

CONFERENCE AT INVERNESS CANCELLED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Quick Action of Lloyd George on Receipt of de Valera's Letter Declaring That Irish Nation Recognizes Itself as a Sovereign State—'Only One Answer Possible to Such a Claim,' Says Premier.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish negotiations came to a crisis on Thursday involving the cancellation of the arrangements for the conference at Inverness next week and implying the possibility of the British Government having to consider a new course of action.

This new situation follows upon the publication in Dublin on Thursday afternoon of a letter from de Valera to Lloyd George, declaring that the Irish nation recognizes itself as a sovereign State, and that it is only as representatives of that sovereign State that the Sinn Fein Cabinet has authority or power to act.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The text of the letter of Eamon de Valera, accepting the invitation to the Inverness Conference, but under certain conditions, follows:

"We are unhesitating in declaring our willingness to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

"Our readiness to contemplate such an association was indicated in our letter of August 10. We have accordingly summoned the Dail, that we may submit to it for ratification the names of the representatives it is our intention to propose. We hope that these representatives will find it possible to be at Inverness on the date you suggest, September 20.

"In this final note we deem it our duty to reaffirm that our position is, and can only be, as we have defined it throughout this correspondence. Our position has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State. It is only as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.

"As regards the principle of government by consent of the governed, in the very nature of things it must be the basis of any agreement that will achieve the purpose we have at heart—that is, the final reconciliation of our nation with yours.

"We have suggested no interpretation of that principle save its everyday interpretation, the sense, for example, in which it was understood by the plain men and women of the world when on January 5, 1918, you said:

"The settlement of Europe must be based on such grounds of reason and justice as will give some promise of stability. Therefore, it is that we feel that government with the consent of the governed must be the basis of any territorial settlement in this war."

"These words are the true answer to the criticism of our position which your last letter puts forward. The principle was understood then to mean the right of nations that had been annexed to Empires against their will to free themselves from the grappling hook. That is the sense in which we understand it. In reality, it is your

Government, when it seeks to render our ancient nation and to partition its territory, that would give to the principle an interpretation that would undermine the fabric of every democratic State and drive the civilized world back into tribalism.

"I am, Sir, faithfully yours,
"Eamon de Valera."

A despatch from London, says:—Premier Lloyd George telegraphed de Valera from Gairloch, Scotland, the following cancellation of the Inverness Conference:

"I informed your emissaries who came to me, here, on Tuesday, the 13th, that reiteration of your claim to negotiate with His Majesty's Government as representatives of an independent and sovereign State would make a conference between us impossible. They brought me a letter in which you specifically reaffirm that claim, stating that your nation has formally declared its independence and recognizes itself as a sovereign State and 'it is only,' you added, 'as representatives of that State and as its chosen guardians that we have any authority or powers to act on behalf of our people.'

"I asked them to warn you of the very serious effect of such a claim and offered to regard the letter as undelivered to me in order that you might have time to reconsider it. Despite this intimation you have now published the letter in its original form.

"I must accordingly cancel the arrangements for the conference next week at Inverness and must consult my colleagues on the course of action which this new situation necessitates. I will communicate this to you as soon as possible, but as I am, for the moment, laid up here, a few days' delay is inevitable. Meanwhile, I must make it absolutely clear that His Majesty's Government cannot reconsider the position which I have stated to you.

"If we accepted a conference with your delegates on the formal statement of claim which you have affirmed, it would constitute an official recognition by His Majesty's Government of the severance of Ireland from the Empire and of its existence as an independent Republic. It would, moreover, entitle you to declare, as of right, acknowledged by us, that, in preference to association with the British Empire, you would pursue a closer association, by treaty, with some other foreign power. There is only one answer possible to such a claim as that.

"The great concessions which His Majesty's Government have made to the feeling of your people, in order to secure a lasting settlement, deserved, in my opinion, some more generous response, but so far every advance has been made by us. On your part you have not come to meet us, by a single step, but have merely reiterated, in phrases of emphatic challenge, the letter and spirit of your original claim."

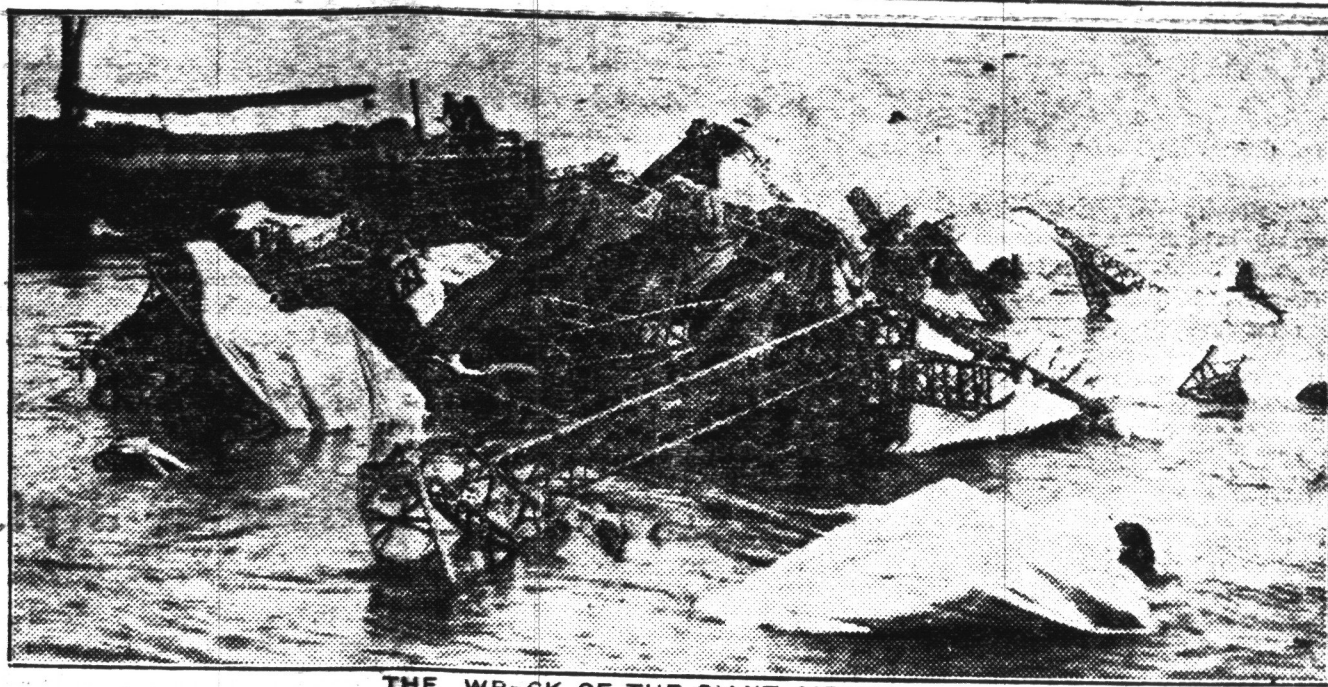
ford street, in the Sinn Fein district of East Belfast. A bomb was thrown and there was much revolver firing, but a large force of military and police quickly suppressed the trouble.

Lloyd George Must Have Rest, Say Doctors

London, Sept. 18.—The official medical statement issued at Gairloch this afternoon states that Lloyd George is suffering from chill and septic absorption resulting from an abscess of the face. Rest is essential. Several days must elapse before he can transact any but the most urgent business.

Little Damage Caused by Snow in West

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—With the fine, cool weather, farmers in Southern Saskatchewan are cheered at the prospect of their wheat now in the fields drying out without much damage. Threshing, however, will not likely be resumed until the beginning of next week.



THE WRECK OF THE GIANT AIRSHIP
A striking photograph of the wreck of the R-38, as it appeared lying in the river Humber, at Hull, England.

ESTIMATES OF HARVEST INDICATE THAT 1915 CROP WILL BE BEATEN

A despatch from Ottawa says:—That the great wheat harvest of 1915 will probably be exceeded by the harvest this year is forecast in a report issued to-night by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. According to the report, which covers the condition of the crops up-to-date, the average yields in bushels per acre for the principal grain crops will be as follows:

Fall wheat 21%, as against 24 last year. Spring wheat 15%, as against 14; fall wheat 15%, as against 14%; oats 30%, as against 33%; barley 22%, as against 24%; rye, 16%, as against 17%; flax seed 9.10, as against 5.60. Upon the areas sown, as estimated on June 30 last, these averages represented total yields as follows:

Fall wheat, 15,473,000 bushels, as against 19,469,200 bushels last year; spring wheat 278,914,000 bushels, as against 243,720,100 bushels; fall wheat, 294,387,800 bushels, as against 253,139,200 bushels; oats, 466,303,100 bushels, as against 530,709,700 bushels; barley, 57,607,300 bushels, as against 63,310,550 bushels; rye, 11,847,500 bushels, as against 11,306,400 bushels, and flaxseed, 7,168,300 bushels, as against 7,997,500 bushels. These are preliminary estimates, subject to revision after completion of the threshing, the prevalence of rust, both black and red, in the Province of Saskatchewan occasioning difficulty in the preliminary estimation of average yields.

For the three Prairie Provinces the preliminary estimate in bushels is: Wheat, 271,508,000 (234,138,000); oats, 331,270,000 (314,297,000); barley, 42,720,000 (40,760,500); rye, 9,567,000

(3,273,600); flax seed, 6,801,300 (7,588,800). For Manitoba the yields are: Wheat, 37,212,000 (37,542,090); oats, 57,000,000 (57,657,000); barley, 18,488,000 (17,520,000); rye, 2,880,000 (2,318,600); flax seed, 793,300 (1,157,800). In Saskatchewan they are: 173,580,000 (113,135,300); oats, 183,863,000 (141,549,000); barley, 13,500,000 (10,501,500); rye, 3,957,000 (2,535,000); flax seed, 5,420,000 (5,705,000). In Alberta they are: Wheat, 69,716,000 (83,461,000); oats, 90,407,000 (115,091,000); barley, 10,732,000 (12,739,000); rye, 2,730,000 (3,420,000); flax seed, 585,000 (726,000). The figures within brackets represent the yields of 1910.

The average condition on August 31 of late sown crops, expressed numerically in percentages of the average yield per acre for the ten years 1911-20, is reported as follows:

The figures within brackets, representing in the order given, the conditions on July 31, 1921, and on August 31, 1920, are: Peas, 83 (89, 99); beans, 94 (95, 99); buckwheat, 92 (90, 101); mixed grains, 80 (87, 105); corn for husking, 10 (97, 101); potatoes, 86 (89, 102); turnips, mangolds, 82 (87, 98); fodder corn, 104 (101, 102); sugar beets, 89 (93, 101); pasture, 88 (86, 95). The figures for 1921 represent the following forecast of total yield in bushels or tons: Peas, 2,390,000; beans, 1,030,000; buckwheat, 7,443,000; mixed grains, 22,657,000; corn for husking, 15,304,000; potatoes, 97,616,000; turnips, etc., 84,030,000; fodder corn, 5,649,000 tons; sugar beets, 272,000 tons. Preliminary estimates were issued on August 10 for hay and clover, 10,374,000 tons, and alfalfa, 362,000 tons; first cutting.

Greeks Suffer a Huge Disaster

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Reports from Angora say that the Greek army is in general retreat, abandoning wounded, automobiles and war material. The Greek troops are now apparently west of the Sakaria River.

Since Greek public opinion virtually concluded and expected the fall of Angora, with the subsequent occupation of Constantinople, this severe reverse, even if no worse disaster follows, must have a profound effect.



Ontario's New Lieutenant-Governor
Col. Henry Cockshead, of Brantford, who has taken the oath of office at Toronto.

SERIOUS UNREST PREVALS IN INDIA

Military Experience Difficulty in Dealing With the Rebels.

London, Sept. 18.—Official investigations show that the situation in India is more serious than was believed. The military is experiencing difficulty in dealing with the rebels owing to the latter's mobility and to the nature of the country, which is largely forest land, where formidable gangs are scattered.

The opinion is held that the recalcitrant Moplahs who fled into the jungle could be starved out if the main roads were held and certain areas garrisoned. Two thousand rebels are massed on the Pandular hills in a favorable position where an action is imminent and the use of artillery unavoidable. A high priest is heading another band which is endeavoring to join the forces at Pandalur.

A rebel conference has declared that the Hindus are to be converted to Islam at the point of the sword.

A Reuter cable from Simla says that at a council of State the Home Secretary said that except in the immediate vicinity of the troops and near the railways the life and property of the non-Muslims are unsafe. The rebels, of whom five bodies are known to exist, control certain areas, and the re-establishment of authority is at present impossible owing to transport and communication difficulties.

Japanese is First to Climb Mt. Eiger

Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 18.—The Eiger Mountain, in the Bernese Oberland Alps, has been ascended by way of the Mittleleggirat, the north-east ridge. The ascent was made by Yuko Mika, a Japanese, aged 23 years, accompanied by three guides. The feat was made possible by the fact that, due to the extremely hot summer, the Gendarme was for the first time in its known history free from ice and snow.

Now that the Eiger has been ascended by this ridge, virtually all the difficult positions in the Bernese Oberland Alps have been conquered.

German Upper House Ratifies U.S. Treaty

Berlin, Sept. 18.—The Treaty of Peace between Germany and the United States has been formally ratified by the German Reichsrat, or upper chamber.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39; No. 3 Northern, \$1.34; No. 4 wheat, \$1.26.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46½c; No. 3 CW, 43½c; extra No. 1, 43c; No. 1 feed, 42½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 67c; No. 4 CW, 64c; rejected, 52½c; feed, 52½c.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F. o. b. shipping points, according to freights outside: No. 2 winter, \$1.25 to \$1.30; No. 3 winter, \$1.22 to \$1.27; No. 1 commercial, \$1.17 to \$1.22; No. 2 spring, \$1.20 to \$1.25; No. 3 spring, nominal; No. 2 goose wheat, nominal.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, c.i.f. bay ports, 70c, nominal.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 65 to 70c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—\$6, in bags, Montreal and Toronto.
Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First pats., \$9.85; second pats., \$9.35.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered Toronto: Bran, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; feed flour, \$2.10.
Eggs—No. 1, 42 to 44c; selects, 49 to 51c; new-laid, cartons, 51 to 53c.
Butter—Creamery, No. 1, 41 to 43c; do, No. 2, 38 to 40c; dairy prints, 33 to 34c; bakers', 28 to 30c.
Cheese—New, large, 22 to 22½c; twins, 22½ to 23c; Stilton, 24½ to 25½c. Old, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 29 to 30c.
Honey, extracted—White clover honey, in 60-30-lb. tins, per lb., 14 to 15c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 15 to 16c; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½-5-lb. tins, per lb., 17 to 18c; comb honey, per doz. \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 27 to 28c; hams, med., 37 to 38c; heavy, 28 to 30c; cooked hams, 54 to 57c; boneless backs, 42 to 48c; breakfast bacon, 33 to 38c; special, 45 to 48c; cottage rolls, 30 to 31c.
Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barreled meats—Bean pork, \$28; short cut or family back, boneless, \$41; pickled rolls, \$38 to \$44; mess pork \$31.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 16 to 21c; in cases, 16½ to 21½c; clear hams, 18½ to 19½c; backs, 13½ to 15½c.
Lard—Tierces, 18½ to 19c; tubs, 19 to 19½c; pails 19½ to 19¾c; prints, 20½ to 20¾c; shoring, tierces, 14½ to 14¾c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 15 to 15½c; prints, 17½ to 18c.
Good heavy steers, \$7 to \$8; but her steers, choice, \$6 to \$7; do, good, \$5 to \$6; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$5; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, 4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, choice, \$65 to \$85; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$7 to \$9; do, com., \$2 to \$5; lambs, yearlings, \$5 to \$6.50; do, springs, \$3 to \$3.50; sheep, choice, \$3.50 to \$4; do, heavy and bucks, \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$10; do, off cars, \$10.25; do, f.o.b., \$9.25; do, to the farmer, \$9.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 60 to 60½c; Can. West, No. 3, 59 to 59½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$9.50; rolled oats, large, 90 lbs., \$3.20 to \$3.20; Bran, \$27; Shorts, \$28; Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.
Cheese, finest easterns, 17½ to 18½c. Butter, selected creamery, 37½ to 38c. Eggs, selected, 46c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.75.
Butcher steers, \$6; grass calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50; top veals, \$12; lambs, \$8 to \$8.25; sheep, \$2 to \$4; hogs, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

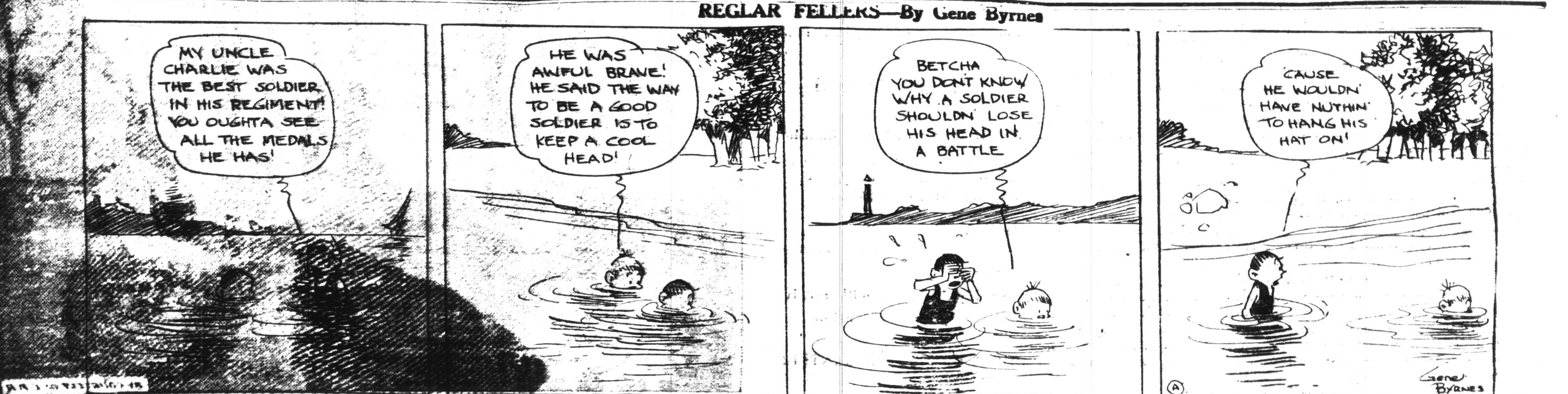
TWO GIRLS SHOT IN BELFAST RIOTS

Outbreaks in Two Parts of the City—Military and Police Restore Order.

Belfast, Sept. 18.—Serious rioting occurred in Belfast this afternoon. The trouble was mainly confined to the street, where a young girl was shot dead, another was badly wounded and a man was shot in the neck. The military was called out and used guns to restore order.

The girls who were shot are Protestant and the news created great excitement. When darkness set in the mob got out of hand and attempted to wreck a number of saloons. A large packing case, consigned to a hardware merchant in Belfast, came under the notice of officials at the freight station. It was said to contain a large quantity of up-to-date revolvers, which were seized by the police.

It was found that part of the shipment was for a wide-spread gun campaign in Ulster. An outbreak also occurred in Sea-



REGLAR FELLEKS—By Gene Byrnes

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