

ASSEMBLY CALLED TO ADOPT POLICY FOR A UNITED IRELAND

Michael Collins, on Behalf of Provisional Government, Makes an Effort to Overcome the Deadlock on the Boundary Question.

A despatch from Dublin says:—On behalf of the Provisional Government, Michael Collins on Friday published the terms of the proposal for calling a constituent assembly.

The call declares "that recognizing the changed circumstances arising from recent events, all the parliamentary representatives of the whole of Ireland shall be called together to adopt a policy and frame a constitution for our common country."

This unexpected bid for national unity was hastened by the Collins-Craig split on Thursday over the question of a new boundary for the Northern counties. The deadlock between Craig and Collins confronted the Provisional Government with the necessity of re-imposing the economic boycott against Ulster, but before acting they have preferred to make another effort to unite the North and South under a common government.

Collins disclosed in the official statement, the course which his discussion with Craig took. He cites the article of the treaty providing for the appointment of a boundary commission of three members to delimit the Northern area, according to the wishes of the people, and adds:

"Our aim was that clear majorities must rule. We anti-partitionists gain the whole of Fermanagh and Tyrone and very large areas in Down, Derry and Armagh Counties, while in other areas of Antrim and Belfast there are large majorities of our people.

"These are facts and we can only come to an agreement on recognition of facts. We are now giving the peace policy a decent chance. It would obviously be better for us to agree to a boundary than to have the chairman of a commission of three impose a boundary by casting a vote.

"Craig has emphasized that the abiding historical and sentimental attachment of his people for such places as Derry and Enniskillen is no less strong and deep and heartfelt than is the attachment and love of our people for these same places, and indeed for places in Antrim, Down and Armagh, where we are now in the minority.

"What will bring the salvation of peace is that the Orange Protestant and the Nationalist Catholic shall be friends of the same state.

"This can only be achieved in a united Ireland.

"Such a proposal made to Premier Craig, with the full knowledge and authority of the provisional Government, is the action which we believe will find the solution. It is made in a spirit of good-will and in the light of the imminent departure of the British forces from three-fourths of Ireland."

After disclosing his plan for the constituent assembly, Collins adds:

"The alternative is the resumption of the old disturbances, the old conflicts and the old animosities.

"The present may be our golden opportunity for ending them."

Dominion House Meets on March Eighth

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament will be summoned to meet on Wednesday, March 8, it was announced, following Thursday's meeting of the Cabinet Council, which lasted until after 7 o'clock in the evening. The first day's business will be limited to the election of a Speaker, while the formal opening, with the delivery of the speech from the throne, will take place on Thursday, the following day.

BRITISH TOY PLANTS COMPELLED TO CLOSE

Unable to Carry on Under German Competition.

A despatch from London says:—Serious complaints of the effects of post-war German competition on the business of the British toy manufacturers were presented on Friday at a sitting of the committee, which is empowered under the Safeguarding of Industries Act to make adjustments. An effort is being made by the manufacturers to secure the imposition of an extra customs duty of 33-1-3 per cent. ad valorem owing to the depreciated state of the currency in the country of origin.

It was stated to the committee that of the 300 plants in Great Britain making toys in 1919, 82 plants had closed down and many others were operating only on a limited scale. The number of employees had been reduced from 40,000 to 5,000.

The collapse of the exchange, it was held, gave the Germans an unfair advantage as compared with conditions which enabled British makers to successfully compete in pre-war times. The deputation gave a number of examples showing the disparity in costs of British and German production.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN BRITAIN

Epidemic Has Caused \$2,500,000 Loss to Date in Live Stock.

London, Feb. 5.—Fresh outbreaks of the dreaded foot and mouth disease were reported to-day. The whole area of Great Britain is included in the range of the disease and the total number of farms infected being put at 369.

The loss in live stock to date on account of the epidemic is put at more than \$2,500,000.

Outbreaks were reported over the west-end from Norfolk and Essex, which are far distant from the originally infected areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture has now taken drastic steps to combat the disease by dividing the entire country into five areas whose boundaries cattle are not allowed to cross.



Capt. Frank Wilde

Who has assumed command of the Quest and the Antract expedition undertaken by the late Sir Ernest Shackleton, in accordance with a written agreement between Sir Ernest and himself to the effect that if Sir Ernest should die, he should carry on.

ARMS CONFERENCE COMES TO AN END

Delegates Attach Signatures to Five Treaties.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The grand finale of the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Pacific and Far Eastern questions was staged in Continental Memorial Hall on Monday.

The delegates attached their signatures to five treaties and listened to a speech of Benediction by President Harding.

There are two copies of each of the five treaties, one copy of each in English and one copy in French, the two official languages of the conference. This makes ten copies. The original copies will be filed away in the archives of the State Department and certified copies supplied to each of the signatory powers. The five treaties are:

The Five-Power Naval Limitation Treaty.

The Five-Power Submarine and Gas Treaty.

The Four-Power Pacific Treaty, signed December 13, excluding the Japanese mainland from the original pact.

The Nine-Power Treaty embracing a general policy to be pursued towards China.

The Nine-Power Treaty dealing with the Chinese Tariff.

Secretary Hughes, as chairman of the American delegation, was the first to sign each treaty and Captain de Vasconcellos, of the Portuguese delegation affixed the last signature to the last of the pacts.

The Five-Power treaties were signed by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and the Nine-Power engagements by the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, China, Portugal and Belgium.



Sir Ernest Shackleton's wife and two pretty children.

Bury Shackleton at Gate of Antarctic

A despatch from London says:—The body of Sir Ernest Shackleton, which is now at Montevideo, Uruguay, will be taken back to South Georgia Island, to be buried there, according to the Daily Mail. This decision, the Mail attributes to Lady Shackleton's deference to what she believes would have been the explorer's wishes.

Shackleton's grave, therefore, will probably be beside the English church at Gryviken.

Glands Grafted Upon an Epileptic

New York, Feb. 5.—Edward Parsons, a perfect specimen of physical manhood, was electrocuted in Sing Sing on Friday, January 13, for the murder of a taxi driver.

Following the execution, glands were removed from his body, and on January 21 grafted upon George Hauser, an epileptic.

Already the defective man has shown remarkable signs of improvement, according to the operating surgeon.

Wireless Bulletins on Weather to French Farms

Paris, Feb. 5.—Every farmer within range who has gone to the expense of installing a wireless telephone apparatus, will be told by the Eiffel Tower to-morrow what the weather is likely to be on the following day. Each day at 4.30 meteorological bulletins will be available for the farmers, enabling them to plan their next day's work. The call will be sounded to Mayoral offices, so that farmers without the instruments may call to gather in the information.



Question Wisdom of His Offer Lord Atkinson, of Montreal, who has offered £20,000 to the University graduate of any city who will discover a cure for cancer within the next five years. The wisdom of his offer is questioned by prominent English medical authorities, who declare that the best way to stimulate the discovery of a cure would be to assist institutions already carrying out laborious and expensive investigations

SWIFT REBUILDING OF ARDENNES TOWN

Mezieres "Adopted" by Manchester, England, Quickly Reconstructed.

Paris, Feb. 5.—Practical application of the principle of the Wiesbaden agreement was seen in the following illustration in Mezieres, in the Ardennes. The city of Manchester, in England, "adopted" this devastated town and subscribed about \$8,000 for it. The Mayor of the town ordered out of Germany a quantity of half-constructed houses in wood and cement, which Germany holds ready to deliver in enormous numbers when France is ready for them. He also requested German workmen. As a result, the whole town has been reconstructed so swiftly as to be described as the work of fairies. This illustration has made a big impression, and there is a demand that other devastated towns adopt similar schemes.

Japan and China Sign Shantung Pact

Washington, Feb. 5.—The treaty between Japan and China embodying the settlement of the Shantung controversy was signed late yesterday in the Hall of the Americas, at the Pan-American Union, by representatives of the two powers. Attendant upon the signing were the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British arms delegation, and Secretary Hughes, whose good offices, together with the intercession of President Harding, brought about the settlement.

The treaty comprises 28 articles and six annexes. Japan agrees, under article 1, "to restore to China the former German leased territory of Kiaow Chow," and in the subsequent articles and annexes, provides for the details of the restoration.

Death Toll of Babies in Cities of the World

A despatch from London says:—Christiania, capital of Norway, in the matter of the death rate of babies, stands first among the cities of the world, according to latest figures issued by the Registrar-General. The infantile mortality per 1,000 is only 33.

London's rate is 93. The highest in Great Britain is that of Wigan, an industrial town in Lancashire, 125. Berlin's rate is 146, while those of New York and Chicago are unofficially reported at 97 and 111.

No city has such a record as Bombay, India, where, according to official figures, 630 babies out of every 1,000 die before they reach the age of 12 months.

Keep Tab on Icebergs Along Atlantic Lanes

A despatch from Washington says:—In anticipation of the spring crop of icebergs along the North Atlantic steamer lanes, the United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca has been detailed for ice observation and patrol service, and will leave New York about February 5, proceeding to the Grand Banks of Newfoundland to locate the fields and positions of the icebergs.

This patrol service is undertaken in accordance with the international convention for safety of life at sea adopted at London in 1914.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.37½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57c; extra No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 1 feed, 54c.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 68½c; No. 4 yellow, 67½c; track, Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.
Manitoba flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.
Manitoba flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk, seaboard, per barrel, \$5.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Eggs—Storage, 38 to 40c; new laid straights, 50c; new laid, in cartons, 52 to 54c.

Butter—Creamery, fresh-made extras, 41 to 42c; do, No. 1 storage, 39 to 40c; do, No. 2 storage, 34 to 37c; dairy prints, 28 to 30c.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 25 to 26c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$3.30 to \$3.50; primes, \$2.80 to \$3.10.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$6.00.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 21 to 24c; hams, med., 26 to 28c; heavy, 28 to 21c; cooked hams, 36 to 40c; bacon backs, 33 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; special, 30 to 35c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c.

Green meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Barrelled meats—Sweet pickled rolls, light, \$37; heavy, \$31; mess pork, \$31.

Dry salted meats—Long clear, 16 to 18c; in cases, 15½ to 17½c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c; backs, 14 to 16c.

Lard—Tierces, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 16 to 16½c; shortening tierces, 12½ to 13c; tubs, 13 to 13½c; pails, 13½ to 14c; prints, 15½ to 16c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$90; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$11 to \$12; do, com., \$8 to \$9; lambs, choice, \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$12; do, f.o.b., \$11.25; do, sountry points, \$11.

Montreal.
Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 63c; do, No. 3, 61c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.70 to \$2.80. Bran, \$28.25. Car lots, \$28 to \$29.

Butter, choicest creamery, 35 to 36c. Eggs, selected, 35 to 36c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Common cows, \$3 to \$4; better lot, \$4.50; common thin goods, \$3 to \$4; calves, \$10 to \$12; good light sheep, \$5 to \$6; good lambs, \$10; hogs, \$13 to \$13.25.

STERLING EXCHANGE IS STILL MOUNTING

Showing Britain's Gradual Return to Pre-War Conditions.

A despatch from New York says:—Britain's gradual recovery to normal or pre-war conditions is forcibly illustrated in the recent upward course of her foreign exchanges.

Two years ago—February 4, 1920—demand bills on London suffered their most disastrous collapse in this market with all other international currencies, falling to the unprecedentedly low quotation of \$3.19.

To-day, on the continuance of a ten-day advance, and on buying which shows no trace of foreign origin, the same bills found ready sale at \$4.30%. This marks a recovery in the two years of almost \$1.12 in the pound sterling, but is still far below the price of \$4.86%, at which this form of exchange ruled before the opening of the world war.

The word "trash" originally meant fine brush-wood or twigs. Sellers of faggots for firewood frequently piled in the centre of the bundle of sticks with this small, useless stuff, so as to make the faggots seem bigger. This practice was written against with so much vigor that the word "trash" came to mean anything worthless.

They can conquer who believe they can.—Virgil.