

LLOYD GEORGE HOPES TO SPEND CHRISTMAS AT WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Presence Imperatively Needed as His Diplomatic Tact May Harmonize Divergent Views—Irish Parleys Are Taking New and More Hopeful Trend.

London, Nov. 26.—Sir James Craig's statement to the Ulster Parliament on Tuesday is expected to leave the door open to resumption of the Irish peace negotiations on new lines to be submitted by Premier Lloyd George, if it is shown that the efforts along the old lines have failed.

At present Ulster is adamant in her refusal to accept an All-Ireland Parliament, and the Sinn Fein is equally emphatic that it will not have a Southern Parliament on Dominion lines, with Ulster entirely excluded.

But even with that position overcome, Mr. Lloyd George is hopeful of finding a bridge across the gulf between the two parties.

The Prime Minister has in reserve proposals looking to a settlement on the basis of Dominion Government being given immediately to Southern Ireland, with the Ulster Government safeguarded, but at the same time faced with provisions contemplating eventual union with the South of Ireland Parliament.

Sir James Craig is not averse, it is said, to considering a plan of this

kind, and it remains to be seen whether the Sinn Fein will be prepared to moderate its demands on unity, chiefly in point of time.

In Sinn Fein quarters it was stated to-day that consideration would not be given to a proposal for giving a Dominion Parliament to the South, leaving Ulster in her present position under the Government of Ireland Act with representatives at Westminster. Nevertheless, in British official circles it was held that the outlook generally was brighter to-day than it was yesterday.

Premier Lloyd George is "morally certain" that his next Christmas will be spent in Washington. Those were the words used to-day by a member of the Prime Minister's entourage to describe his outlook on the correlated situation created by the arms parley and the Irish negotiations.

Lloyd George has received so many messages, both from this side and from America, urging that he should go to Washington, urging that he has gone so far as to book his passage by the Aquitania next Saturday.

REFUSE TO SWEAR FEALTY TO THE CROWN

Attitude of Sinn Feiners Halts Effort to Bring Peace to Ireland.

A despatch from London says:—What is believed to be the last scene in the effort to bring peace to Ireland was enacted on Friday when Prime Minister Lloyd George and Sir James Craig met in the former's official residence in Downing Street, where the Imperial Premier told the head of the Northern Government that Sinn Fein Ireland had not consented to own allegiance to the King, a prerequisite to Ulster's agreement to enter an all-Ireland Parliament.

The Sinn Fein delegates are consulting with members of the Dail Cabinet in Dublin on the crisis thus brought about, while Sir James has packed his bag and returned to Belfast, where he will report to his Parliament next Tuesday, and possibly disclose the cause of the virtual breakdown of the Irish negotiations. The official correspondence that has passed between the various delegations also may be published at the same time in London.

Efforts meanwhile will be made by peace makers in an attempt to persuade Sinn Fein to modify its attitude on the question of allegiance to the King.

But Mr. Lloyd George, it is understood, would not admit of any ar-

range which would leave Ireland's allegiance to the Crown in any doubt, and the Government would support Ulster in refusing any association which would weaken its British citizenship.

The only prospect for peace now is said to rest on Sinn Fein's conceding allegiance to the Crown, and the influence of the advocates of moderation has been invoked in a final effort to change its position.

Flying Automobile Works Well in France

A despatch from Paris says:—A flying automobile is the latest development in the French aero world.

A successful demonstration of an ordinary automobile with folding wings, two engines, one of 10 horsepower for land going and the other of 300 horsepower for air travel, was held recently at Buc, Seine-et-Oise.

The machine performed all the usual feats of an aeroplane and also of an automobile.

Wales to Australia Direct by Wireless

A despatch from London says:—Announcement was made on Thursday night by the Marconi Company of the successful sending for the first time of a series of test messages by wireless from Carnarvon, Wales, direct to Australia.

JAPAN SECURES BY FAR THE BEST DEAL IN THE NAVAL SETTLEMENT

British and United States Fleets Would be Equalized at the End of Ten Years, According to Analysis of Statisticians.

A despatch from Washington says:—The demon statistician has been at work on the disarmament proposals of Secretary of State Hughes, and his efforts have resulted in elaborate tables, showing how Great Britain, the United States and Japan will fare from the naval standpoint should the Hughes plan be adopted.

The finding of the statistician is that the Hughes proposal is "generous" on the part of the United States, both as regards the proposed "5-5-3" ratio and the retained tonnage phases of the United States plan. It is further found that Japan is securing by far the best deal throughout.

To treat the tonnage figures of the Hughes plan from a new angle, the "5-5-3" ratio represents a distribution of capital ship tonnage on the basis of Japan keeping a fleet representing 23 per cent. of the total of the three powers, the other two dividing the remainder. During the ten-year period, however, Great Britain would have in the neighborhood of 43 per cent.; the United States would have something more than 35 per cent., and Japan over 21 per cent. of the total. The change at the end of the ten-year holiday represents equalization of the United States and British fleets, to which Great Britain has already agreed.

Under the "5-5-3" ratio, and the proposed limitation of auxiliary tonnage, as well as capital craft, through application of the replacement rule of maximum, the British and United States fleets would reach a total of 1,120,000 tons in all combat craft, and Japan 672,000. This makes possible

a comparison of the relation of the fleets to various factors representative of the place of each power among the nations.

Against the simple question of geographical area of each, for instance, the limited fleets would mean for Japan more than 2,500 tons of naval strength per thousand square miles. The same figure for the United States would be approximately 300 tons, and for the British Empire between eighty and ninety tons.

Even more striking in disproportion favorable to Japan is the comparison on the basis of accepted estimates of national wealth. Japan would have something like 26,000 or 27,000 fleet tons per billion dollars in national wealth, while the United States figures would be little more than 3,000 tons per billion, and the British 6,000 tons per billion.

Disproportion again holds true as to foreign commerce of each power. Japan would have almost 200 tons of naval tonnage per million dollars in her import and export business over a period of years. The United States would have little more than eighty tons per million, and the British between forty and fifty tons.

Again, in relationship of naval to commercial tonnage of each power, and navies are built to some extent to support the commercial strength afloat of their flags, Japan would have nearly 170 tons of fighting ships per thousand tons of Japanese commercial craft, the United States would have little more than sixty tons under such tabulation, and Great Britain less than fifty tons.



What Is To Be Canada's Destiny?

Shall it be that through the destruction of the Tariff as proposed by both Crerar and King, the development of Canada is to come under the domination of the United States, to be followed by gradual financial domination and as a consequence, political domination?

—OR—

Is Canada's destiny to be that of a great free nation within the British Empire group of Nations, developing her boundless resources of mine, river, water power, forest, and cultivating her millions upon millions of acres of arable land? Is her development to surpass that of any other nation?

Shall her manufacturing industries develop her minerals and raw materials into implements and goods for the benefit and comfort of her people and for foreign trade?

Shall she become a self-contained nation within the Empire, her great railways interchanging, the products of factory and farm among her own people, and her ships sailing every sea?

Shall she maintain her integrity within the Empire and protect her farms and factories against unfair competition from foreign countries?

IF THIS IS TO BE CANADA'S DESTINY THEN CANADA NEEDS MEIGHEN.

On December 6th, Canada should once again protect her farms, her factories and her workmen against the unsound theory of Free Trade, and should hold fast to her reasonable Protective Tariff, her national entity and her British connection.

On December 6th Canada should declare with no uncertain voice that she will not tolerate the false trade theories of visionaries and group leaders which tend toward her economic destruction, toward the separation of her people and the weakening of the ties that bind Canada to the British Empire.

On December 6th Canada should demonstrate unmistakably to the outside world her fixed determination to keep Canada for the Canadians.

On December 6th Canada's destiny is at stake.

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee

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LEADING MARKETS

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.21½; No. 3, \$1.15.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52½c; No. 3 CW, 51½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 1 feed, 50½c; No. 2 feed, 46½c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 66½c, Bay ports.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 3 Winter, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 1 commercial, 95c to \$1.06; No. 2 Spring, 98c to \$1.03; No. 3 Spring, nominal.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. to better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 70c. Rye—No. 2, 83 to 84c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., \$7.40; second pats., \$6.90, Toronto.

Ontario flour—\$4.60, bulk, seaboard. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.

Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 22½ to 23½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice 33 to 35c; creamery, prime, No. 1, 43 to 47c; No. 2, 40 to 42c; cooking, 22 to 24c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28c; ducklings, 30 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese 22 to 27c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25c; roosters, 14 to 16c; fowl, 14 to 22c; ducklings, 22 to 25c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 15 to 20c.

Margarine—23 to 25c. Eggs—No. 1 storage, 47 to 48c; select, storage, 53 to 55c; new laid straights, 86 to 88c; new laid, in cartons, 88 to 90c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bus., \$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, 14½ to 16c

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., 25 to 27c; rolls, 25 to 27c; cottage rolls, 27 to 29c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 20c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 16½ to 17c. Shortening, tierces, 13c; tubs, 13½c; pails, 14c; prints, 15½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$6 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; butchers cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.60; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to 4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$8.25 to \$9; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$2 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$8.90 to \$9.15; do, o.f. cars, \$8.40 to \$8.65; do, f.o.b., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, country points, \$8 to \$8.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 56½ to 57c; do, No. 3, 55½ to 56c; extra No. 1 feed, 55½ to 56c. Flour, Mar. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.40; seconds, \$6.90; strong bakers', \$6.70.

Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.80 to \$2.85. Bran, \$23.25. Shorts, \$25.25. Middlings, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.

Cheese, finest easterns, 18 to 18½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 38 to 38½c. Eggs, selected, 50 to 52c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Hogs, \$9.25; lambs, \$8; sheep, \$3.50; calves, \$2.50 to \$10; canners, \$1.50; cutters, around \$2.25; com. to med. butcher cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.50.

Bill to Endow Motherhood Passes in New South Wales

A despatch from London says:—The bill to endow motherhood has passed its third reading in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, according to a cable from Reuter's correspondent at Sydney.

British Empire Safe in Future As in Past

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—Speaking to-day at the Canadian Club, Admiral Earl Beatty declared: "You have all read in the newspapers what limits are imposed upon the navies of various countries by the Washington conference, and I feel you will understand these limits are not derogatory to the dignity of the great Empire to which we belong. "That Empire, on the sea, will be as safe in the future as it has been in the past. That is surely something for great congratulations."

Marshal Foch Sends Greetings on U.S. Thanksgiving

A despatch from Harrisburg, Pa., says:—Marshal Foch, in a Thanksgiving Day message to Hanford Macnider, Commander of the American Legion, sent on his arrival in Harrisburg on Thursday, joined with the people of the United States in "prayers of gratitude for the blessings enjoyed by the world."

The Marshal also sent a message of greeting to the wounded soldiers of the United States through the Public Health Service.

Carry Mail by Airplane from Halifax to St. John's

A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—The Newfoundland Government airplane which will inaugurate a St. John's-Halifax mail service next week is to make North Sydney a port of call for oil and petrol, according to instructions received by local officials of the Reid-Newfoundland Company. The machine was formerly used to scout for seals off the Newfoundland coast.