

NEGOTIATIONS STILL ON FOOT BETWEEN DEVALERA AND LLOYD GEORGE

Reply of Sinn Fein to British Premier's Proposals Leaves Room for Continuing the Peace Parleys Though Couched in Uncivil Terms.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Dail Eireann's reply to the British peace proposals is now in Lloyd George's hands, although the Sinn Fein leaders refuse to admit the fact, insisting that it will not be presented until after the public session of the Dail last week. Commandant Robert Barton of the Irish Republican army, who has acted as courier in the past, left Dublin Wednesday last carrying the communication with him, and was to have handed it in at 10 Downing street on Thursday. It will probably be published in London at the same time as de Valera announces it to the Dail.

The document, the correspondent is told on the best authority, is apparently, at first sight, a flat turnaround of the British offer, but, like de Valera's speeches, is qualified by all sorts of conditions and restrictions, leaving an opening for further negotiations. It is brusque in tone almost to the point of being insulting, and much depends on Lloyd George's patience in perusing it. If he will realize it is written for the consumption of Ireland rather than England and make corresponding allowances, and if the tone does not enrage his followers, causing pressure on him to break off the negotiations, hopes for a settlement are still good.

De Valera in his reply lays special stress on the exclusion of Ulster, and there is no doubt if the Ulster question is settled the rest would be easy. The Southern Unionists are very angry at Ulster's attitude, and do not see any reason why Ulster should not accept the guarantees offered and cast in her lot with the rest of Ireland.

One of these guarantees is suggested in the form of an agreement to hold a new election immediately, guaranteeing election to the Irish Parliament and representation in the Cabinet for Southern business men in whom Ulster has confidence. The South is said to be willing to do this, but Ulster so far has refused to budge from the position she has won under the Home Rule Act.

A despatch from London says:—The British Cabinet sat two hours on Thursday night discussing the reply of the Irish Republican "Cabinet" to Prime Minister Lloyd George's letter of August 13. After the sitting it was officially announced that no information as to the nature of the reply of Mr. Lloyd George's response to it would be made public.

It is understood that both will be read to the session of the Irish Republican "Parliament" in Dublin and meantime both sides have agreed to observe strict secrecy. The British Cabinet approved Mr. Lloyd George's response, it is learned, and it is understood the negotiations will continue.

It is understood that the "Republican" letter makes no mention of a republic, but enunciates the principle of independence and expresses aversion to a resumption of warfare. Thus, it is considered that there is still a wide opening for a continuation of the peace negotiations, a fact which has caused widespread satisfaction and a general feeling of optimism.

A later despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George's reply to de Valera's letter refusing the British offer to Ireland both of which documents were published on Friday, leaves the road clear for further negotiations.

The Premier's letter conveys the impression of a readiness to yield further grounds on contentious points without radically shifting the basis of the proposed settlement.

Lloyd George virtually invites the Dail Eireann to reconsider the British position, which he outlines in further detail, and asks de Valera to return to London for further parleys.

Full independence for Ireland is again refused, and the generosity of the existing offer is emphasized by a comparison of the rights enjoyed by the States of the American Union.

The persuasive tone of the Premier's reply is regarded as a clear reflection of the wish to avoid a rupture, despite its reference to utility of any further exchange of notes and its call for definite action in Dublin towards the acceptance of Dominion status as a basis for further negotiations.

"We can discuss no settlement which involves a refusal on the part of Ireland to accept our invitation to free and equal loyal partnership in the British commonwealth under one Sovereign," Lloyd George says in his letter. "We are reluctant to precipitate the issue, but we must point out that a prolongation of the present state of affairs is dangerous.

"Action is being taken in various directions which, if continued, would prejudice the truce and ultimately lead to its termination. This would indeed be deplorable."

The opinion is general here that this latest exchange of notes has failed to register any advance towards peace over the previous situation, but is noted that both sides are studiously avoiding the use of language which could embitter the present relationship or lead to a rupture.

It is understood that two paramount issues still hang in the balance. One is that de Valera insists that Ireland must be regarded and treated as a single unit in the final settlement. The other issue is the demand that Great Britain exercise no more naval or military domination over the island than it does over Canada or the other Dominions.

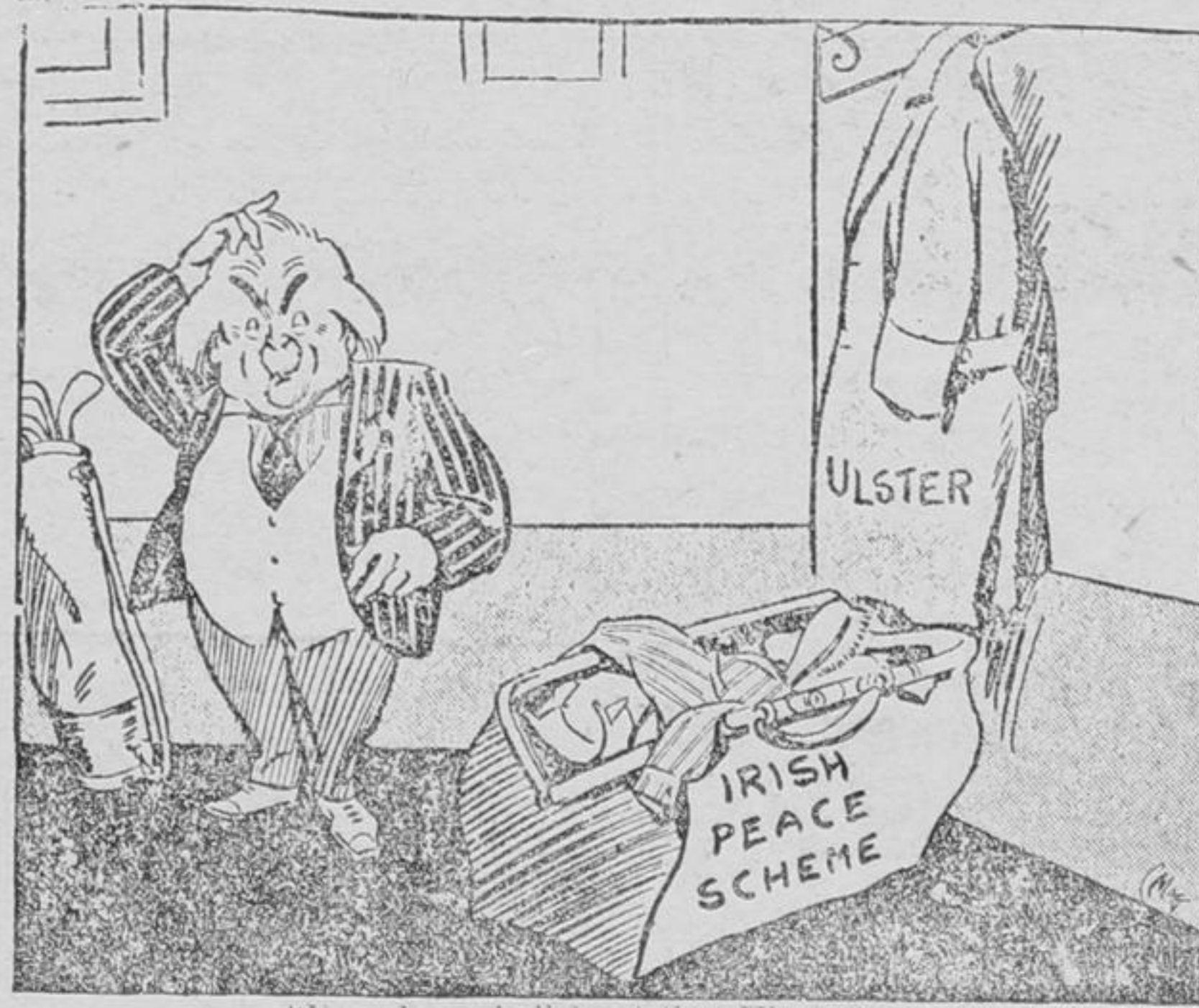
Importer more than a week ago to summon help, has not yet been located in spite of anxious search, and is believed to be lost.

Marshal Foch Sails For U.S. October 22

Paris, Aug. 28.—Marshal Foch will sail for America on board the Paris on October 22. Such, at least, are the arrangements as made at present, and instructions making preparations for that date have been sent from the Government to the French Line.

The Marshal will be accompanied by General de Stricker, one of his Chiefs of Staff; by Cavalry Commander Mierry, and by Captain L'Hopital of the artillery, all of whom will form his personal staff. The party will arrive at New York on October 29, and, as at present planned, the tour will include Texas and California among the States to be visited.

PACKING FOR THE HOLIDAYS



GREEK ARMY FORCED BY TURKS TO RETIRE IN ASIA MINOR

Many Prisoners and War Material Captured by Ottoman Forces at Sakaria River.

Constantinople, Aug. 28.—After three days of fighting the Turks have forced the Greeks to retire across the Sakaria River in Asia Minor. The Greeks lost many prisoners, much material and cannon and transport wagons.

The entire plan of campaign formulated by the Greeks has been temporarily held up.

The Greeks are said to have been defeated by the Salt Desert, lack of water and many men stricken with malaria.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The right wing of the Greek army which was attacking the Turks along the Sakaria River in Asia Minor has met with disaster and has been completely severed from the main body of the Greek troops, ac-

ording to a despatch from the correspondent of L'Information at Constantinople.

The despatch adds that the entire Greek army is thus placed in a most difficult strategical position. The Turks are attacking and seem to have plenty of ammunition.

A despatch sent out last Saturday from Athens by the Official Greek News Agency said the Greeks in Asia Minor had come in contact with the main forces of the Turks east of the Sakaria River and that in the Salt Desert they had found the Turks in strong positions along the River Kiouk. The despatch added that there had been sharp skirmishes with the Turks in this region for several days, but the Ottoman forces had been defeated in all the encounters.

LAST TRIBUTE TO NOTABLE CANADIAN Sir Sam Hughes' Funeral At- tended by Representa- tive Men.

A despatch from Lindsay, Ont., says:—Upwards of twenty thousand people, representing all classes of the community, from the Governor-General, the Dominion Government, high officers of Church and State, the Military and Naval forces, war-scarred veterans, civic representatives of the principal cities and towns, down to plain, ordinary citizens and women and children of Lindsay and the sur-



Late Sir Sam Hughes

Former Minister of Militia, who died at his home in Lindsay, on August 24, after a long illness.

rounding country, took part in the obsequies of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes here on Friday. It was the most impressive tribute ever paid a public man in the Dominion. Although all business was suspended in the town, flags were at half mast on all the public buildings, portraits of the deceased draped in black and purple were displayed in numerous store windows, and other forms of mourning were noticeable everywhere. No one seemed to realize they were taking part in a funeral, but rather the bidding good-bye to a close personal friend about to depart on a long journey.

The whole atmosphere of the town seemed to breathe of recognition of the work of a great man, that had been well and nobly done. This found expression in many ways, notably in the panegyrics pronounced at the services held at the family residence and in the Armories.

A blue light focused on a vein will cause the blood to concentrate, while red will make it flow quickly.

The Autonia, the newest of the big Trans-Atlantic steamships, is to have a completely equipped kindergarten for the children.

MONTREAL STORAGE FULL OF U.S. GRAIN Immense Traffic from Chicago Ousts Canada's Grain.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Grain shippers are growing uneasy over the enormous movement of United States grain through Eastern Canadian elevators at Atlantic ports says The Manitoba Free Press.

The newspaper claims to be privy to information that at present what are known as the Bay Port Elevators, namely, McNicoll, Tiffin, Midland and Depot Harbor, with a total capacity of a little over 7,000,000 bushels, have, roughly, only 1,500,000 bushels of space unfilled, and there are United States cargoes waiting to unload totalling 5,000,000 bushels, and Chicago is pressing for further bookings. Montreal elevators are all full, mainly with United States grain, and there are 3,000 cars on track waiting to unload, the newspaper says.

"United States movement through Chicago and across the lakes is said to be heavier than even during the pre-war period, and as rates via Montreal are lower than via Buffalo, Chicago is not unnaturally using the cheaper route," the newspaper says.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Unprecedented grain congestion obtains in this port, and has existed for the past week or 10 days. Upwards of some 60 ships are waiting their turn in the harbor to take in grain and the Harbor Commissioners elevators are working continuously 24 hours a day to meet the situation. A large number of grain cars are also standing on the sidings.

Uruguay Grants Women Equal Rights

A despatch from Montevideo says:—President Brum has sent the Uruguayan Congress a bill providing suffrage for women and all other legal rights held by men. The project has met with the approval of influential groups in Congress, and it seems to be assured of success.

Passage of the Bill will give Uruguay the distinction of being the first South American nation to grant women equal rights.

Allies to Send Troops to Upper Silesia

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors have informed Germany of the decision of their Governments to send reinforcements into Upper Silesia. Germany has been asked by the Ambassadors to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of the reinforcements.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.67½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.67½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.58½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.41½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48½c; No. 3 CW, 47½c; extra No. 1 feed, 47¼c; No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 2 feed, 45½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 75c; No. 4 CW, 73c; rejected, 69½c; feed, 69½c.

All the 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—Maltng, 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.

Milfeed—Delivered. 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; do, twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32½ to 33½c; new Stilton, 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, 40c; turkeys, 30c.

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, 47 to 48c; cartons, 49 to 50c.

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 tins, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening, tins, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17¼ to 17¾c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$5; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.75; do, med., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.50; 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, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$9.50 to \$10; sheep, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3.50; 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, 60 to 60½c; do, No. 3, 58½ to 59c. 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, \$34 to \$35.

Cheese—Finest Easterns, 21 to 21½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 42 to 43c. Eggs—Selected, 44 to 45c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.75 to \$2.

Good calves, \$8; med., \$7; canners, com., \$2 to \$2.50; good lambs, \$8 med., \$7 to \$7.25; dairy cows, fair, \$4; canners, \$1; scrub bulls, com., \$2; bulls, 1,000 lbs. and over, \$3.

New Record For
Opening of C.N.E.

Toronto, Aug. 28.—By drawing an attendance of 65,000 on Saturday, the C. N. E. set a new record for opening day. Last year the attendance for the first day was 57,500, and for the year previous it was 37,500. The prospects are that, with favorable weather conditions, the Exhibition will set many new records before the two weeks are up. The attractions justify it.

The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, and Lady Byng, were cheered to the echo by the vast crowds when, with all the vim of pre-war days, the greatest annual Fair in the world was declared open for the 43rd time in its history.

The French and Paris should cease worrying. Diplomacy will not break loose from all its precedents and traditions.

CANADIAN SHIP THOUGHT TO BE LOST

Government Freighter, Canadian Importer, Can't be Found by Sister Ship.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28.—The doom of the Canadian Government freighter, Canadian Importer, disabled for more than a week, apparently was spelled by lumber floating about the surface at her reported position, according to a radiogram from the Canadian Winner, which had gone to the aid of the wrecked vessel.

The message said that the Canadian Winner had been searching all day and was continuing the search to-night. The coastguard cutter Sohomish wireless that she was speeding to the scene of the wreck in the hope of picking up survivors.

The lifeboat containing two mates and nine of the crew, which left the

TERMS OF PEACE PACT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

A despatch from Berlin says:—The peace treaty between Germany and the United States, which was signed on Thursday, consists of three articles, the preamble citing sections two and five of the Porter-Knox peace resolution. Article 1 says:

"Germany has undertaken to accord to the United States, and the United States shall have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages specified in the aforesaid joint resolution of the Congress of the United States of July 2, 1921, including all the rights and advantages stipulated for the benefit of the United States in the treaty of Versailles, which the United States

shall fully enjoy notwithstanding the fact that such treaty has not been ratified by the United States."

Article 2 says: "The United States will not be bound by the provisions of Part 1 of the treaty of Versailles, nor any provision of that treaty relating to the League of Nations clauses, and neither by any measure of the League or its Council or Assembly, without giving express consent thereto."

It says, furthermore, that while the United States is entitled to participate on the Reparations Commission or any other Commission set up of the basis of the treaty of Versailles, the United States is not obliged to do this.