

## CLIFDEN WIRELESS STATION SEIZED AND DAMAGED BY IRISH IRREGULARS

Present Fighting is Last Lap in the Campaign of the Nationals, Says General McKeon — Wanton Destruction Wrought to Towns by Rebel Forces.

A despatch from London says:—The Irregulars have seized and apparently put out of commission the great Marconi wireless station at Clifden, County Galway. This was one of the company's most powerful stations.

For a time officials waited with some curiosity to see whether the Irregulars, following the example of the Russian Bolsheviks and German Spartacists, in 1919, would use the station to address messages to sympathizers throughout the world.

"However, we are now convinced from internal evidence," said a Marconi official, "that in their ignorance the Irregulars have sufficiently damaged the station to put it beyond their possible use. We are now sending Canadian messages through our station at North Weald, England."

Clifden was the first great wireless station, dating back to 1907.

Free State troops have routed the Irregulars from virtually all important posts in Mayo. They have formed into small guerilla bands, rounding up of which will require some time.

In Connacht, they have been likewise dispersed. Before leaving Castel Bar, they attempted, after burning the jail and military barracks, to destroy the post office, but the townspeople, headed by the clergy, made them desist.

Westport, the Irregulars' headquarters in the west, was hastily abandoned a surprise attack Monday, the garrison fleeing to the hills.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Westport, Newport and Ballaghaderreen fell into the hand of the Regulars on Thursday.

The Irregulars left the last-named town in lorries and seized motor cars. Before leaving, they set fire to the barracks. The majority of the population were strong supporters of De Valera's policy, but the ordeal to thrive under such privations as the campaign necessitated is said to have completely changed their views.

Several thousand pounds damage was done to the town before the Irregulars left. It is the centre of the constituency of East Mayo and is represented in the Irish Parliament by De Valera.

In Claremorris, recently captured by the Nationals, General John J. Mc-

Keon, commander of the Nationals, delivered a speech, in which he said: "The National troops do not come as dictators. They come as protectors of lives and property, and we are prepared, if necessary, to protect them at the sacrifice of our own lives."

He referred to the present fighting as the last lap in the campaign of the Nationals.

A later despatch from Dublin says:—The Free State Cabinet refused to consider the suggestion at the recent meeting in Cork for an armistice in the South. The Government will assent to nothing short of unconditional surrender by the Irregular forces.

Heavy National fire is being concentrated on Irregular posts around the old town of Kilmallock on the Cork-Limerick border. Apparently the Irregulars, who hold the town, under siege of the Nationals, intend to make their next stand in this area.

Reinforcements have reached the insurgents from Cork, Kerry and portions of Limerick. They have already established their hospitals and commandeered coffins from local undertakers. Meanwhile the National fire is punctuated by almost continuous sniping duels between the contestants.

It is expected that the next news from this area will be that the Nationals have taken Kilmallock and that the Irregulars are withdrawing toward Mallow.

Cork City is still quiet with the Irregulars in complete control. Although they have an income of about £20,000 a week from the customs, they continue to confiscate without remuneration many commodities, including automobiles and horses. Only thoroughbreds and hunters are taken, however, the intention being to supply the hastily equipped guerilla cavalry units.

The announcement that the convening of the new Parliament has been postponed until August 12, is accompanied by this official statement:

"The National forces' rapid progress in the west and Munster gives good ground for hoping that within the next fortnight organized resistance of Irregulars will be so broken no further postponement of Parliament will be necessary."



Lord Ernle

Former Minister of Agriculture in the British House of Commons, who made the promise to Canada in 1917 that the cattle embargo would be removed. His promise has been fulfilled inasmuch as the British House of Commons has voted to remove the embargo.

### STERLING EXCHANGE APPROACHES NORMAL

#### Rate Will Not Be Adversely Affected by Purchase of Canadian Wheat.

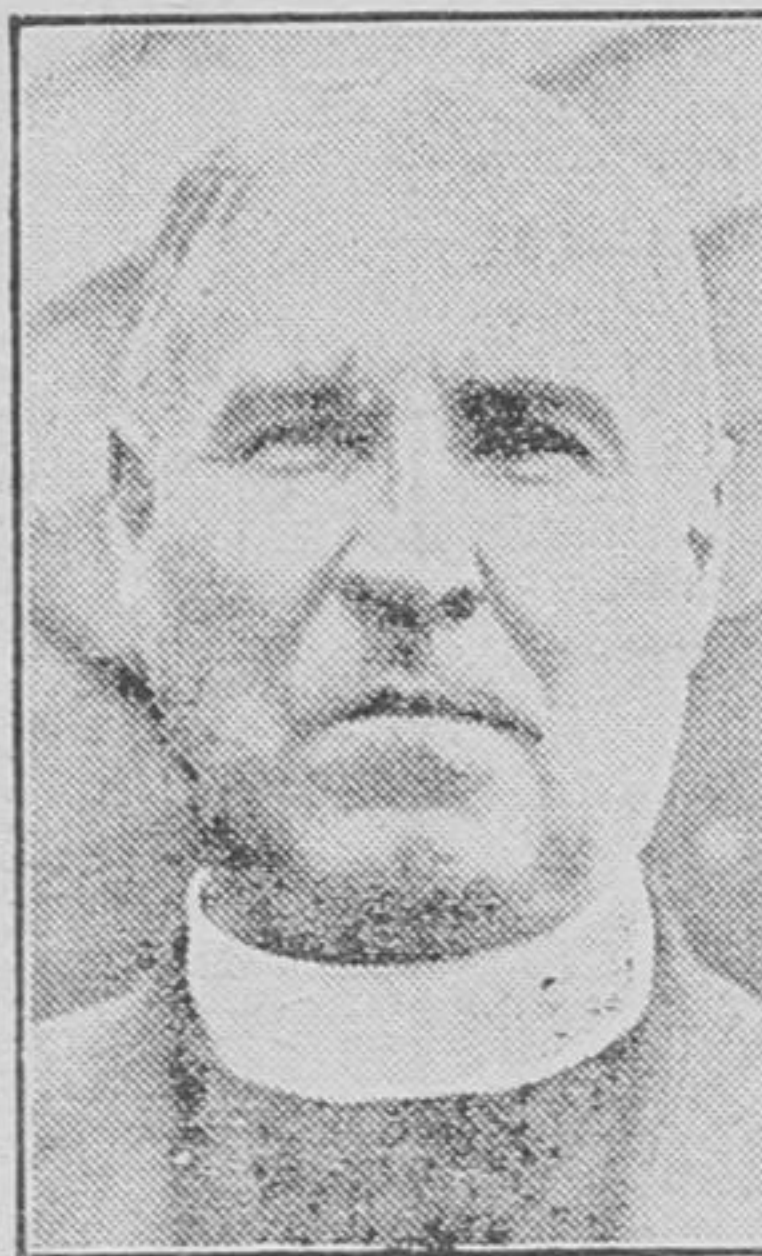
London, July 30.—To judge from some London press comments on the Grand Trunk decision, the London market will never again be available for Canadian securities. There is a strong probability, however, that sterling exchange on Canada will shortly approach normal again, which would automatically throw the market open.

"I look for a steady improvement in Canadian exchange if the shipment of British coal to Canada and the United States continues," said Mr. G. C. Cassels, London manager of the Bank of Montreal. "The rate will probably not be adversely affected by the year's purchase of Canadian wheat. It is being bought too cautiously here for that. The British Government is also arranging to meet its autumnal obligations in New York, which will help to maintain the rate. The Canadian rate has been sufficiently steady for some time to permit these to be carried on undisturbed by finances. If the miners' strike in the United States persists, we may see the pound a great deal nearer par next spring, which will have an important effect upon Anglo-Canadian finance."

West Needs 41,000 Harvesters  
A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Forty-one thousand harvesters will be required to handle the prairie crops this year, exclusive of those to be obtained from prairie cities and towns, it was announced at a meeting of representatives of the railways, western Labor Commissioners and the grain trade interests. The rates of wages discussed were \$3.50 a day for harvesters and \$4 a day for threshers.

The harvester excursions will commence to arrive in Winnipeg from Eastern Canada August 7 and will continue until August 25. Excursion trains will leave Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster from August 14 to 29, inclusive.  
Of the total number of men required, 37,000 will be drawn from Eastern Canada and 4,000 from British Columbia.

Loads Grass.  
Cut grass is loaded into a new receptacle to be suspended from a lawn mower handle by a belt conveyor that is operated by a belt from one of the mower's wheels.



To Preach to the King.

Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, of Toronto, who is at present touring England, will preach before King George on August 6th in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace. He is the first Canadian cleric to be accorded this signal honor.

## GREEK PLAN TO OCCUPY CONSTANTINOPLE BLOCKED BY ALLIES

Paris, July 30.—After announcing the Greek army would not cross the neutral zone in Thrace or attack allied troops occupying Constantinople, the Athens Government yesterday formally requested permission to march into the Turkish capital.

This request was made of France, Great Britain and Italy, and was instantly and firmly refused by all three.

It is not believed Greece will proceed now with any plans she may have had for entering Constantinople. This belief is held despite reports just received here that Greek patrols are penetrating neutral zone, notably at Silevri on the Sea of Marmora.

More important than the army movements is a Greek declaration of autonomy for the entire part of Asia Minor occupied by the Greek army to which the Athens announcement gives the old name of Ionia.

The proclamation was issued at Smyrna by the Greek High Commissioner on instructions from Athens. It declares that henceforth the country constitutes an autonomous state under the guarantee of the Greek army and will never be restored to Turkish rule.

This creates an entirely new situation in the Near East. The Greek move is in open defiance of the allied proposals for total evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks, which was to have been completed by July 26. The proclamation also, according to the semi-official Temps, constitutes a grave menace to peace in the Near East. The paper calls on England to intervene and prevent a conflagration by compelling King Constantine to obey the allies. Le Temps points out that the Greek army in Asia Minor can only communicate with Greece by sea and is consequently at the mercy of the British fleet.

## GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT REGARDING NEW STAMP TAXES

Ottawa, July 30.—An official statement has been made by the Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau, explaining the increased taxes which come into effect on August 1.

The statement of the Minister is as follows:

"The increased stamp tax on bills of exchange, bank advances, overdrafts, cheques, sales and transfers of stocks and bonds, express money orders, travelers' cheques and post-office money orders, becomes effective on August 1 next.

"The tax on bills of exchange, promissory notes and advances or overdrafts is payable at the rate of 2 cents for every \$50 or fraction thereof.

"Cheques, money orders and travelers' cheques for amounts of \$50 or

under require a 2 cent stamp. If the amount for which they are issued exceeds \$50, but does not exceed \$5,000, a 2 cent stamp for every \$50 or fraction thereof is required to be affixed thereto. Cheques, money orders and travelers' cheques which exceed \$5,000 in amount require a \$2 stamp.

"The tax is to be paid by means of excise tax stamps in preference to postage stamps, affixed to the face of the cheque or money order. Regulations have, however, been issued whereby the tax on cheques may be paid monthly in place of affixing such stamps to the individual cheques. Under these regulations, the cheques are embossed with a stamp stating that the excise tax has been paid. Special licenses are issued by the Department of Customs and Excise to firms who desire to pay the tax monthly."

### NO INCREASE IN U.S. COAL PRODUCTION

#### Little Response to the Invitation to Reopen Mines.

Washington, July 30.—President Harding's invitation last Monday to the coal operators of the country to reopen their mines has had absolutely no effect on the anthracite industry and but little, if any, on the bituminous situation.

Reports to the Geological Survey show that during last week the output of soft coal increased between 200,000 and 300,000 tons, or from 3,700,000, that of the previous week, to a little more than 3,900,000 tons. Normal consumption at this time of the year would be 8,000,000 tons a week. The invitation had no effect whatever on the anthracite industry, which remains

just what can be dredged from riverbeds.

Despite the unfavorableness of the first test of production under state protection, Secretary Hoover and other members of the President's Fuel Distribution Committee refuse to be discouraged, and believe that with the coming into full effect of the emergency order of the Interstate Commerce Commission the situation will show a decided improvement.

The slight increase last week in the output of bituminous coal is credited by experts of the Geological Survey to a larger force at work in Pennsylvania, improved car service in Southern West Virginia, and heavier shipments from Alabama and the far West.

There are 260,000 women farmers in the United States.

## BRITISH OWN THE SUNK LUSITANIA

### U.S. Government Decides Against American Claim for Salvage.

A despatch from London says:—The United States Government will not demand permission for an American salvage vessel either to attempt to raise the Lusitania or to obtain the bullion on board, the American Embassy has announced.

Although the Lusitania was sunk ten miles off shore, or outside the three-mile limit, the fact that it was British property is regarded as entitling British salvagers to lift it or to get the booty.

Owned by the Cunard Line, the Lusitania was subsidized by the British Government and insured under the War Risk Bureau, which was a Government concern.

An English firm is outfitting a vessel to seek the Lusitania's gold hoards, and it was announced in Philadelphia that an American ship is about to try the same thing. The English company asked the Admiralty to protect its rights in salvaging the ship, and it is reported here that the American firm asked the State Department to safeguard its interests in seeking the sunken Lusitania on the ground that it is more than three miles off shore and therefore public property.

The Washington decision that the

Lusitania still belongs to the British is expected to settle the knotty problem, which might have raised the spectacle of a naval battle between the salvage crews, both of whom were determined to seize the bullion.

### Anti-War Demonstrations Mark Anniversary

A despatch from London says:—"No more war" demonstrations were held in fifteen counties and eighty towns and cities in England the week-end preceding the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. Organizations of all kinds here co-operated to make the demonstrations representative of all sections of the people. A big demonstration was planned in Hyde Park July 29 and fifteen platforms were erected for speechmaking by the delegates from twenty countries who marched to the scene in a procession. This included delegates from Germany, Austria, France and Belgium.

The organizers aim to make "no more war day" an annual festival day.

### National Reconstruction Before Irish House

A despatch from Dublin says:—A big plan of National reconstruction, involving the transport services and the rebuilding of Dublin's public edifices, has been prepared for consideration by the new Parliament.

## VICTORY BONDS DUE IN DECEMBER TO BE RENEWED BY FEDERAL HOUSE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There is a strong belief that the Minister of Finance will shortly announce renewal of the bonds which fall due December 1, 1922. Under ordinary circumstances, these bonds would be met out of the proceeds of the loan which it is understood will be asked for in October, but it is said that the suggestion has been made to the Minister of Finance that the present holders of the bonds which fall due December 1, should be allowed to take up a renewal for ten years at the present rate of interest, which is 5½ per cent, but probably not free from income tax.

The Minister of Finance declined to make any statement, except to say

that he might make an announcement in due course, but he would neither affirm nor deny it at the present time.

As Victory 22's are now 99.87 bid on the stock exchange, a loan such as suggested above would be pretty much in line with market conditions. The Victory 34's, which would have two more years to run than the suggested ten-year renewal bond, are quoted at 100 to 100.10, so that it does not appear that this suggestion would offset the Victory 34's market in any way.

The amount of bonds of 1922 actually outstanding is in the neighborhood of one hundred and ninety-eight millions.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.44; No. 2 Northern, \$1.37; No. 3 Northern, \$1.30.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56½c; No. 3 CW, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 54½c; No. 1 feed, 51½c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82c; No. 3 yellow, 81c, all rail.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00.  
Rye—No. 2, 95c.  
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.  
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.  
Ontario wheat—New Ontario wheat, No. 2, 95c to \$1, at outside points.  
Ontario No. 3 oats—Nominal.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, \$6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), \$6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$4.75.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.30.  
Cheese—New, large, 19½ to 20c; twins, 20 to 20½c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stiltons, 25c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 39 to 40c; ordinary creamery prints, 36 to 38c; No. 2 ordinary, 34 to 36c. Dairy, 31 to 33c. Cooking, 23c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 27c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 35 to 40c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 35c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.  
Margarine—20 to 22c.  
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 30 to 31c; selected, 34 to 35c; cartons, 36 to 37c.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; maple sugar, lb., 20c.  
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.  
Potatoes—New Ontarios, \$1.75 to \$2.00.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$1.7; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$4.8; heavyweight rolls, \$4.0.  
Lard—Pure, tins, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6.75 to \$7; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; butcher heifers, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, med., \$3.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$3 to \$7; spring lambs, \$12 to \$13; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.50; do, f.o.b., \$13.75; do, country points, \$13.50.  
Montreal.  
Oats—Can. western, No. 2, 61½ to 62c; do, No. 3, 58½ to 59c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.30. Bran—\$25.25. Shorts—\$27.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.  
Cheese—Finest easterns, 15½ to 16c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 35½ to 36c. Eggs—Selected, 34c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c.