DEADLOCK ON IRISH QUESTION BUT NEGOTIATIONS STILL ARE OPEN

Sinn Fein Reply to British Government Not Meant as a Refusal of Terms—Ireland is Offered Dominion Status With Complete Autonomy in Finance and Taxation.

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondence between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Eamonn de Valera, the Irish republican leader, made public by the British Government this evening, shows that, while there is a deadlock on the question of independence for Ireland the negotiations are still open.

Great Britain offered Ireland complete autonomy in finance and taxation, military forces for home defence, her own police and, among other things, control of the Irish postal services.

In his reply to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. de Valera argued for independence and offered to submit the Ulster questions to arbitration.

In his final letter, Mr. Lloyd George denied Ireland's right to secession, refused foreign arbitration for Irish questions and expressed the hope that Ireland would accept the British terms, which he declared, were the best that could be offered.

An easier feeling regarding Ireland prevailed to-day, both among the officials and the politicians. All are now inclined to the view that the Sinn Fein rhetorical reply to the British Government did not mean a definite refusal.

A Dublin correspondent's report that Lloyd George's opinion of the terms of the note indicated that he looked upon it as a rejection of his offer, astonished Irish leaders. They now state that the note merely emphasized the Sinn Fein viewpoint regarding Ultster, asking the Cabinet for final decisions on this point in order that they could submit it to the Dail Eireann on Tuesday.

The leaders also say that they asked that the present offer be made the basis of the full and final conference. Members of the Irish Cabinet and the Dail Eireann further assert that no demand was made for general amnesty and that failure to obtain the release of prisoners would not be allowed to stand in the way of peace.

The Sunday Times remarks to-day that both de Valera and Arthur Griffiths are purely amateur statesmen, inexperienced in high affairs, and unskilled in negotiations. It then proceeds to recall de Valera's lack of finesse in dealing with two American conventions.

"The Irish leaders do not speak our language, although they use our words," says the Times. "Their habitual expression is always more or less hyperbolical. They do not expect their words to be construed literally."

A Dublin despatch says:

"On an authority which needs no endorsement, it is learned that there is no intention to break off the negotiations."

BIG QUARTERS FOR PARLEY DELEGATES

Britain Alone Needs Two Hotels During Conference in Washington.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Since the holding of the disarmament conference in Washington became assured the State Department has been hearing something of the scope and character of the demands that will be made upon it in providing quarters.

The Japanese Embassy has informed the Department that it will require suitable accommodation for between 100 and 200 persons officially attached to the Japanese delegation. The British Government is said to be anxious to obtain complete possession of two hotels.

The Canadian National Exhibition prize list this year totals $85,000, practically all for agriculture.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Dawson, Y.T.—Plans are under way here for the construction by Yukon and Federal authorities, of a network of highways, which will greatly enhance development in the north country. It is planned to join the Alaskan and Yukon road systems at an early date. Investigations are being made by the Government for the construction of a five hundred mile road from Camp Mayo to the Fort Norman oil fields, following an old Indian trail.

Vancouver, B.C.—It is predicted that the movement of Canadian wheat to Europe, via the Port of Vancouver and the Panama Canal, will be at least forty cargoes during the winter season of 1921-22.

Edmonton, Alta.—With harvest still a week distant, Clark Bros. of Bremner pulled samples of Marquis wheat over four and a half feet in length. The heads are long and much of the grain fully formed. The estimated yield of this field is forty-five bushels per acre. Rye in this district is yielding forty bushels to the acre.

Regina, Sask.—Four dollars a day will be the standard harvest wage in Western Canada this year, according to an announcement by the Provincial Employment Bureau. Labor officials from the four western provinces recently met in Winnipeg, when this subject was discussed.

Winnipeg, Man.—Nearly $5,000,000 is the total of new incorporations in the Province of Manitoba during the past week. Among the new companies incorporated were the following: Radium Holding Company, $75,000, Winnipeg; Building Investment Co., $100,000, Winnipeg; Old England Bee Co., Ltd., $40,000, Winnipeg; Victory Account Corporation, Ltd., $200,000, Winnipeg; International Tractor Co., St. Boniface, $1,000,000; Parlee & Co., $100,000, Winnipeg; and Peerless Grocers, $100,000, Winnipeg.

Ottawa, Ont.—The apple crop throughout the Dominion, though seriously affected by recent drought, is still likely to average better than last year. Reports received by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the apple crop in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Quebec will exceed the heavy yield of last year, while Nova Scotia and Ontario will register slight declines. British Columbia expects a crop some 10 per cent. better than last year.

Montreal, Que.—For the first time in its history the Society of Chemical Industry, will hold its annual meeting in Canada, convening here on the last three days of August. In recognition of the talent which has developed on this side of the water, the presidency will, this year, be passed to Canada, in the person of Professor R. F. Rutan, M.D., F.R.S.C., of McGill University.

Fredericton, N.B.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture report that crop conditions in the northern part of New Brunswick are good and that there is every evidence of an abundant harvest. Grain is exceptionally good; timothy and clover appear to be fair; several fields of barley are all ready for the harvest; hay is about 75 per cent. normal; and the apple crop will not be as heavy as in previous years.

Halifax, N.S.—During the past couple of months fishermen on the Atlantic coast have been busily engaged in catching mackerel. During 1919 Canadian fishermen caught 230,770 cwts., valued at approximately $1,500,000, of which 74,897 barrels were put up, valued at $1,038,000. In 1920 only 142,347 cwts. were caught, and 26,144 barrels packed.

St. Johns, Nfld.—An agreement has been reached between the Newfoundland Government and the D'Arcy Exploration Company, a subsidiary company of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, to prospect and survey unoccupied lands (Crown) within the next two years. The consideration in the agreement in the event of the successful working of oil is that they will pay to the Government 12½ per cent. of the value of all oil obtained by them at the casing head. Their operations must be continuously carried on.

THE "REIGN" OF PEACE

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John Bull: "I think it's coming, Pat; I felt a few spots on my hand."
Pat: "That's right, John, an' sure, how welcome it would be!"

LORD BYNG OF VIMY INSTALLED AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

Impressive Ceremony in the Quebec Legislative Chamber Marks Another Epoch in the History of the Dominion.

A despatch from Quebec says:—With the air vibrating from the firing of guns from Quebec's ancient citadel, the sound of whistles from river craft, the ringing of bells and the applause of a large crowd, Lord Byng of Vimy, Canada's new Governor-General, landed Thursday morning at King's wharf, proceeded through the beflagged streets to the Provincial Legislature buildings, and was there sworn in office with a pomp and impressiveness which probably have never before been equalled in the history of the Dominion.

A band played the National Anthem as His Excellency came ashore. The Governor-General, who wore a general's uniform, stood smartly at the salute while it was being played and afterwards inspected the smart guard of honor on the wharf. Behind an escort of cavalry the General and Lady Byng and their suite proceeded in carriages by a roundabout route to the Parliament Buildings. Lord and Lady Byng received a series of ovations as they passed through the crowds, which His Excellency acknowledged by waving his hand, while his wife bowed repeatedly. A dense throng had gathered at the Parliament Building, and here again he received an ovation.

In the meantime those present on duty by virtue of their offices and those by invitation had gathered in the Legislative Council Chamber, where the ceremony of swearing in was to take place. The scene was one of much brilliance. Against a background of vivid red, the color scheme of the chamber, there stood out the golds, reds and blacks of the uniforms of the military officers present, the sombre tones of the uniforms of Premier Meighen and his Cabinet Ministers, who are Privy Councillors; the scarlet robes of Cardinal Begin, and the variegated tints of the ladies' dresses.

The administrator of the Government of Canada and others to officiate in the installation having taken their allotted places, there was a short pause, broken by the announcement that the Governor-General had arrived. His Excellency and Lady Byng entered the chamber preceded by representatives of the militia, air forces and navy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and aides de camp to the Governor-General. After the Governor-General had taken his stand on a dais, Mrs. Meighen presented Lady Byng with a bouquet of white roses. Lord Byng's commission as Governor-General was then read by his military secretary, Capt. O. P. C. Balfour, His Excellency immediately afterwards taking the oath of allegiance to the King and swearing to "well and truly" exercise his office as Governor-General and subscribing his name in the oath book. He was next handed the great seal of Canada by Thomas Mulvey, under-Secretary of State, which, according to custom, he handed back to Mr. Mulvey "for safe keeping." The proclamation of the Governor-General's swearing in ordering the Government of the Dominion to continue was ready, and after His Excellency had signed it it was sealed with his privy seal. The ceremony ended with the playing of the National Anthem by the band in attendance.

The installation ceremonies completed, a salute of nineteen guns from the citadel shook the building. There was for a moment or two after they had been fired a solemn and tense silence, testifying to the effect upon the gathering of the dramatic episode in the country's history which had just been enacted.

Sask. Wheat Harvest in Full Swing

Saskatoon, Aug. 14.—Wheat cutting has started on 25 per cent. of the farms in the Saskatoon district, according to reports received last night. Fears of frost have hastened operations on half of these, but it seems likely that this danger is now past, due to the warm weather of the past two days.

Serious oat blight is reported in the northern part of the district and a potato blight which puzzles experts is spreading rapidly in the neighborhood of Saskatoon. Labor is plentiful.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

Situation is Beyond the Powers of a Single Nation to Handle —Germany Will be a Member of Commission.

London, Aug. 4.—According to the Sunday Times, an International Commission, of which Germany will be a member, will be appointed this week to proceed to Russia to organize steps to deal with the famine.

The information which was laid before the Supreme Council made a deep impression in London and it is now fully agreed that the relief work is a task beyond the powers of private individuals or even a single nation.

It is now certain that international co-operation will be accelerated. Money is pouring into the Imperial War Relief Fund which is overwhelmed with offers of personal assistance.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS HELD AT TORONTO

Delegates from All Over the Empire Discuss Matters Vital to Welfare of the World—Educational Ideals Are Sending Children Away from the Country, Says Prof. Reynolds, O.A.C., in Notable Address.

A despatch from Toronto says:—It seemed a fitting thing that the great parliament of teacher delegates meeting under the name of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations, and coming from all parts of the British Empire, should have assembled in the Legislative Assembly Chamber at the Provincial Parliament Buildings. Where are wont to sit the representatives of Ontario constituencies are sitting teachers of the youth from Britain and all the great British Dominions and many of the colonies.

Instead of the member for a part of Ontario rising in his place, there rose a delegate who said he was from South Africa, from New Zealand, from India, or from Britain. Teacher problems were discussed from the point of view of men and women from all over the world. Nor did it detract from the impressiveness of the scene or the tone of the debate that half the delegates and the speakers were women.

"Our educational and social ideals have declared that overalls do not go with dignity and respectability, and that education is a means of escape from labor," said Prof. J. B. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, in an address delivered at the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations.

He went on to say that the unsettled condition of rural life in Canada was due to the social stigma that had been cast upon farm labor.

"Farms have changed hands, and thus a means for continuing good farming practice has been wanting. There have been no traditions possible with a shifting farm occupancy. Whole families have moved from country to town, and there has been a similar want of rural social tradition. With this lack of permanency has followed lack of incentive for farm improvement and for the addition of household conveniences. Thus rural utilities and rural improvement and rural beautification lag behind. Country schools have not kept pace with town schools, and country churches are dying of inanition.

"These facts are mentioned as constituting the real problem of agricultural education. Each new generation of farmers has to be taught the principles of good farming, with little aid from a farming tradition. Each new rural generation has to be taught to live in the country with little aid from a rural social tradition. But in spite of all, if Canada is to maintain a stable and durable civilization, there must be maintained on the farms the best known practice, and conditions of living in the country must be maintained satisfactory to those who are intelligent enough to farm well, and generous enough to live well, and public-spirited enough to maintain unexhausted the soil's store of fertility."

Prof. Reynolds said that a developing industrialism had become a formidable rival to the farmer in the labor market. "So much so, that at the present time there is no economic basis of wages in any industry except in farming. On the farm, the tendency is to pay what a man can earn. In industrialism, to date, the tendency is to pay what organized labor may demand, and, by means of economic privileges not shared by agriculture, to pass on the costs of production to the consumer. Such conditions demand of the farmer business ability and economic knowledge not required in Canada forty years ago."

When Lord Byng opens the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 27, he will be following the precedent set by every Governor-General since Dufferin.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.83; No. 2 Northern, $1.78; No. 3 Northern, $1.71; No. 4 wheat, $1.54.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49⅝c; No. 3 CW, 48⅝c; extra No. 1 feed, 49⅝c; No. 1 feed, 47⅝c; No. 2 feed, 45⅝c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81½c; No. 4 CW, 78c; rejected, 72c; feed, 72½c.

All the above in sto Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c, nominal, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 52c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, car lots, $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.

Peas—No. 2, nominal.

Barley—Malting, 68 to 72c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, $1.10.

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

Ontario flour—$6.90 to $7, old crop.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $29; good feed flour, $1.70 to $1.85.

Baled Hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, $23; No. 2, $22; mixed, $20.

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, 42 to 43c; selects, 46 to 48c; cartons, 49 to 50c.

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—Hams, med., 40 to 42c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked, 60 to 65c; 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, 22 to 22c. Shortening, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

Choice heavy steers, $7 to $7.75; butchers' steers, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do, med., $6 to $6.75; do, med., $5 to $6; do, com., $4 to $5; butcher heifers, choice, $7.50 to $8; do, med., $5.50 to $6.50; butchers' cows, choice, $5.50 to $5.75; do, med., $4 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, 85 to $5.50; milkers, $90 to $70; springers, $80 to $75; calves, choice, $19 to $11; do, med., $6.50 to $7.50; do, com., $4 to $6; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; do, spring, $10 to $10.75; sheep, choice, $5 to $6; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; do, heavy and bucks, $2 to $3.50; hogs fed and watered, $14 to $14.50; do, off cars, $14.25 to $14.75; do, f.o.b., $13.25 to $13.75; do, country points, $13 to $13.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 51c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50; strong bakers', $10. Rolled oats, bags, 90 lbs., $4.25. Bran, $27.27. Shorts, $28.25 to $29.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $30 to $32.

Butter, choicest creamery, 40 to 41c; seconds, 38 to 39c. Eggs, fresh, 46 to 48c; selected, 44 to 45c; No. 1 stock, 38 to 40c; No. 2 stock, 30 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $3 to $3.25.

Light steers and heifers, $3.50 to $4.50 per cwt.; Good fleshy bulls, dairy type, $3 to $3.50 per cwt; light, common ones, $2.50; canners, $1 per cwt; cutters and med. cows, $2 to $4.

Best lambs, $8; com. and med., $5.50 to $6; sheep, $2 to $3.

Milk-fed calves, $6.50 to $7.50; com. drinkers and grassers, $2.50 to $3.50.

Hogs, select, $14; light spring hogs, $12 to $13; heavies and roughs, $10 to $11.

University Tutorial Classes.

On the invitation of the Junior Farmers' Institute and the Junior Women's Institute of the Brampton district, the Director of University Extension, University of Toronto, went to Brampton to confer with these two organizations regarding the formation of a rural tutorial class. At the meeting there was a delegation from the two Junior Institutes at Streetsville who reported on the success of the rural tutorial class held in that district during last winter. The report given was a highly enthusiastic one; the attendance had averaged twenty-six for the whole session; the subject studied was English literature; the professor sent out by the Provincial University had been so thorough, so painstaking, and so successful that the class insist on having him again next winter.

Having heard this report the two Brampton clubs voted unanimously for a similar class there, to commence in October, and requested the University of Toronto to furnish them with a professor to lead them in their study. These young people realize that education will fit them to do their work better and also to employ their leisure more profitably. In Peel County, as in the province generally, the pursuit of pleasure is being superseded by the pursuit of knowledge. And, when in search of means for obtaining knowledge, the people of Ontario turn naturally and rightly, to their own provincial university.

The University of Toronto has received several requests for these rural tutorial classes and is endeavoring to supply the demand as fully as its finances will permit. In this respect, as in many others, the university is hampered for lack of funds. But, should the Report of the Royal Commission on University Finances be adopted by the next session of the Legislature, the provincial university will be able to do its share with rural tutorial classes to the immense benefit of the young men and women on the farms of Ontario.

British Trade on the Mend.

A despatch from London says: Some remarkable figures, showing a falling off of British trade, are published by the Treasury. The imports were £80,757,174, compared with £163,12[illegible] in July of last year. The exports were £43,172,899, compared with £1[illegible]51,904. For seven months the imports were £[illegible]028, compared with £1,155,[illegible] the corresponding period of [illegible] were £412,0[illegible] compared with £774,918,788. Much [illegible] attributed to the [illegible] strike.

Special Question Referred to the [illegible]

The claim of the seven provinces [illegible] Legislative Council [illegible] to give to the British [illegible] as adopted by the Privy Council in the "Labrador" case, which was [illegible] victory for Ontario, which will [illegible] strengthen his position [illegible] road.

Hematite Ore Found Near Sault Ste. Marie

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says: J. J. A. Carr, [illegible] and Archibald Campbell, of Peterborough, were in the city recently, reporting the discovery, 100 miles east of Sault Ste. Marie, of a bed of hematite ore at a point 37 miles northerly on the Spanish River. They had spent the same weeks covering the locality before [illegible] deep snow, which [illegible] to have been last hold when Herald's survey was running a line through the district in 1857, and has since been lost sight of.

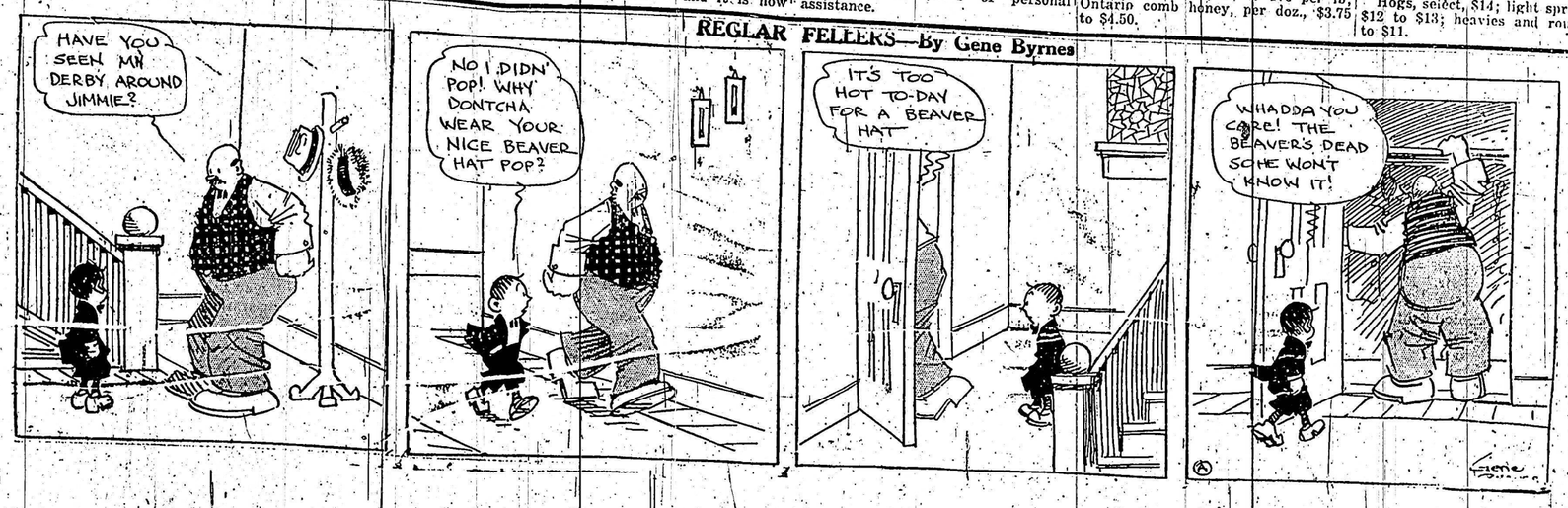
Rain Relieves Long Drought in Belgium

A despatch from Brussels says: Rain fell throughout the greater part of Belgium during Wednesday night, relieving the drought of several months past, which has been unbroken except for a few showers.

The grain, with the exception of oats, are reported excellent, despite the delay in the summer season, but the shortage of forage has compelled the butchering of much live stock.

Ulster's Attitude Stated in a Few Words

London, Aug. 14 — Ulster's position is understood to be that it is against the interests of Ulster to settle on the basis proposed to the Sinn Fein, but that Ulster is prepared to co-operate on equal terms with the South when the South has settled with England.

The Community Sing in which all people in the grand stand join will be repeated at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

REGLAR FELLEKS—By Gene Byrnes