

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED WITH AID OF ENGLAND

Line Between Ulster and Free State Will Remain Unchanged
and Britain Will Abandon Claims for Latter's
Share of War Debt.

A despatch from London says:—The Irish boundary dispute has been adjusted. The negotiations at London for settling the difficulty caused by the refusal of Professor Eoin MacNeill, the Free State representative, to recognize the award of his colleagues on the Boundary Commission, has been concluded with a certainty unusual in Irish disputes.

The agreement was signed in behalf of the British Government by Stanley Baldwin, Winston Churchill, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Lord Birkenhead and Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. M. Amery; in behalf of the Free State by William T. Cosgrave, Kevin O'Higgins, Ernest Blythe and Peter O'Byrne, all members of the Irish Cabinet, and in behalf of Northern Ireland by Sir James Craig the Ulster Premier, and Secretary Blackmore of the Ulster Cabinet.

The new agreement revokes article 12 of the Anglo-Irish treaty, which provided for the Boundary Commission, and releases the Free State from obligation under article 5 to pay a portion of the British war debts, while the Free State undertakes to shoulder the whole costs of compensation for damage to property in Ireland.

A slight concession is also made to the Northern Government in the transfer to the Ulster Parliament of powers heretofore invested in the Council of Ireland. Ulster has the advantage, too, of retaining the existing boundary.

In his statement to the Commons, Premier Baldwin expressed the hope that the necessary legislation authorizing the new agreement would be passed before the House rises for the Christmas recess.

In British Government circles emphasis is laid on the comprehensive nature of this triple agreement on the boundary problem, which prevented a settlement at the Buckingham Palace conference before the war and nearly wrecked the Irish treaty four years ago. In this connection the Prime Minister wished to acknowledge on behalf of the Government its deep sense of the services of the Boundary Commission has rendered to the cause of Irish peace and unity.

The Government view is that the new agreement is more satisfactory to the general interest than the results of any arbitration would have been and that it could not have been secured but for the work of the Commission.

MATTAWA FIRE LOSS TOTALS \$150,000

Several Families Homeless,
Five Stores Destroyed in
Blaze Starting in
Grocery.

A despatch from North Bay says:—Seven families are homeless, four dwellings and five stores are burned to the ground, while a number of other buildings are damaged, according to reports received here of the fire which broke out in Mattawa early Wednesday morning. The total damage is approximately \$150,000. The blaze started in the grocery store of K. C. McDonald, who was in North Bay at the time, and when it was noticed at 3:45 in the morning it had gained too much headway to be checked.

The flames spread to a fruit store owned by N. Karan, an Assyrian, to a hardware store owned by J. A. Fink, to the drygoods store of Mr. Monson and to the customs office. An apartment building tenanted by H. E. Gilman and Mr. Gignac, the C.P.R. agent, was destroyed, as was the residence of L. Moisseu. The Gignac, Monson, Guilbeau and Sarazin families, who lost everything, were saved in their night attire by the fire fighters. They had slept through the early portion of the fire.

To the fact that there was no wind the people attribute the fact that the flames did not sweep through the whole town, which is largely composed of frame buildings.

Following the alarm nearly all the male residents of the town turned out to fight the fire. So intense was the heat that the fronts of buildings across the street were badly scorched.

Mattawa is a town of about two thousand people, situated about fifty miles east of North Bay, at the junction of the Mattawa and Ottawa Rivers. It is in the heart of the lumbering district and logs floated down the two rivers are ordinarily held over there.

His Majesty Honors the Hero and Heroine of Locarno

A despatch from London says:—Britain honors its heroes of peace no less than its victors in war. Austen Chamberlain, the man who won the peace at Locarno, and Mrs. Chamberlain, his adroit although unofficial diplomatic assistant, were received by King George at Buckingham Palace, where the Foreign Secretary was given the accolade of Knighthood.



Sir Austen Chamberlain

while Mrs. Chamberlain was handed the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Thus the part played by a woman in assisting her husband to bring the diplomats of Europe into accord at Locarno was recognized, while the momentous role that Austen Chamberlain filled so successfully earned for him at the hands of his Sovereign the highest distinction that an English subject can attain. Sir Austen, as the new Knight of the Garter must perforce be known, takes precedence among the great in the land.

LOCARNO TREATIES SIGNED IN LONDON USHERING GOLDEN AGE OF PEACE

A despatch from London says:—Under the gorgeous ceiling of the great hall in the Foreign Office, the plenipotentiaries of seven European nations signed with golden pens the Treaty of Locarno and its subsidiary treaties, which optimists believe, will bring to Europe a golden age of peace.

Long before 11 o'clock, the time set for the ceremony, those bidden to attend began to enter the beautiful Foreign Office hall. They included statesmen, diplomats, the wives and daughters of the signatories, and scores of newspapermen. In fact, arrangements for giving the press a good view of the proceedings vied with those made for the movie men. Almost all the seats on one side of the hall were reserved for British and foreign newspapermen, who totalled more than 150. Ranged before them in two rows of seats were the official stenographers.

The signatories entered with others who were to sit at the green table in the centre of the room. First of these to appear was Foreign Secretary Chamberlain, now Sir Austen Chamberlain, with the German Chancellor, Luther, and French Premier, Briand, on either side of him. The distinguished group seated themselves at the table in the following order:

Mr. Chamberlain took the head of the table. On his right sat Premier Baldwin, and on his left Sir Cecil Hurst, legal adviser to the British delegation at Locarno. Ranged on the side of the table to Chamberlain's right were Signor Scialoja, head of the Italian delegation to the League

of Nations, representing Italy; Signor Piolotti and Marquis Medici, members of the Italian delegation; Dr. Luther, the German Chancellor; Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, and Herr von Schubert of the German Foreign Office.

At the end of the table, facing Sir Austen Chamberlain, sat Herr Komper of the German Foreign Office, and M. Roisin of the Belgian delegation. On the side of the table at Sir Austen's left sat Mr. Lampson of the British Foreign Office; the French Premier, M. Briand; M. Berthelot, Permanent Secretary of the French Foreign Office; Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia; Foreign Minister Skrzynski of Poland; M. Pradziński, his fellow-delegate from Poland, and Premier Vandervelde of Belgium.

In a long row behind the side of the table where the Germans were seated a number of diplomats and attachés grouped themselves. Behind Premier Baldwin and Foreign Secretary Chamberlain the distinguished men who took seats included Lord Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill, and the other members of the British Cabinet and numerous ladies.

Proceedings were opened by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who read a message from King George welcoming the delegates, expressing satisfaction because London was chosen as the place for signing the Locarno Treaty, and regretting that the death of Queen Alexandra prevented celebrating the occasion by special functions, as had been originally intended.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT REST

The above photograph is the first to reach Canada of the obsequies of Queen Alexandra and shows her casket in Sandringham Church, with the guard before his mistress' bier. The photograph, taken in the Royal Church, was sent from London over the cable by the remarkable Bartlane photo transmission process.

POPULARITY BRINGS DOWN PRICE OF BULL

"King of the Fairies," from
Royal Ranch, Lamed and
Exhausted by Admirers.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The champion Shorthorn bull, "King of the Fairies," owned by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which was also grand champion at the Royal Winter Show at Toronto this year, is now the property of Frank C. Baker, Kansas City, Mo. This famous bull was sold for the astonishingly low price of \$1,050 at the auction sale of Shorthorn cattle at the Exposition.

Mr. Baker admitted after "King of the Fairies" had become his property that he had come to the sale prepared to pay a much higher price, if necessary, to secure the bull for his farm near Kansas City.

Prior to the bull being put up for sale, Professor W. L. Caryle, Manager of the Prince's ranch at Pekisko, Alberta, announced to the crowd in the sales building that the reason for the "King of the Fairies" going on the auction block was that the Prince of Wales intends to bring out another pure-bred Shorthorn bull from Britain early in the new year.

The price of popularity was the principal cause for the low price, for since the arrival of "King of the Fairies" from Toronto last week thousands have inspected the animal,

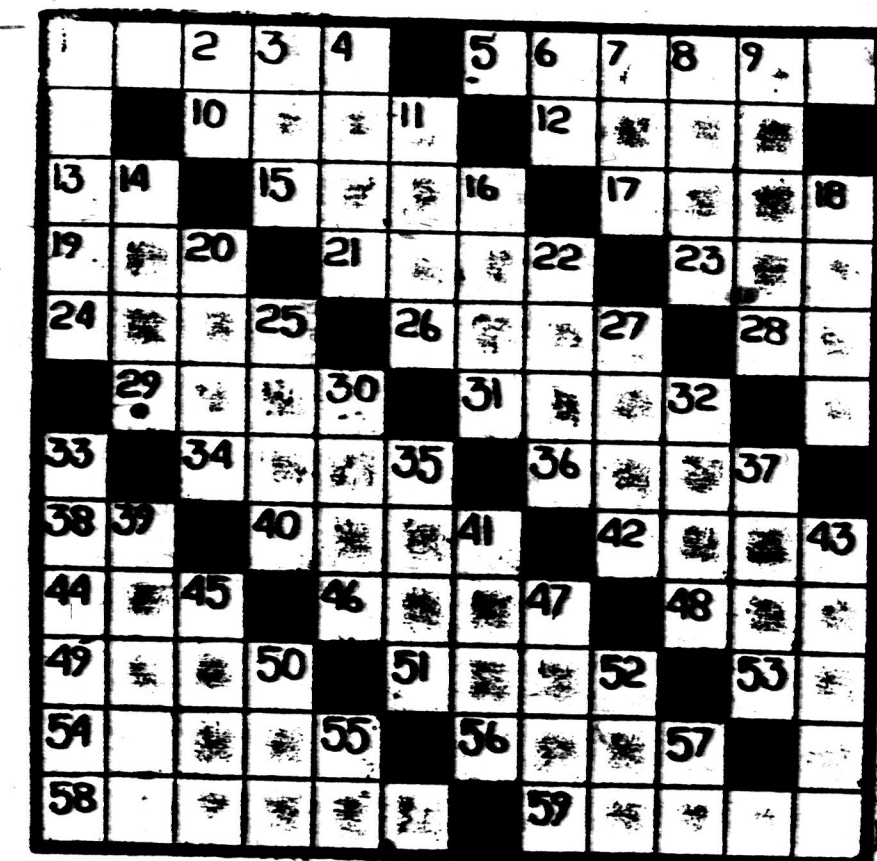
causing it to stand up continuously, and therefore when it entered the sales ring on Thursday the bull limped and showed every sign of exhaustion.

London Buys Heavily of Canadian Wheat

A despatch from London says:—The London wheat market has been very active during the last few days and large purchases of Canadian wheat have been made. As many as 16 cargoes, mostly of Canadian and Australian grain were bought at prices which represented advances of from one shilling to one shilling and six pence per quarter over the closing quotations of Wednesday. The London market is still waiting definite news of the crop conditions in Argentina and in the meantime, millers are securing supplies chiefly from North America.

Britons Leave for Canada at Rate of 3,000 Monthly

A despatch from London says:—British figures show that during the first nine months of this year, 26,817 emigrants of British nationality proceeded to Canada. This compares with 17,706 who went to Australia; 7,743 who went to New Zealand, and 14,668 who went to the United States.



Horizontal.

1. A holy or godly person
2. Takes unlawfully
3. A kind of fat
4. A plant used in soups, stews, etc.
5. To proceed
6. Sharp to the taste
7. To produce, as pictures, on metal or glass, by means of lines eaten in by chemical agents
8. The first woman
9. To come together
10. To behold
11. Coarse hominy (U.S.)
12. Organs of hearing
13. One who practices medicine (title)
14. One who tells falsehoods
15. A part of the face (plural)
16. Actual
17. The skin of a beast
18. You and me
19. Implements to be inserted in locks
20. Without light
21. A young flower
22. To gather a harvest
23. To defeat
24. A child (slang)
25. A thick plate or slice of anything
26. Missouri (abbr.)
27. A plume of certain herons
28. To catch, to ensnare
29. To keep
30. To try the flavor of anything

Vertical.

1. Wise men
2. Baskets
3. A hard-shelled fruit
4. A group of horses yoked to a wagon
5. A preposition
6. To piece out laboriously
7. Branches of learning
8. Intertwined
9. A woody perennial plant
10. Having the shape of an egg
11. A kind of tick
12. A person distinguished by an act of valor
13. To send forth
14. An excursion
15. A piece of land in a city kept for ornament or public amusement
16. Went quickly
17. One who runs
18. To shut noisily, as a door
19. A material used in automobile tires
20. Part of a needle (plural)
21. An English trolley-car
22. A large wave or billow
23. A food seasoning
24. A German gold coin
25. To start and run with velocity
26. A division in the hair
27. A beverage
28. The noise made by a sheep
29. A note in the diatonic scale
30. An addition to a letter

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

TORONTO.
Wheat, No. 1 North, \$1.67; No. 2 North, \$1.65; No. 3 North, \$1.60.
Man. oats, No. 2, C.W. nominal; No. 3, 51c; No. 1 feed, 49c; No. 2 feed, 46c.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, 98c.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; middlings, per ton, \$36; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.30.
Ont. oats—40 to 43c, f.o.b. shipping points.
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.30 to \$1.35, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Barley—Malting, 67 to 69c.
Rye—No. 2, nominal.
Ont. flour—Toronto, 90 per cent. pat. per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$6.20; seaboard, in bulk, \$6.20.
Screenings—Standard, re-cleaned, f.o.b. bay ports, per ton, \$20.
Cheese—New, large, 24 to 24c; twins, 24c to 25c; triplets, 26c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 28c; twins, 29c; triplets, 30c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 48c; No. 1 creamery, 47c; No. 2, 45c to 46c. Dairy prints, 41 to 42c.
Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 78 to 80c; fresh extras, loose, 75c; fresh firsts, 60 to 65c; storage extras, 45 to 46c; storage firsts, 42 to 43c; storage seconds, 36 to 37c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, spring, lb., 30c; hens, over 4 to 5 lbs., 24 to 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 18c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 23 to 26c; turkeys, 35c.
Beans, Can. handpicked, lb., 6c; primes, 5 to 5 1/2c.
Honey—50-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 10-lb. tins, 11 1/2 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 12 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 14 to 14 1/2c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 28c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; smoked ribs, 22c; cottage, 23 to 25c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 36c; special brand boneless, 30 to 37c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$22; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20.50; 20 lbs. and up, \$19.50; lightweight

hogs, in barrels, \$42.50; heavyweight hogs, \$39.50 per barrel.
Lard—Pure lard, 18 to 18 1/2c; tubs, 18 1/2 to 19c; pails, 19 to 19 1/2c; prints, 20 to 20 1/2c; shortening lard, 13 1/2c; tubs, 14c; pails, 14 1/2c; blocks, 15 to 15 1/2c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3.75 to \$4.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.25; do, fair to good, \$4 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.25 to \$3.15; springers, choice, \$30 to \$40; good milk cows, \$75 to \$85; medium cows, \$45 to \$60; feeders, good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; calves, choice, \$12 to \$13.50; do, good, \$9 to \$10; do, grassers, \$5 to \$6; good light sheep, \$8.50 to \$9.50; heavy and bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.50; good lambs, \$14 to \$14.25; do, med., \$12.50 to \$13; do, bucks, \$10.75 to \$11; do, culls, \$11 to \$12; hogs, thick smooths, \$11.75; do, watered, \$12.35; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country points, \$11.50; do, off cars, \$12.75; select premium, \$2.42.

MONTREAL.

Oats, C.W. No. 3, 59 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 64 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 53 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat, 53 1/2c; strong bakers, \$8.20 to \$8.40; winter pats, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.40; do, 90 lbs., \$3.50. Bran, \$29.25 to \$20.25. Shorts, \$31.25 to \$32.25. Middlings, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.
Cheese—Finest western, 21 1/2 to 22c. Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 44c; do, No. 1 creamery, 43 to 43 1/2c; do, second, 42 to 42 1/2c. Eggs, storage extras, 46c; do, storage firsts, 41c; do, storage second, 30c; do, fresh specials, 75 to 80c; do, fresh extras, 70c; do, fresh firsts, 65c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, Quebec, \$2.75.
Good veals, \$11; medium ones, \$10 and \$10.50; grassers, \$4.75 to \$5; hogs, mixed lots, \$12.75; do, select, \$13 to \$13.25; sows, \$10.

SPECULATORS CAUSE FLURRY IN WHEAT

Excited Public Trafficking in
Futures in Winnipeg Pit.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—It begins to look as if the wheat market was off on another mad ride. In the last four days, since the opening on Monday morning, the price has jumped ahead 18 cents. The advance on Thursday alone was 7 cents. Speculators are pouring into the market, and it is apparent that almost every town and village in the country has its group of citizens taking a flyer in wheat.

Last year an orgy of buying by the public shot the price up until early in February it had reached the record of \$2.21. This was followed by a break that took it back to \$2, then down to \$1.70, and later to as low as \$1.45.

The price of December wheat on Thursday was higher than on the same date a year ago. December closed at \$1.60 5/8, compared with \$1.58 3/4 a year ago. The May and July options, however, are not quite as high as a year ago, being \$1.61 1/4 and \$1.59 3/8, respectively, compared with \$1.65 and \$1.63 1/4 on Dec. 3 of last year.

The wheat pit at Winnipeg on Thursday was highly exciting. No one appeared to know what was going to happen next. Buying of options

by the local public, higher cables from Liverpool, and news of bad crop conditions in the Argentine all combined to send prices soaring. Although wheat has shot ahead, oats, barley, flax and rye are all considerably lower than a year ago.

Wheat marketed to date in the West totals 265,000,000 bushels.

Scientist Gives Life for Cause of X-Ray

A despatch from London says:—After 28 years of suffering from dermatitis, caused by experiments with X-ray, Reginald G. Backell is dead in a London hospital. He was a pioneer in that branch of service. A co-worker says: "I doubt if in the whole range of martyrs to science there could be found a more striking case. He was only 44 and suffered half his life. Although toward the end he endured agony, he never complained, and retained his enthusiasm for science, keeping up with developments. With both arms gone, he still worked as active, when able."

Two years ago a newspaper raised a small sum for him, and it is now hoped there will be help for this widow from the Carnegie Fund.

Marshal Joffre Has Written Memoirs of Great War

A despatch from Paris says:—Marshal Joffre has admitted that he has written his memoirs of the World War, but says that the time has not yet come to publish them. "I am still in active service," he explains, alluding to the fact that there is no retiring age for marshals of France, who, therefore, are subject technically during their lifetime to the regulations which forbid army officers in active service to publish anything connected with army matters.

INTERVENTION OF LEAGUE PREVENTS WAR BETWEEN GREECE AND BULGARIA

A despatch from Geneva says:—A bare margin of two and one-half hours stood between warfare on an extensive scale in the Balkans when the League of Nations intervened in the Greco-Bulgarian dispute, according to revelations made in the Rumold Investigation Commission report.

When the Briand ultimatum reached the capital Athens had ordered a mass attack upon Petrich by 1,000 men and three batteries of artillery, while Bulgaria had issued orders to a defensive contingent of one battalion of regular troops with twelve cannons and hundreds of irregulars to contest the advance.

The message from Athens to the commanding officer to halt the advance arrived at 6 a.m.; 8:30 had been fixed as zero hour. Had Petrich been attacked the losses certainly would have reached hundreds, lighting flares of a war which could not easily have been extinguished. The Rumold report is an extensive document which reveals as causes of the conflict the inherent defects in the frontier guard system in the Balkans and

designates the refugee situation as one of the major contributing factors. It finds Greece almost entirely to blame and has assessed damages totaling 30,000,000 levas, about \$249,000. Of this amount \$146,000 is assessed as reparation for material and moral damage, which includes the loss of the life of one lieutenant, four soldiers, two children, five civilians, the wounding of nineteen persons, the loss of working days by 3,500 peasants forced from their homes, three cases of rape and the extortion of money from the peasants by the Greeks.

Both Greece and Bulgaria are sending delegations to the December Council. Sofia will accept unequivocally, but Greece is expected to ask amelioration of the conditions, which the League is not expected to grant. The commission recommends that the frontier guard system be reorganized by a commission of the League consisting of frontier officials of the same nationality who will work in close cooperation with each other on opposite sides of the border. It also urges an immediate adjustment of the administrative and refugee questions.