

LOYALTY OF INDIA TO BRITISH CROWN PUT TO THE ACID TEST

But Has Proved to be Still the Dominant Quality of All Races in India, Says Correspondent, in Reviewing the Results of the Prince of Wales' Tour — Political Situation Grows More Acute.

London, March 12.—The British Government has taken full military precautions to cope with possible outbreaks of violence attending the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, chief Nationalist leader.

Twenty-two Indian tribesmen were killed and 29 wounded, says a Reuter despatch from Delhi, when Government troops repulsed an attack by several thousand natives, under a chieftain named Moti Lal, in the Idar district, on March 3.

The tribesmen were armed with bows and arrows, guns, spears, swords and various other forms of native defence. The tribesmen are reported to have started the battle when they surrounded a detachment of Government forces.

In the course of a speech at Delhi on Friday, the Pandit Mavlaviya declared the arrest of Mahatmas K. Gandhi, the non-co-operationist leader, was the great blunder on the part of the Indian Government.

The Indian Moderates appear to be gaining strength, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Calcutta. They are endeavoring to carry out the program of Gandhi, despite the opposition of the extremists.

Apart from the non-co-operation movement, which is most active in the United Provinces, says a Reuter despatch from Delhi, the worst feature of the Indian situation is the unrest among the Sikhs in the Province of Punjab.

The political movement seeking the re-establishment of Sikh supremacy in Punjab is becoming inextricably mixed up with an internal religious quarrel over the guardianship of the shrines.

Another source of anxiety to the Government of India is the large number of civil servants retiring prematurely owing to discontent with pres-

ent conditions, an important consideration being the insults and dangers to which their wives and families are daily being subjected.

Reviewing the results of the Prince of Wales' tour of India, Reuter's special correspondent accompanying the Prince, says in a despatch from Rawalpindi, India, that the best informed quarters unanimously agree that the tour was very much more successful in the reception given the Prince than seemed possible in the face of the political agitation.

The correspondent adds: "The loyalty of India to the British Crown has been put to the acid test at a critical period and has proved to be still the dominant quality of all races in India. The personality of the Prince made a tremendous impression. Sport amounts almost to a worship in India and the prowess of the Prince in riding, shooting, hunting and polo, coupled with his magnetic charm and wonderful virility have proved an immense asset to the Prince."

A Reuter despatch from Calcutta says that press correspondents pay warm tribute to the courage shown by the Prince of Wales during his tour of India which has just concluded. It is said that after the Bombay riots a strong suggestion was made in official quarters to cancel or curtail the tour but the Prince was determined to see the thing through.

The story is told that the Prince on several occasions desired to go unguarded into the camp of the extremists for a heart to heart talk and was only dissuaded when assured that the malcontents were irreconcilable.

The Prince was inundated with presents worth a fortune, including many gold caskets studded with jewels. It will be difficult to find accommodation for them all on the H.M.S. Renown for the return trip.

they put up a fight, will be a difficult task involving much bloodshed.

United States Declines to Join Genoa Parleys

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States will help only those European countries which first help themselves. And this Government will exert "tactful pressure" to make those nations feel the necessity of getting back to normalcy.

This is the real meaning of the policy with regard to economic rehabilitation in Europe, as enunciated in the United States note declining to participate in the Genoa Conference, and the plan of action behind that policy.

Canada's Debt Decreased by \$699,882

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A decrease of \$699,882 in the net debt of Canada during the month of February, as compared with an increase of \$4,290,143 in the same month last year is shown by the financial statement issued from the Finance Department. The net debt of Canada now stands at \$2,371,886,102, as compared with \$2,372,585,984 on January 31st, 1922, and \$2,307,013,156 on February 28th, 1921.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS FIRST SESSION OF FOURTEENTH DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Business of Session Commences With Delivery of Speech from the Throne Setting Forth the Legislative Proposals of the New Administration.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament has been formally embarked upon the business of its session and the members of both Houses may now take up the first item of their program—the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

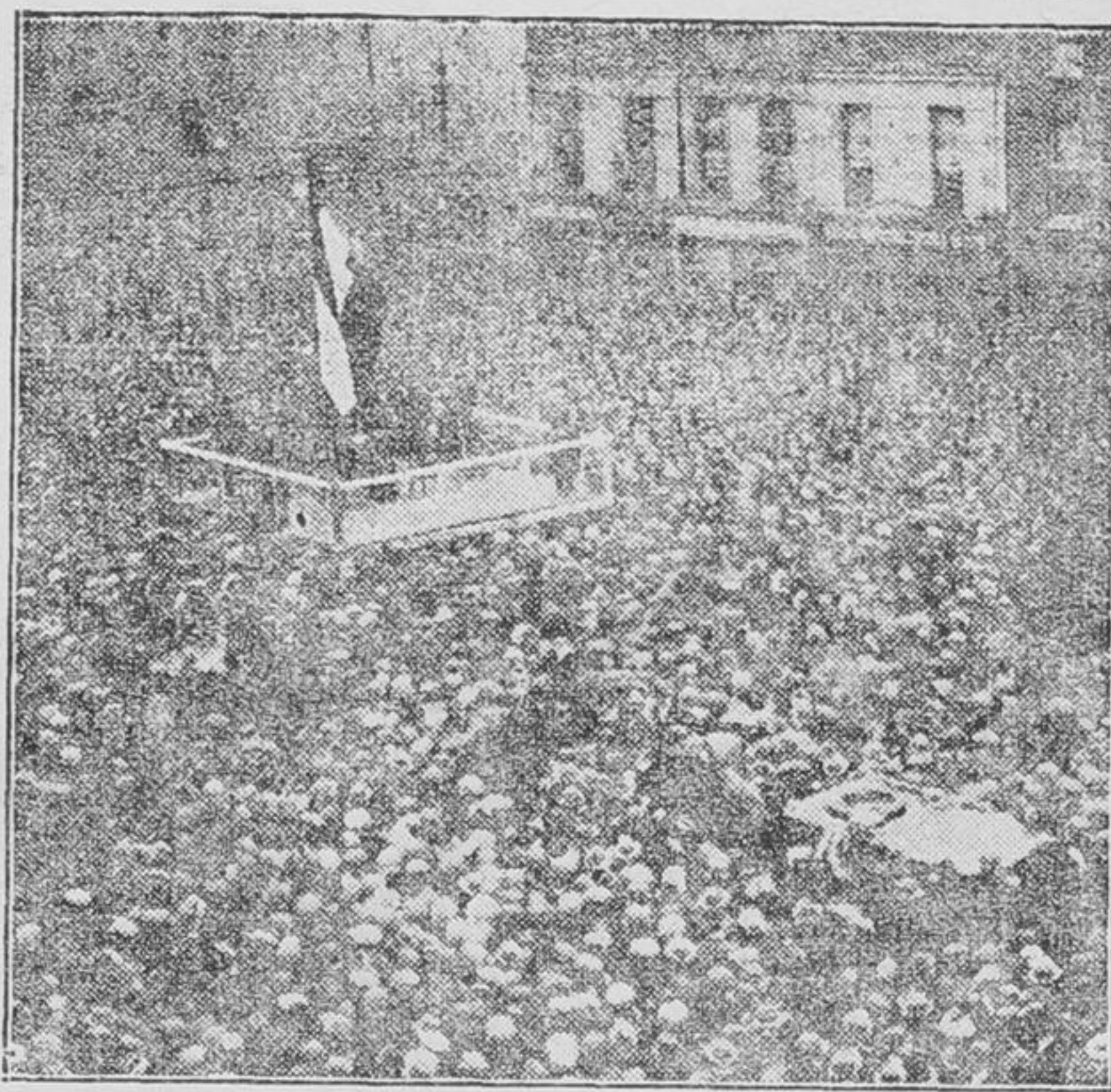
The ceremonies incidental to the opening of the first session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion in themselves differed but little from those of previous years. Procedure following tradition was carried out as in former sessions. The play was to many a familiar one, the principal persons on the stage had changed. The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, delivered to the members of the Senate and House of Commons, the speech from the Throne, embodying the legislative proposals of a new Government. A new Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, clad in the gold-laced uniform of a Privy Councillor, stood to the right of the vice-regal chair, and

new speakers headed the Senators and the Commoners who listened to the address.

The speech from the Throne, which was rather more lengthy than is customary, disclosed in general terms the legislative plans of the new Government insofar as they have been completed.

The following proposals were mentioned in the speech from the Throne:

1. Co-ordination at an early date of the Government-owned railway systems.
2. Some tariff changes this session.
3. The arrangement of conferences with the railway heads to secure a reduction in the freight rates on basic commodities.
4. Renewed efforts to attract settlers to undeveloped lands.
5. Negotiations with other countries looking to trade expansion.
6. Co-ordination of the country's defence forces.



DE VALERA SPEAKING IN DUBLIN

The photo shows a small section of the huge crowd which gathered in O'Connell Street, to hear him speak against the Irish Treaty. There was little enthusiasm. Note the new Irish flag on the platform.

Markets of the World

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.56.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59½c; extra No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 1 feed, 57½c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 76½c; No. 3 yellow, 74½c; No. 4 yellow, 73½c, 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 pats., nominal.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per bbl., nominal.

Milled hay—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.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.36, outside; \$1.35 to \$1.41, delivered Toronto.

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

Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98's, \$8.20 per bbl. 2nd pats., (bakers), \$7.20.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.20.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20½c; twins, 20½ to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21½c. Fodder cheese, large, 18½c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25½ to 26½c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41c; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35 to 37c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 32c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 38c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-80-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 43 to 48c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; spe-

cial brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$17 to \$20; mess pork, \$34; short cut backs, \$36; light-weight rolls, \$39; heavyweight rolls, \$43.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 to 17½c; tubs, 17½ to 18½c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening tierces, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 15½ to 15¾c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 17 to 17½c.

Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$8; 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 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5.80 to \$6.50; 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, \$12 to \$13; do, med., \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$1.50 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country points, \$11.50.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 67 to 68c; do, No. 3, 64½ to 65c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$8.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.20. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28 to \$29.

Cheese, finest Westerns, 16½ to 17c. Butter, choicest creamery, 36½ to 37c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c to \$1.

Cattle, com., \$3 to \$4.75; canners, \$2; calves, choice, \$3; do, good, \$8; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; hogs, \$14.

Great Britain is facing a strike of engineers.

During February there were 144 accidents in connection with the Canadian railways. The casualties were: Passengers killed, 2; injured, 16; employes killed, 6; injured, 121; others killed, 6; injured, 17; total killed, 14; injured, 154.

Thousands View Princess Mary's Presents

A despatch from London says:—Nearly 20,000 women inspected Princess Mary's 1,400 wedding gifts at St. James' Palace on the opening day of the exhibit. Mile long lines gathered at the palace entrances before dawn, waiting for hours in the wind and rain before the doors opened. Traffic was blocked and special police were called to regulate the impatient women.

The greatest interest was shown in Princess Mary's wedding gown, which was exhibited by order of Queen Mary.

They paid a shilling each for the privilege of seeing the presents. The proceeds will go to a charity to be selected by the Princess. The exhibition will be open five hours daily for the present.

CANADIANS LOSE \$45,015,930 DURING 1921 IN FIRE DAMAGE

Added to This Enormous Waste is the Incalculable Loss Arising From Forest Fires—\$5.22 Per Capita Throughout the Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Fire losses in Canada for 1921 amounted to \$5.22 per capita, as compared with 90 cents per capita in Great Britain, according to information made public by the Dominion Fire Commissioner. During the year the 25,916 fires reported to the Department of Insurance occasioned property damage amounting to \$45,015,930, exclusive of incalculable loss arising from forest fires, the commissioner points out.

The 1921 fire loss, of which approximately \$4,000,000 or 75 per cent., was covered by insurance, constitutes a substantial increase over the losses of the three previous years. In 1920 the loss amounted to \$28,745,590; in 1919, \$25,361,240, and in 1918, \$33,817,050. During 1921 the fire losses in Great Britain amounted to only \$36,400,000.

By provinces the distribution of fire losses during 1921 was as follows: Alberta, \$2,875,000, or \$4.95 per capita; British Columbia, \$3,050,000, or \$5.82 per capita; Manitoba, \$2,864,000, or \$4.67 per capita; New Brunswick, \$2,725,982, or \$7.02 per capita; Nova Scotia, \$3,177,000, or \$6.06 per capita; Ontario, \$15,444,817, or \$5.28 per capita; Prince Edward Island, \$216,478, or \$2.44 per capita; Quebec, \$10,897,653, or \$4.64 per capita, and Saskatchewan, \$3,755,000, or \$4.93 per capita.

FIRE AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN ARSENAL

Dominion Arsenal Buildings at Quebec Ablaze for Second Time Within Ten Days.

A despatch from Quebec says:—For the second time within less than ten days Dominion Arsenal buildings owned by the Federal Government have been menaced by fire which, in both cases, broke out from unknown causes. Last week the Dominion Cartridge Factory, located on the Cove fields, was partially destroyed and damage estimated at \$20,000 caused by a blaze which broke out late in the evening. At 5.30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the main building, properly called the Dominion Arsenal, where some 200 men are employed, was in danger of being completely destroyed by a fire which was not under control until 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The authorities are perplexed by these two fires in so short a time. A suspicion is entertained that they are the work of some dissatisfied former employee.

INDIAN LEADER NOW UNDER ARREST

Ghandi Taken in Custody and Nationalist Given Prison Term.

A despatch from London says:—Mohandas K. Gandhi, the Indian non-co-operationist leader, has been placed under arrest. This announcement was made by the India Office on Friday night. The arrest was made at Ahmedabad, 310 miles north of Bombay. He is charged with sedition.

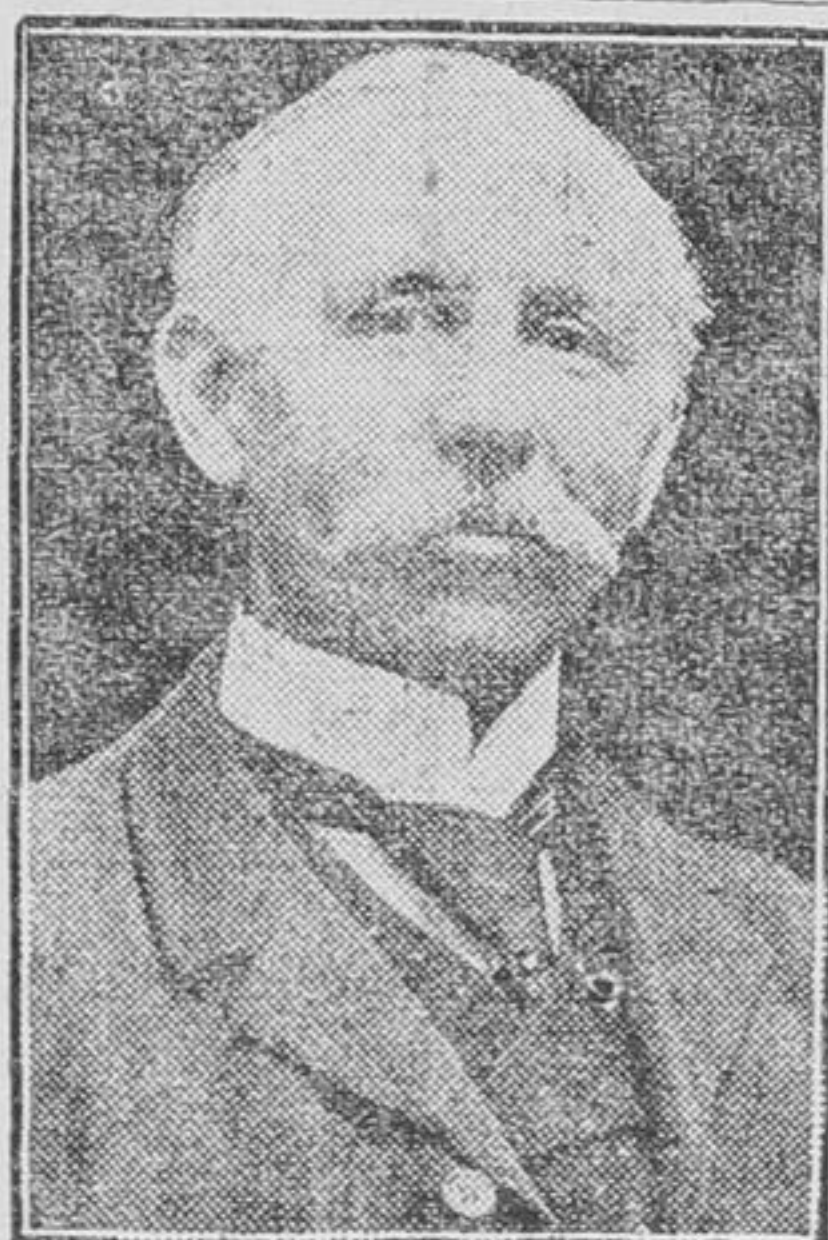
Lajpat Rai, a prominent Indian Nationalist, was sentenced at Lahore to two years' imprisonment. One year at hard labor was imposed for violation of the Seditious Meetings Act, and the other year for violation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The sentences are to run consecutively. He was sentenced last December to six months' detention and a fine of 500 rupees, but about a month later he was released, and re-arrested immediately on the charge of violating the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

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E. Wylie Grier

Noted Canadian artist, who is among the exhibitors at the Art Exhibition held in St. Catharines under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Guild of that city.