

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS SITUATION CAUSED BY BELFAST RIOTS

Constant Bickering Results from Mixed Political Views of Certain Sections of the Capital—Ulster Cabinet Discusses Situation.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The death roll in the Belfast street riots now stands at fourteen. The military are cordoning off the disturbed areas, but the situation remains extremely dangerous.

The Ulster Cabinet held a conference with the police and civic authorities and are requisitioning additional troops.

Gunmen were again active in the Old Lodge district. They opened a heavy fire in the direction of Shankhill Road, a thickly populated Protestant quarter. A young man was killed and four were seriously wounded in this fighting.

Workmen were attacked on the way home in West Belfast; the police were obliged to fire on the attacking forces, which were dispersed.

The present trouble had its origin in the Warren and side streets lying between West Street and North Queen Streets. The residents of these streets and Old Lodge Road, another storm centre, are of mixed political views and constant bickering is the result. The trouble on Monday. A fortunate circumstance is that Falls Road, the stronghold of the Nationalists and Sir James Haughey, and Sandy Row, Shankhill and Ballymacarrett, where Orangism predominates, are standing aloof.

As the day progressed, the police patrols increased their effectiveness and succeeded in getting better control of the warring elements.

Sir William Coates, the Lord Mayor, early called on General Carter-Campbell, commander of the British troops in Ulster, for soldiers to quell the rioting, urging the need of protection for the city's citizens, and his demand was granted.

During the dinner hour a heavy downpour of rain drove the contending factions from the streets. Police in a "birdcage" lorry immediately began shepherding curiosity seekers from the danger points. From that

time on the sniping died down. Some apprehension was felt as to what might happen when the shipyard workers returned home from their work in the evening, this being deemed the most critical time of the day.

If that period should pass off without untoward incident, it was believed the rioting could be considered at an end.

During the morning sniping was carried on in full view of the people in the windows along Royal Avenue. It was here a milkman and a little boy were wounded by shots from Kent Street, which runs from Royal Avenue to Carrick Hill, a Sinn Fein stronghold. A passing tram-car was utilized as a shield by a section of a crowd in the line of fire, but the two were struck by bullets.

A court martial sitting at Galway sent two members of the Black and Tan forces in Ireland to ten years at penal servitude. They were convicted of raiding a house at Salt Hill and compelling two students to walk barefoot over broken bottles.

A later despatch from Belfast, Sept. 1, says:—As a result of the military being in charge, Belfast is almost normal as far as shooting and disorder are concerned. At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation on Thursday the Lord Mayor said that very regrettable occurrences had disgraced their city during the past few days, and that feeling on all sides was that the police and military did not give adequate security until Wednesday.

He was very glad, he said, that a marked improvement had come over the situation in the past 24 hours, hardly a shot having been fired up to midday.

In letters which the Lord Mayor addressed to the citizens of Belfast he appeals to them to refrain from any act that might lead to disturbance. To date the death roll totals 16. Troops are patrolling Springfield road, in the area which causes the authorities some concern.

pedition have representatives from each of the British self-governing Dominions on board. At present two New Zealanders, one Canadian, and one Australian have been commissioned for the party, but no South African.

BRITISH FAIR FAVORS CANADIANS

Industrial Exhibition to be Held Next March Open to Empire.

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—Contrary to conditions in previous years, when lack of space at the British Industries Fairs prevented the free co-operation of Canadian exhibitors, every encouragement will be given Canadian manufacturers to show goods at the forthcoming Fair to be held at the White City next March. This Fair will be open to all exhibitors within the British Empire on precisely the same terms and conditions as to United Kingdom exhibitors. The Board of Trade organizers, who wish to emphasize the imperial character of the Fair, told that correspondent that applications for space from overseas would be given a time preference in the order of allotment, owing to the distance which the exhibits would have to travel. Buyers are expected from all over the world and the Fair promises to be exceptionally interesting this year, as the food section is to be shown in London, instead of in Glasgow as formerly.

To be happy, one should always have something beyond one's reach.

LAPSE OF DEFENCE OF REALM ACT LEAVES BRITAIN UNDER ORDINARY LAWS

A despatch from London says:—The official end of the war on Wednesday night brings a cut in wages and salaries of employees of the Government approximating £500,000 weekly. Civil servants' bonuses, based on the cost of living, have been reduced considerably. The higher grades of workers lose 10 to 60 per cent. of

their recent pay. Salaries under £500 yearly are reduced from five to twenty-one shillings weekly, and agricultural wages fall six shillings weekly.

The Defence of the Realm Act, embodying a variety of wartime restrictions, lapsed on Wednesday night. Its provisions have long been virtually inoperative.



LORD BYNG OPENS THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION. His Excellency is here seen presenting the colors of all Toronto regiments after they were dedicated by Canon Scott. The colors will be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Sanitation Lengthens Average Span of Life

A despatch from Columbus says:—The average life of man has been lengthened four years in the last quarter century, despite the crime wave, war, automobile and other hazards.

"Within another generation the allotted threescore years and ten will be a thing of the past," Dr. George W. Hoagland said, basing his claims on mortality statistics of the American Insurance Union, of which he is secretary.

"Improvements brought about in sanitation, the nationwide anti-spitting fight and other steps have contributed toward man's longevity," Dr. Hoagland said. "Severe epidemics of typhoid and malaria which formerly took such a huge toll of life, no longer are known."

CENSUS RETURNS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Dominion Statistician Gives Figures on Growth of Ontario Towns.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—An increase of 95.28 per cent. in the population of Orillia, Ont., in the last 20 years, is shown by bulletin number three covering the preliminary announcement of population just issued by the Dominion statistician. The population of Orillia now stands at 13,334, as compared with 6,828 in 1911, when the last Dominion census was taken. The bulletin issued covers 25 cities and towns in eastern and western Canada. Although Orillia shows the largest percentage increase of places covered in the bulletin, Saint Ste. Marie is a close second with a percentage increase of 93.26 in the last ten years, and a population today of 21,228.

The Dominion Statistician announces that the count is subject to correction. Adjustments on account of closed houses and absentees have yet to be made. Anyone who thinks that he or she has been omitted from the census is requested to notify the bureau of statistics.

Ontario returns issued are as follows:

	1921.	1911.	Inc.
Eastview	5,327	3,169	2,158
Barrie	6,992	6,420	572
Sault Ste. Marie	21,228	10,984	10,224
Smiths Falls	10,594	6,370	4,179
Sarnia	14,637	9,947	4,690
Ingersoll	5,118	4,763	355
Hawkesbury	5,532	4,400	1,132
Pembroke	7,873	5,626	2,247
Midland	6,984	4,663	2,321
Orillia	13,334	6,828	6,506

The first trip on the new Paris-to-Warsaw air service took ten hours, as compared with sixty hours for the journey by train.

San Marino, the midget republic, is to double the size of its army, which in future will consist of six soldiers.

Strawberries as a ship's cargo are considered dangerous, owing to the strong fumes given off by the fruit causing dizziness and a form of intoxication.

King George Prays For Irish Peace

A despatch from London says:—King George has sent a message to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Irish situation. The message said:

"Let us thank God that some measure of response has been vouchsafed to my appeal to my Irish people. With a full heart let us pray that their reconciliation may be consummated by the deliberations now proceeding, and that they may be united, making a new era for their native land."



Tower for Parliament Buildings. This is an exact model of the tower to be erected on the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

Western U.S. Wants Our Lumber

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—In spite of demands of North-western shingle men, that the duty of 50 cents per thousand, as fixed in the Fordney Bill in the House, be retained by the Senate, Western pine interests oppose the duty, and expect later on to make a strong showing against it. Senators on the Finance Committee are showing a marked disposition to oppose any form of lumber duties aimed at Canadian lumber. The reason is found in the pressure of farm organizations for free lumber. Testimony before the Finance Committee, moreover, has revealed that the British Columbia shingles are superior to those made on the United States side, because the latter are kiln-dried to excess.

GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA WITHIN NEXT THREE MONTHS

Protective Tariff is Issue Upon Which the Campaign Will be Based—No Fall Session; No Distribution.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—The challenge so lightly thrown out by William Lyon Mackenzie King and the Farmers' party has been accepted.

Within the next three months the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen will ask for the dissolution of Parliament and appeal to the country. He made the announcement to a gathering of two thousand people in the Grand Theatre here on Thursday night and they cheered his declaration of war with a vigor and a show of fighting spirit entirely unusual in post-war political audiences.

"It is in my judgment the duty of Parliament and my duty as Prime Minister of this country to ask for the dissolution of Parliament at an early date and an election before the new year, and that is the course I am going to pursue," Mr. Meighen declared at the close of a matter of fact explanation of the considerations that had led to that decision. Mr. Meighen frankly admitted that he would have preferred to bring down a redistribution bill before appealing to the people. It had always been his intention, though he had never pledged himself

to redistribution, but he had come to the conclusion that it could not be done without prolonging indefinitely the uncertainty and the lack of confidence that were retarding the commercial and industrial recovery of the country.

Inquiry had revealed the fact that the census returns upon which redistribution would have to be based would not be available before December, but even if they could be ready in November and a special session of Parliament held, it would still be necessary to commit the country to a long winter campaign.

"A winter campaign through December, January and February is something unthinkable," he commented.

In making his announcement the Prime Minister placed squarely before the people the issue upon which the election would be fought. The cleavage between the advocates of a policy of moderate protection and its enemies—the free traders of the Farmer Party and the chameleons of Liberalism, with their "muffled drums" of free trade, which never before drawn so clearly, so forcibly.

BILLION GOLD MARKS PAID TO THE ALLIES

Germany Discharges in Full the Installment Due on Reparations Account.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Announcement is made by Otto von Glaznapp, vice-president of the Reichsbank, that Germany has paid a billion gold marks due to the Allies on Aug. 31. He added that the Reichsbank had been obliged to take 68,000,000 marks in gold dollars and other foreign monies from its gold reserves, which are now on the way to New York.

A despatch from New York says:—The German Government, through its fiscal agents in the United States, has anticipated further reparations obligations to the allies.

According to well-informed banking interests representing the Berlin Government, these payments, which are variously estimated at \$65,000,000 to \$100,000,000, have already been de-

posited with the agents of the British, French and Belgian Governments in this city.

Purchases of United States dollar exchange to effect this transaction were concluded several weeks ago, it was stated. This probably accounts for the recent stability of international remittances at this centre and the marked strength of Dutch and Scandinavian rates.

Those countries, it is understood, were the markets through which Germany acquired the greater portion of the United States exchange necessary to the completion of the payments maturing at the present time.

Alcohol in Mother's Milk.

The discovery has been made by a physiologist that the milk of inebriate mothers contains a small amount of alcohol, and it is his belief that such mothers communicate to their offspring a desire for stimulants.

France and Belgium have to receive from Germany 75,000 beehives, with their honey, in the autumn.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals, \$2.35.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.68%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.64%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.57%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.39%.		Maple sugar, lbs., 19 to 22c.	
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 48%; No. 3 CW, 47%; extra No. 1 feed, 47%; No. 1 feed, 43%; No. 2 feed, 45%.		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.	
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 77%; No. 4 CW, 74%; rejected, 69%; feed, 69%.		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.	
All above in store at Fort William.		Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 18 to 21c; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½c.	
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c, nominal, c.f. Bay ports.		Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19½c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 20 to 20½c; prints, 21 to 22c. Shortening tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14¾ to 15¼c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17½ to 17¾c.	
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 40 to 42c.		Choice heavy steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butchers' steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4.50; butchers' heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5; 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, \$4.00 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$60 to \$80; calves, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$2 to \$4; lambs, yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; do, spring, \$8.50 to \$8.75; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, good, \$2 to \$3.50; do, heavy and bucks, \$1 to \$2; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; do, off cars, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.25; do, country points, \$10.	
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—Malting, 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.			
Milled—Del., 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; twins, 32 to 33c; triplets, 32½ to 33½c; Stiltons, new, 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, 35c; turkeys, 60c.			
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, 50 to 51c; cartons, 52 to 54c.			
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$3.75; primes, \$3 to \$3.25.			

REGULAR FELLEKS—By Gene Byrnes

