

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SUDAN VICTIM OF BULLETS FIRED BY NATIVES

Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of Egyptian Army Since 1919, Succumbs in Cairo Hospital—Whole Country Profoundly Shocked and Prompt Action Demanded.

A despatch from Cairo says:—Major-General Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of Sudan and Sirdar of the Egyptian Army since 1919, has succumbed to the bullets of assassins. He died late on Thursday in a Cairo hospital.

The Sirdar was attacked on Wednesday by a group of men, who, failing to achieve their purpose with a bomb, opened fire on him with revolvers. General Stack was wounded in the abdomen, the hand and the foot, one of the bullets passing under the lung. From the first his condition was serious and there was very slight hope Thursday morning that he would recover. After an operation he passed a fairly good night, but the loss of blood was so great that two transfusions were necessary.

He remained conscious until the afternoon, then a change for the worse occurred and he gradually slipped away, dying about midnight. Lady Stack, who had been induced overnight to take a much needed rest, remained by her husband's bedside almost the entire day.

The whole country is profoundly shocked at the outrage, and the gravity of the situation is everywhere realized. The press denounces the crime in the strongest terms.

The Zaghoul papers unanimously declare that Egypt's honor demands the discovery of the culprits and their punishment. Nothing, they assert, will be neglected "to wash away the

bloody stain" on the country's honor. Thus far the assassins have not been traced, although several arrests have been made on suspicion.

A despatch from London says:—Most of the morning newspapers commented very seriously on the attack on Maj.-General Sir Lee Stack demanding that the Government take prompt action.

While Premier Zaghoul Pasha and the Egyptian Government are acquitted of having desired, much less prompted the outrage, it is contended that they were to a great extent morally responsible by their alleged fostering of the extremism and hostility to the British.

The Times says the Egyptian Government must be taught that its practice of "pandering to the extremists for political advantage" cannot be tolerated. The paper continues:

"This is no case for a leisurely exchange of diplomatic notes; it is a case for immediate and energetic action. Such action was effective in the Sudan troubles, and the Conservative Government will be expected to act at least as promptly and firmly as did Mr. MacDonald's Government."

Some of the other papers demand that the British Government withdraw some or all of the concessions already made to Egypt. Ever the Liberal organs, which comment less drastically, treat the incident as grave and call upon Zaghoul Pasha imperatively to suppress the terrorism.



SIR LEE STACK

Sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor-general of the Sudan, who was shot down on Nov. 19 by assassins in Cairo.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.76½; No. 2 North, \$1.70½; No. 3 North, \$1.64½; No. 4 wheat \$1.53½.
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, 66½¢; No. 3 CW, 63½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 64½¢; No. 1 feed, 63¢; No. 3 feed, 60¢.
All the above, c.i.f., bay ports.
Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 yellow, \$1.34.

Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$30.25; shorts, per ton, \$32.25; middlings, \$38; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.25.
Ont. oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 52¢.
Ont. wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.33 to \$1.35; No. 3 winter, \$1.31 to \$1.33; No. 1 commercial, \$1.29 to \$1.31, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Malt, 88 to 93¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 82 to 85¢.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12.
Ont. flour—New, ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$6.50; Toronto basis, \$6.50; bulk, seaboard, nominal.

Man. flour—First pats., in jute sacks, \$9.20 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.70.
Hay—No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14.50; No. 3, \$12.50.
Straw—Carlots, per ton, \$9.
Screenings—Standard, recleaned, f. o. b. bay ports, per ton, \$22.50.

Cheese—New, large, 20¢; twins, 20½¢; triplets, 21¢; Stiltons, 22¢. Old, large, 23 to 24¢; twins, 24 to 25¢; triplets, 25 to 26¢.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 40½ to 41½¢; No. 1 creamery, 38½ to 39½¢; No. 2, 35 to 36¢; dairy, 28 to 30¢.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 63 to 65¢; loose, 60 to 63¢; storage extras, in cartons, 48 to 49¢; loose, 47 to 48¢; storage firsts, 44 to 45¢; storage seconds, 38 to 39¢.
Live poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 13¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 23¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 18¢.

Dressed poultry—Hens, over 5 lbs., 26¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 23¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 16¢; spring chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 28¢; roosters, 18¢; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 25¢.
Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 6½¢; primes, 6¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26¢.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13½¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14½¢; 2½-lb. tins, 15¢.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29¢; cooked hams, 38 to 40¢; smoked rolls, 18 to 20¢; cottage rolls, 21 to 24¢; breakfast bacon, 23 to 27¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 29 to 31¢; backs, boneless, 33 to 35¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$17.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$16.80; 90 lbs. and up, \$15.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$33; heavyweight rolls, \$27.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 18 to 18½¢; tubs, 18½ to 19¢; pails, 18½ to 19½¢; prints, 21 to 22¢; shortening, tierces, 14½ to 15¢; tubs, 14½ to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16¢; prints, 17 to 17½¢.
Export steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; heavy steers, good \$6 to \$6.50; baby heaves, choice, 600-800 lbs., \$8 to \$10;

BRITAIN'S ULTIMATUM PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT

Zaghoul Pasha, Premier, Agrees to Apologize for Assassination of Major-General Sir Lee Stack and Pay Britain Indemnity of £500,000.

London, Nov. 23.—Events moved swiftly in Cairo to-day, and the Egyptian Government has to a large extent complied with Great Britain's virtual ultimatum, embodying a series of stern demands in the way of reparation for the assassination of Major-General Sir Lee Stack, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

Premier Zaghoul explained in a secret session of Parliament last night the lines of his proposed reply and, having obtained a vote of confidence, he to-day delivered a note to Viscount Allenby, the British High Commissioner, agreeing to apologize, punish the criminals and pay the required indemnity of £500,000.

The Premier's note was couched in polite terms, but it refused to shoulder responsibility for the assassination, and, regarding the other British demands, argued that they either ran counter to the Egyptian constitution or were matters to be dealt with by diplomatic methods. He also remarked that the most liberal policy compatible with the principles of independence had been adopted towards foreigners, and that no observations had been received from other foreign powers.

Zaghoul had previously read the reply to the Deputies and had obtained another vote of confidence.

Viscount Allenby, to which it is

believed the British Government is leaving the entire conduct of the negotiations, promptly replied to the Egyptian Premier that the indemnity must be paid by noon to-morrow; that, since Egypt refused to comply with the demands relating to the Sudan the British authorities would themselves see that they were carried out, and that he would later indicate what course the Government intended to pursue concerning the protection of foreign interests.

Thus, although the affair has been brought to a point where it is hoped a serious crisis involving the employment of threat of force has been averted, the position still contains seeds of great danger. Points in favor of a peaceful settlement are that the Egyptian Government has throughout pursued a very correct policy with regard to the assassination of the Sirdar, and that probably neither Government is desirous of precipitating an open breach.

Taking into account Zaghoul's past activities and strong Nationalist views, on which he bases his policy, he could hardly have yielded straight away on the points on which his reply refuses compliance without endangering his Government and disappointing his followers. On the other hand, these are just the points of prestige on which the British Government is likely to prove immovable.

British Troops Parade the Streets of Cairo

Cairo, Nov. 23.—Small anti-British demonstrations were renewed in Cairo to-day by students. Afterwards British troops marched through the city. Two airplanes from Cairo flew over Tantah, where some restlessness among the natives had been observed.

The publication of the British notes caused a sensation in Cairo. Special editions of the European vernacular newspapers were exhausted early in the day. Russell Pasha, chief of Cairo's police force, at the head of 150 mounted policemen wearing steel helmets, made a demonstration in the streets of the city. While the thoroughfares were crowded the populace remained tranquil.

Prairie Provinces Enjoying Indian Summer

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Under the influence of an early winter mild wave, Western Canada at present is enjoying what is commonly termed "Indian Summer," and snow in many districts is reported to be disappearing rapidly.

Rainfall, varying from a light drizzle in Manitoba to more than half an inch in parts of Saskatchewan, was experienced during the night and early Thursday morning. Mild temperatures are also reported in Alberta.

Prospects are for continued warm weather throughout the prairie provinces, and according to official forecasts, the present low pressure wave will be followed by another within a few days.

YOUNG FARM WIFE ACCUSED OF WRECK- ING TRAINS AND BURNING STATION

Sudbury Ont., Nov. 23.—With the arrest last evening by the provincial police of Mrs. Thomas Tate, a young farmer's wife residing near Hagar, a station midway between Sudbury and North Bay, the authorities believe they are on the eve of clearing up a mystery which has baffled the police for over a year.

Four times this summer railway ties and other obstructions have been placed on the tracks near Hagar by some one unknown. Three times main line trains struck these obstructions, derailments being almost miraculously averted, and the safety of hundreds of passengers endangered. Two weeks ago an attempt was made to burn down the C.P.R. station at Hagar. These charges are to be laid against the 22-year-old farmer's wife, Mrs. Tate, when she is arraigned in Police Court at Sudbury to-morrow morning, when a week's adjournment will likely be taken.

For three months the C.P.R. has had detectives camping in the bush, disguised as workmen, near the Tate homestead. They have kept a constant vigil, watching every movement of every member of the Tate household. Mrs. Tate's arrest has been the result. The "Hagar mystery," as it is familiarly known in C.P.R. circles, has engaged the attention of the highest offi-

cers in the service, and to-day they breathe much easier. Over \$5,000 has been spent, company officials state, in the effort to fix the blame on the culprit, who made repeated efforts to wreck C.P.R. trains, and who may actually have succeeded, for this summer a harvesters' train was derailed and eight injured at the very spot. Still further, a freight derailment occurred a few hundred yards away, tying up traffic for the best part of a day.

In June, Imperial Limited No. 1, from Montreal, ran into a railway tie which had been placed across the tracks. On this occasion an arrest was made on information supplied by Mrs. Tate, now under arrest, and a farmer named Roy, a neighbor of the Tates, between whom there had long existed a feud, was placed on trial. The present prisoner was the chief Crown witness, but her evidence was disbelieved and Roy discharged.

Recent occurrences, with which the police claim they will identify her, endeavoring to destroy by fire Hagar C.P.R. station and the farm buildings of her parents, lead to the belief that she has a mania for destroying property. She has always shown an eagerness to co-operate with the authorities, and has started them on many a false trail.

CANADIAN VESSEL RAIDED BY PIRATES

Veronica Left Disabled at Sea by Liquor Trade Buccaneers.

A despatch from New York says:—A tale of piracy on the high seas and of the disabling of a ship by modern buccaneers of the liquor trade was "put on the air" by the United States Liner President Harding, Hamburg to New York, which reported the schooner Veronica of London, found drifting at sea without instruments to determine its position.

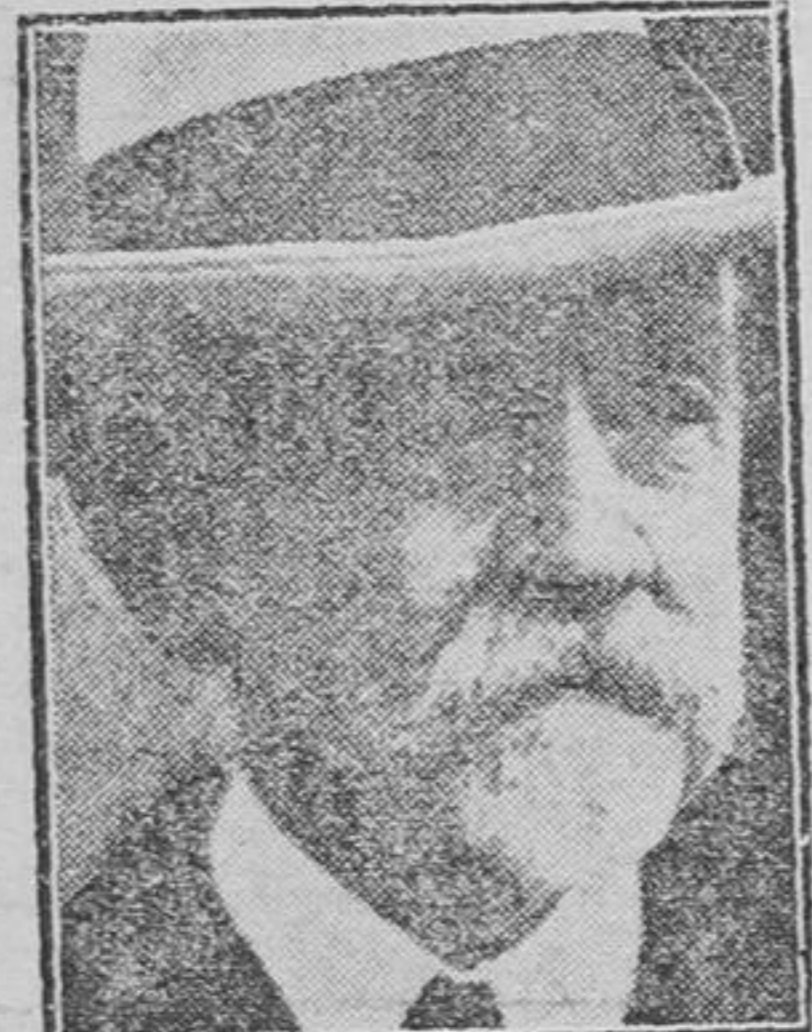
First reports, picked up on Thursday by the East Mories, L.I. station of the Independent Wireless Telegraph Co. from the President Harding reported the finding and condition of the Veronica and included the words "raiders pirates" which led to the belief that the schooner had fallen prey to a band of hi-jackers.

Later reports stated that the President Harding had supplied the Veronica with instruments and had notified her owner, N. K. Warren of Halifax, N.S., to send a tug to her aid.

The position of the looted craft was given as latitude 41.46, longitude 63.31, about 100 miles off Cape Sable. They reported the ship had been "lost" for six days while it drifted along without any compass, chronometer, or other instruments by which its officers could tell where they were or which way they wanted to go. The attention of the President Harding was attracted by flares and rockets from the disabled boat.

After the first meagre report the United States Line despatched a radio message to the President Harding asking for further details and received a reply which confirmed the belief that the schooner had fallen prey to hi-jackers. The latest message from the liner reads:

"Veronica sighted at dusk (Wednesday). Vessel displayed flare and rockets, which is the S.O.S. in Morse



Here is one of the last photographs to be taken of the late Henry Cabot Lodge, former U.S. senator from Massachusetts, who died recently following a relapse after a serious operation.

code. The Harding's course was changed at once in order to render assistance.

"With the use of our searchlights the ship's boats were sent alongside the Veronica. The schooner's captain reported that they had been raided by pirates on November 15, who after raiding the vessel had stolen the compass magnets and had put the chronometer out of order.

"The Veronica requested (or 'refused,' the word is not clear in the message) a tow. They attempted to lower a case of liquor to the ship's boats.

"The President Harding was delayed two hours on account of rendering assistance to the Veronica which, to all appearances, was seaworthy and had a large crew in good health, who were satisfied to remain on board. Believe Veronica broke from moorings during recent gale. Owners acknowledged report."

"When a man is happy he does not hear the clock strike."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RATIFY LABOR TREATY WITH RUSSIA

A despatch from London says:—The new government has shown its hand as regards its policy toward Russia by publishing communications addressed to M. Rakovsky, Soviet representative in London, in continuance of the correspondence on the famous Zinovieff letter, so suddenly interrupted by the downfall of the MacDonald administration.

Most important is the somewhat curt notification that the British Government does not intend to ratify the treaties concluded with the Soviet Government by the MacDonald ministry.

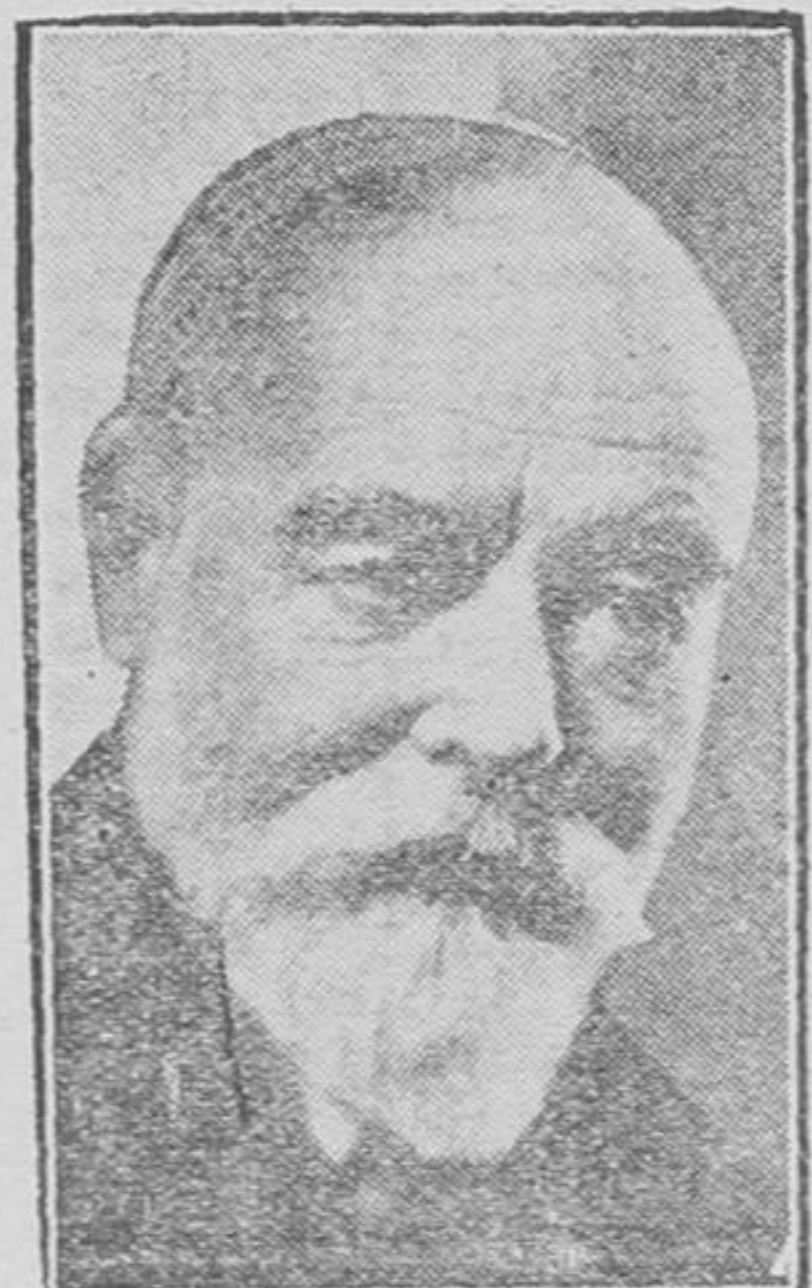
A suggestion was made in Russian quarters for the renewal or re-opening of the negotiations but apparently from the tone of the correspondence this is a closed chapter so far as the Baldwin Government is concerned, and any further initiative in this direction must come from the Soviet Government. It is assumed, however, that there is no idea of going back on

recognition of the Soviet, accorded by the MacDonald administration.

Concerning the Zinovieff affair, the Government stands on the authenticity of the Zinovieff letter and in comparatively mild terms reiterates the strictures against Soviet propaganda made by former Premier MacDonald.

The activities complained of, it is pointed out, "are not confined to that particular letter (the Zinovieff letter), but on the contrary extend to the whole body of revolutionary propaganda of which the letter is a fair specimen and which is sometimes conducted in secret and sometimes, as you rightly remarked, not concealed."

Foreign Secretary Chamberlain's letter to M. Rakovsky regarding the Russian treaties is quite brief, merely stating that the Government had the treaties under review and, after due deliberation found it was unable to recommend them to the consideration of parliament or submit them to the King for ratification.



Sir Oliver Lodge

the British scientist, who believes that rain-making is possible and that the atmosphere should not be exempt from man's control.