentiaries and wharves in what will be the world's greatest power house. All this they did in order that they might return to their homes with an intelligent conception of one phase of a stupendous enterprise of the New World—the mooted inland channel to the sea.

WATERWAYS MEWED BY U.S. DELEGATES

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 10.—Embarked upon a friendly voyage of discovery across Canada, a hundred men prominent in the political and business life of the United States spent the weekend in Niagara as guests of the Province of Ontario. Under the auspices of the American Executive Council of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Tideswater Association, the delegation is on a tour of the proposed route of an international deep waterway, and as a fitting prelude to its journey its members devoted Saturday and Sunday to an inspection of the Hydro Electric undertaking centered upon Niagara Falls. Scenery, if ever, had the wonders of Ontario's achievements in harnessing nature's mighty energies been so

Weekly Market Report

Toronto	Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.82 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.80 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.77 1/4.
	Manitoba oats—No. 2, CW, 47c; No. 3, CW, 44 1/2; extra No. 2, feed, 41 1/2; No. 1, feed, 42c; No. 2, feed, 41 1/2.
	Manitoba barley—No. 2, CW, 76c; No. 4, CW, 71 1/2; selected, 66c; feed, 65c.
	All the above in store.
	American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75c; nominal, e.t., Bay ports.
	Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40¢ to 42c; No. 3 white, 38c to 40c.
	Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.48 to \$1.55, nominal; per ear lot, No. 2, \$1.41 to \$1.43, nominal; No. 1, \$1.45 to \$1.47, nominal; No. 3, \$1.35 to \$1.37, nominal; No. 4, \$1.30 to \$1.32, nominal; No. 5, \$1.25 to \$1.27, nominal; No. 6, \$1.20 to \$1.22, nominal; No. 7, \$1.15 to \$1.17, nominal; No. 8, \$1.10 to \$1.12, nominal; No. 9, \$1.05 to \$1.07, nominal; No. 10, \$1.00 to \$1.02, nominal.
	Good heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6.50; do, tom., \$3 to \$3.50; do, med. heifers, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; butchers cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4.50; canners good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6 to \$7.50; do, com., \$3 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$7 to \$8; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; 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, \$11.50; do, country points, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$10.75.
	Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 59 1/2 to 60 1/2; Can. West, No. 3, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; Flour, Man. Spring wheat, No. 1, \$10.50. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.05.
	Butter, choice, 20c; Eastern, 20 to 20 1/2c; Eggs, selected, 40 to 42c.
	Common thin cows, small bulls, \$2 to \$3; calves, \$2 to \$6; choice milk-fed calves, \$7; good lambs, \$8 to \$8.50; common light stock, \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50. Young hogs, med., \$12.50 to \$13.50; sows and heavies, \$6 to \$7.

ITALY HAS HALF A MILLION WORKLESS

General Industrial Depression and U.S. Immigration Laws Are Cause.



Maj.-General Wm. Heneker, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in Upper Silesia. He said he went there to fight, but finding no war he gave a garden party which was the biggest social event ever held in Upper Silesia. Italy has now half a million unemployed, a large number considering her industrial limitations. It is calculated this figure means at least 2,000,000 inhabitants affected by the present crisis. The Government must face workless possibilities to the value of a billion lire yearly, and payment will begin at the earliest possible moment. At the same time an effort to limit unemployment and prevent a further depression is being made in another direction. Public works on a large scale are to be undertaken, including road-making, bridge-building and the erection of cheap houses, especially in Southern Italy, where unemployment grows among the agricultural population, though general industrial depression is responsible for the greater part of the unemployment. The fact remains that America's new immigration laws are hitting Southern Italy very hard and causing all the unemployment in agricultural regions.

EX-KAISER PROTESTS AGAINST PAYING TAXES

A despatch from Bonn says:—The Municipal Council of Bonn is displeasing the view as protest, led by Wilhelm Heilmann, against a tax levied by the local authorities. The ex-kaiser protests that they have no right whatever to tax him as he did not come willingly to Holland and is held practically a prisoner, and is therefore not liable to taxes as if he were a free citizen. William has protested against the license tax. The majority of the members of the Council, however, insist that the ex-kaiser comes as a free agent to Holland, and that if those there are in his place of residence, and that therefore his protest should be disregarded, and measures must be taken to secure the payment of his taxes. The ex-kaiser Prince, however, is held to be exempt from taxation.

What Napoleon Forgot.

In the Napoleon Supplement of the London Times there appears an estimate of the greatest soldier of the nineteenth century by the greatest of the twentieth, Marshal Foch. The principles of strategy and tactics that Foch applied in the direction of armies of the Allies in the World War he derived in the main from his unwearying study of the campaigns of Napoleon. The military genius of modern times. Yet with the perspective that is one mark of Foch's own consummate capacity as a leadership, the marshal sees the limitation that brought Napoleon to a last to grief. This is his way of putting what he calls "the deep reason for the disaster." He forgets that a man cannot be God; that there is the individual there is the nation; that above men there is the moral law, and that war is not the highest goal, since above war there is peace. It is because of this clarity of vision that Marshal Foch was fit not merely for a gigantic military responsibility but for the leadership of an embattled civilization against defiant powers of darkness. It was Foch and not the Kaiser who understood the lesson of the career of Napoleon.

Insurgents Leave Upper Silesia

A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Upper Silesia by the insurgent forces was officially completed at midnight Wednesday, according to a London Times despatch from Katowitz. British forces, it is added, now occupy the Polish frontier as far as Beuthen, while the French are in control of Konigshutte, Katowitz and the southern region. Don't drop the wood when you smoke in the woods, nor throw it out along the road. Keep the forests green!



Marshal Foch Coming to Canada. It is practically certain that the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in the late war, will be a guest and speaker at the Great War Veterans' Convention, to be held in the latter part of September.

THEIR MAJESTIES GIVE COURT BALL IN HONOR OF BELGIAN ROYALTIES

A despatch from London says:—The first court ball since 1914 was given at Buckingham Palace on Thursday night in honor of the King and Queen of the Belgians. It was the only function of the present London season which recalled the splendor and gaiety of the days before the war. There were 2,000 guests, and the old aristocracy of England, many of whom now belong to a class known as the "new poor," came out of their enforced retirement for the occasion. Their women folk came decked in those jewels which have been treasured despite present hard times in hopes of happier days to come, and as full frock of white satin and silver lace.

LEIPZIG TRIALS ARE MERE FARCE

French Mission is Indignant With Acquittal of War Criminals. A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government has informed its allies that it has withdrawn the French Mission appointed to follow the trials in Leipzig of Germans accused of violating the rules of civilized warfare. An exchange of views has been going on between the allied Governments as to the attitude to be taken in view of the verdicts rendered in the cases thus far decided. The French are particularly indignant because of the acquittal, Wednesday, of Lieutenant-General Stenger, who was charged with ordering his troops to kill French wounded and prisoners, and the hostile attitude of the Leipzig crowds toward the allied missions.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Workers' Educational Association of Ottawa has asked the Provincial University for assistance in conducting classes in that city next winter in economics, history, and English, and the request has been cheerfully granted. The University of Toronto is most anxious to develop outside classes of this kind so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit. During the past winter W. E. A. classes have flourished in Toronto and Hamilton. The W. E. A. is a voluntary organization of men and women engaged in industrial pursuits and is largely composed of trades unionists. These men and women are eager to secure the advantages of higher education and cheerfully devote an evening a week to the study and discussion of present-day economic problems, of English literature, history, psychology, and allied subjects. In England the W. E. A. has grown to immense proportions, having a membership of over 25,000. To extend its activities into the rural districts and among industrial workers is one of the most important aims of the University of Toronto. In anticipation of the Government's adoption of the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finance, plans had been made to inaugurate evening tutorial classes in various rural communities throughout the Province and to organize Workers' Educational Associations in several towns and cities. When the Government laid the Report over and instructed the Provincial University that it must spend no more money this year than it did last year these plans had to be cancelled and the education for which various communities in the Province are asking, had to be for the most part postponed. It is hoped, however, that the Government will yet adopt the Commission's Report and so enable the University to give the Province the service so many people in town and country are requesting.

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