IRELAND'S CONNECTION WITH CROWN ESTABLISHED ON DOMINION BASIS

Draft of New Irish Constitution Completed at Negotiations in London Between the Imperial Cabinet and Delegates from Dublin.

A despatch from London says:—The draft of the new Irish Constitution, made public on the eve of the Irish elections, gives, as the document itself states, force of law to the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and expressly declares that any provision of the Constitution or any amendment thereto or any law enacted under the Constitution which is in any respect repugnant to the treaty shall be void and inoperative.

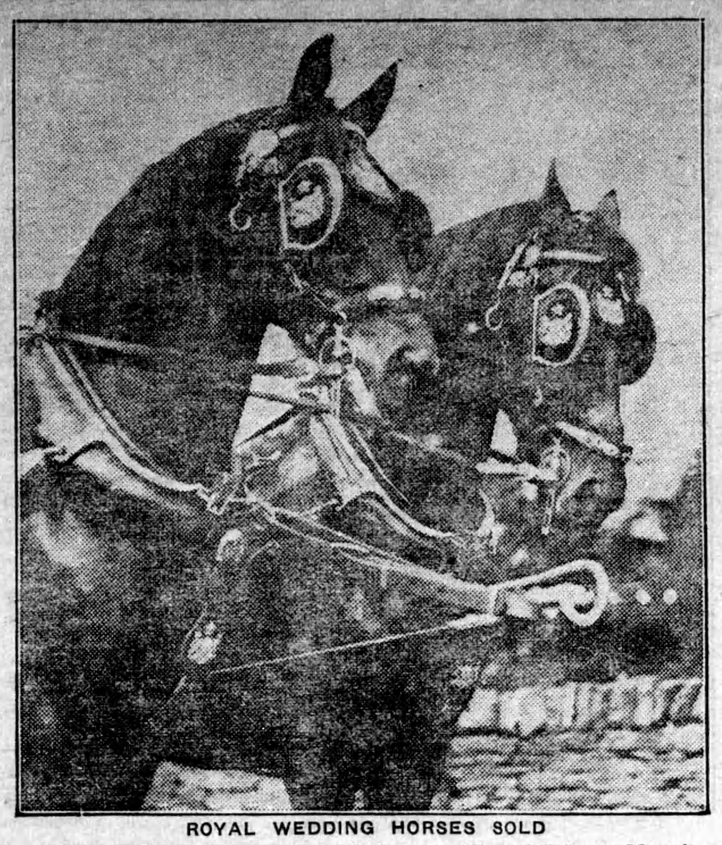
The Constitution thus embodies connection with the British Crown, as already established in the treaty, and generally places the relations between Ireland and the Empire on the same basis as Canada and the other Dominions.

The Constitution requires every member of the Free State Parliament to subscribe faith and allegiance to the Constitution and swear to be faithful to the King in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland and Great Britain and Ireland's membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The document contains 79 articles and is considered an up-to-date instrument, not only granting female suffrage, proportional representation and a referendum to the people, but also empowering the people themselves to initiate legislation. It gives to the Chamber great powers with respect to money bills, without control from the Senate, thus duplicating the position as between the British House of Commons and the House of Lords.

It exempts the Free State from active participation in war without the consent of Parliament, except in the case of actual invasion, and gives the Irish Supreme Court the fullest powers, only stipulating for the right of citizens to appeal to the King-in-Council against the Supreme Court's decision.

It provides for freedom of religion and conscience, gives Free State citizens full protection against the arbitrary powers of courts-martial, and extends to Parliament exclusive control over the armed forces, as stipulated in the treaty.



ROYAL WEDDING HORSES SOLD

The pair of horses that were used at the wedding of Princess Mary have been sold to a firm of funeral directors and undertakers. The horses were used to draw the coach in which the King and Princess Mary travelled to the Abbey, and are claimed to be the finest pair of Belgian stallions ever exported. They are jet black. The harness, decorated with the Royal Coat-of-Arms, was sold with the horses.

Grizzly Shot in B.C. Measured 15 Feet

A despatch from Prince Rupert, B.C., says:—Two prospectors, Edward Forsam and J. Kennedy, after an exciting battle, shot a grizzly bear in the White Creek district, near Ferrace, B.C., which measured 15 feet standing erect. The animal weighed 1,800 pounds, the skin alone weighing 100 pounds, and measuring 12 feet long and nine feet wide. Its footprint was 18 inches long and 9 inches wide. The bear fought the prospectors and it took five bullets to kill him, and when he fell he was but two feet away from Kennedy, who had become entangled in the brush.

Lenin Goes to German Sanatorium for Rest Cure

A despatch from Berlin says:—Preparations are being made for Lenin to come to Germany for a six months' rest cure at a sanatorium. It is learned from the most reliable source that a group of German physicians, headed by Prof. Forester and Prof. Klemperer of Berlin, and Prof. Plechtig of Leipzig, told Lenin that a full cure was possible only with a half-year's rest. They told Lenin there was not a single decent sanatorium in Russia, and recommended several in Germany, one of which is in a suburb of Berlin. Lenin accepted the physicians' ultimatum of a six months' rest, and negotiations for his visit to Germany are under way. The chief question is his safety, and the sanatorium will be required to keep a battalion of guards during his visit.

Veterans' Bodies Unite as British Legion

A despatch from London says:—The Canadian High Commissioner has been approached by the British Empire Service League with the object of having the veterans' organizations of Canada become members of the league and appoint a permanent delegate. Canada is the only Dominion which has not joined the league, which includes all the ex-service men's organizations of Great Britain and the Empire. Lord Haig is chief organizer. All the different veterans' bodies in Britain are now uniting as the British Legion.

5,000 Miners Strike in Monmouthshire

A despatch from London says:—Five thousand miners went on strike on Thursday in Monmouthshire, and 2,500 each at Blaenavon and Pontypool, owing to certain members of the Craftsmen's Union refusing to join the Miners' Federation.

British Machine Impervious to Shrapnel

A despatch from London says:—In seeking to devise an airplane which will be impervious to shrapnel and machine gun bullets and yet will be speedy the Air Ministry has produced a steel fighting machine which it claims is superior to any all metal machines yet produced.

Experiments have been conducted at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough for a considerable period and the planes are now being submitted to severe practical tests. The wings as well as the fuselage are built of corrugated steel. The main difficulty was to produce a fighting plane which would not be heavier than the wood machines, but it is stated that this has been successfully accomplished without loss of power. The machines are easy to manage and can safely make a loop. Authorities regard this as a big step forward in air warfare.

A League of Nations Official

Sir Herbert Ames, director of the financial administration of the League of Nations Secretariat, who spoke at a luncheon in Toronto. He said of the League. "It is merely a form of international relationship, through which a group of states hope and endeavor to lessen the possibilities of war by co-operation with each other. We want Germany to come in when she is more ready to comply with the constitution, and the same applies to Russia."

Permanent Daylight-Saving for Great Britain

A despatch from London says:—The House of Commons passed the Summertime Bill by a vote of 207 to 26. The bill brings Great Britain into line with other European countries in permanently fixing a daylight-saving period.

Charles Dickens wrote a Life of Christ for his children, and left definite instructions that it should never be published.

Wales Pays Lloyd George Unusual Honor

A despatch from London says:—The admirers of Premier Lloyd George in his home town of Criccieth now regard him to be such an important personality in the country's affairs that they extend him a distinction accorded only to the King. When the Prime Minister stepped off the train for the week and a flag was hoisted on Castle Hill bearing the Red Dragon of Wales on a green and white background. When he departed the flag was taken down.

It is stated that in the future the flag will always fly when the Prime Minister is in his residence at Brynawelon so the people when seeing the flag will say: "The Prime Minister is here."

Prime Ministers constitutionally have every right to have a flag flown where they are stopping, but for many years the ceremony has been observed only for the King. Friends of Mr. Lloyd George say he accepts the flag ceremony as a touching tribute of friendship from the home town folk.

The Difference.

"Now," said teacher, who had been giving a grammar lesson on singular and plural nouns, "what is the difference between 'man' and 'men'?"

Up shot an eager hand.

"Please," said Jimmy Green, "'man' is one men, and 'men' is lots of mans!"

A New Course in Household Science.

Following out its policy of providing every course of study for which there is a reasonable demand and of providing such instruction that Canadian students will not require to go out of Canada for any part of their education, the University of Toronto announces a new course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science. This new course has been designed primarily for the benefit of women teachers who wish to proceed to a degree in Household Science without discontinuing their teaching for too long a period. For this reason those who proceed for the degree of Bachelor of Household Science are to take the first two years of the course under the direction of the Department of University Extension, while the third and fourth years are to be taken in regular attendance under the Department of Household Science. The new course is a direct outcome of the special short course which was held for teachers of Household Science last winter. So great was the response to the offer of that course that it was found necessary to make more comprehensive arrangements for teachers of Household Science.

To The Point.

"Will you take back this engagement ring?"

"Doesn't it suit?"

"Yes; but I don't."

CRITICIZES RADIO MUSIC WHILE ON OPERATING TABLE

A despatch from Philadelphia says:—Two recent inventions, one surgical and the other electrical, enabled a girl at Samaritan Hospital to undergo two dangerous operations on Thursday and remain smiling throughout.

One was a spinal anaesthesia, which numbed the girl's body from her shoulders downward, making her oblivious to physical agony. The other was the radiophone, through which she heard McCormack, Paderewski and other artists execute their masterpieces.

The experiment was conducted by Dr. John Howard Frick, in an effort to alleviate the mental torture which his patient, a naturally nervous person, would have had to endure under the knife.

During the first operation, for appendicitis, the girl remained oblivious of the surgeons. With the radio receiver strapped over her ears her only comment was that she could hear perfectly the strains of music coming through space.

The second operation was for the removal of gall stones. Through it the patient entertained the nurses with laughing comment on the good execution of the artist who was transmitting Chopin for her. She even offered occasional criticisms when, she said, the pedaling was at fault.

She was on the operating table forty-five minutes. Her pulse remained constant throughout, Dr. Frick asserted at the end of the experiment.

HIMALAYAS CLIMBERS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS IN CONQUERING PEAK

A despatch from London says:—Three of the British explorers who are attempting to climb Mount Everest have established a new record. Less than a week ago it was announced that one party of three had reached a height of 26,800 feet, which was 2,200 feet better than the climb the Duke of Abruzzi accomplished. The new record now achieved by another party of three, and reported in a despatch copyrighted by the Mount Everest Committee through the London Times, is 400 feet higher and brings the climbers within 1,800 feet of the top of the world.

Mount Everest, if conquered at all, must be conquered before the end of June. At this time the southwest winds and monsoon begin to impinge on the eastern Himalayas and they are so heavily charged with moisture that in one month as much rain falls on and around Mount Everest as falls in London in ten months.

Hon. Charles Bruce, who, with George Finch, has made this wonderful record, has devoted a lifetime to mountaineering and its problems.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The increasing popularity of Prince Edward Island as a summer resort is evidenced by the fact that reservations on the part of summer tourists this year is the largest in years and indications are that the Island will have an unusually successful tourist season.

Halifax, N.S.—Investigations in the utilization of fish waste have been carried on in Nova Scotia under the direction of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The experiments led to the establishment of a company in this province which is now engaged in working up this hitherto discarded material into cattle food, fertilizer, fish oils, thus establishing a new industry.

Grand Falls, N.B.—Four million salmon fry were hatched this spring at the hatchery here, and are being distributed through the waters of the province depleted to an extent each year from the toll of visiting fishermen. Ten thousand speckled trout fry were placed in the Nashwaaksis River.

Quebec, Que.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture, acting in accordance with legislation adopted at the last session of the Legislature, has already advanced $100,000 to farmers in colonization centres for seed grain.

Sudbury, Ont.—It is reported that an important discovery has just been made in the West Shining Tree gold area, on the Hologden mines. A vein which measures approximately 25 feet in width has been uncovered on surface, the composition being well-mineralized blue quartz. Negotiations are now under way with a view to equipping the property with a mining plant and carrying out a scheme of operation.

Winnipeg, Man.—The total quantity of dairy butter produced in 1921 in Canada was 122,776,580 pounds valued at $45,893,082. This is an increase in quantity over the previous year of 11,084,862 pounds. Increased production is shown by all the provinces with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the largest proportionate increase, 36 per cent., being recorded by British Columbia. In order of dairying importance the provinces rank: Ontario, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

Regina, Sask.—A total of 12,768,040 acres has been sold to settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan under the Dominion Lands Act, according to Hon. C. Stewart, Minister of the Interior. Of this acreage 4,155,738 has been patented and 693,134 acres are not yet patented. The amount paid in for lands pre-empted is $14,860,067, and there is yet unpaid aproximately $12,000,000. Purchased homesteads totalling 1,322,840 acres have been sold in these two provinces, on which the revenue was $3,274,250, and on which approximately $500,000 is yet unpaid.

Peace River, Alta.—That the Peace River country is capable of producing more wheat than the record production to date in the whole of Western Canada, is a statement made by the managing-director of the "Edmonton Journal" who has been touring the country. He further stated he had seen vegetables and flowers at Fort Vermillion 600 miles north of Edmonton, equal to anything he had seen in the gardens of Ontario. Wheat yields of 50 and 60 bushels to the acre were common.

Nelson, B.C.—The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has announced the immediate commencement upon the construction of a 500 tons concentrator at Kimberley. The plant will be ten times as large as the largest concentrator in the Kootenay country with the exception of that at Trail and will cost more than $1,250,000. It is expected it will be ready for operation early in 1923.

Minister of Interior Speaks of Power of Press

At the annual convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, held recently at Ottawa, a number of interesting papers were read.

Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in an interesting address, said he wished to congratulate Mr. French on being president of such a fine body of people, who did so much to mould public opinion in the Dominion. His slogan had always been business first and politics afterwards. He found that this had not worked in Alberta during the last elections, but he had not yet altered his opinion.

The association could do a lot to help him in his work as Minister of the Interior. In the immigration problem, the department was at a loss to account for the fact that Canada was losing its immigrants. A certain section of Ontario, for instance, had a smaller population that it had some 15 or 20 years ago. The returned soldiers' settlement scheme, too, had not proved all it promised to be. He thought that the weekly press of Canada could help to determine the causes of these things so that remedies could be applied. He thought that a movement of co-ordination throughout the country to make things for the immigrant safer and to remedy faults where they occurred would do much to place Canada on a basis of contentment and prosperity.

Referring to the weekly paper in particular, Mr. Stewart said it was truly the home paper. It was taken home, read and re-read, each member of the family considering it an essential part of the home life. In the rural districts, especially in the west, the receipt of the weekly paper from the old home town was looked forward to with keen interest, as it was largely the medium by which the settlers kept in touch with old friends.

Mr. Stewart said he admired the courage and ambition of the weekly publisher who had, in many cases, to overcome very serious handicaps before his paper became a success. The public owed a debt of gratitude to the weekly editor, who in many cases, was the mainstay of the community.

Greatest Musician.

Two Lancashire boys were expatiating on the relative merits of their fathers as musicians.

"My father is the greatest musician in the town," said one.

"Oh!" the other said. "When my father starts, every man stops work."

"How's that?" said the other. "What does he do?"

"He blows the whistle for meals at the mill."

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.38½; No. 2 Northern, $1.34½; No. 3 Northern, $1.24¼.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59½c; No. 3 CW, 56¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 1 feed, 54c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3 yellow, 78c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $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—No. 1 commercial, $1.25 to $1.30, outside.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 98's, $6.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $5.75.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 98's, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 16½ to 17c; twins, 17 to 17½c; triplets, 18½ to 19c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c. Stiltons, new, 20c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 21 to 25c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 36 to 37c; No. 1, 34 to 35c; No. 2, 33 to 34c; cooking, 18 to 21c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 50c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 26c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1, candled, 30 to 31c; selects, 33 to 34c; cartons, 35 to 36c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $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 doz., $5.50.

Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag., $1 to $1.15; Delawares, $1.15 to $1.25.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 37c; cooked ham, 52 to 55c; smoked rolls, 25 to 28c; cottage rolls, 33 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 32c; special brand breakfast bacon, 39 to 40c; backs, boneless, 40 to 45c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, $48; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, $8.50 to $8.75; butcher cattle, choice, $8 to $9; do, good, $7.50 to $8; do, med., $6.50 to $7; do, com., $5.50 to $6; butcher heifers, $7.75 to $8.25; do, med., $6.75 to $7.50; do, com., $5.75 to $6; butcher cows, choice, $6 to $6.50; do, med., $5 to $5.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $5 to $6; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $7 to $7.50; do, fair, $6 to $7; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6.25; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $5.50 to $7; do, com., $4 to $4.50; spring lambs, $16 to $17; sheep, choice, $4.50 to $5; do, good, $4 to $5; do, com., $2.75 to $3; yearlings, choice, $12 to $13; do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14.25; do, f.o.b., $13.50; do, country points, $13.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 64½ to 65c; do, No. 3, 62½ to 63c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $27 to $28.

Cheese, finest easterns, 15 to 15½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 35 to 35½c. Eggs, selected, 33 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 80 to 85c.

Good veals, $7; sucker calves, $5 to $5.50; pail-fed, poor quality, $4; spring lambs, $13; lighter lambs, $11; hogs, selects, $14.75.