CASUALTIES IN 5 DAYS OF IRISH REBELLION TOTAL 63 KILLED, 67 WOUNDED

Sixty-Seven Persons Wounded—Casualties Include Crown Forces, Sinn Feiners and Civilians—Sensational Rescue of Prisoners.

A despatch from London says:—In the five days from Saturday last to Wednesday, inclusive, the casualties reported in Ireland, comprisng the Crown forces, Sinn Feiners and civilians, total 63 killed and 67 wounded.

For every man executed vengeance is anticipated, and as the Government has in custody many men liable to the death penalty, and is said to mean to carry out executions, the piling up of deaths on each side is considered here as inevitable.

No big outbreak is thought probable, but the daily guerrilla warfare against the troops and police and the individual shooting of policemen and men suspected of having dealings with them are considered not likely to be seriously checked by any Government measures yet taken.

A sensational rescue of Irish prisoners took place Wednesday evening in County Roscommon. A military party was proceeding toward Longford in two lorries when it was ambushed by Irish forces near Strokestown. Capt. Peel of the Ninth Lancers and four soldiers were shot dead and several of the soldiers, including Lieut. Tenant, were wounded. The Irish attacked from both sides of the road and when the troops were overcome the prisoners that they had with them were taken away.

In the Court of the King's Bench on Wednesday the Lord Chief Justice granted a conditional order of habeas corpus in behalf of six prisoners court-martialed at Cork on the charge of levying war. The application was made on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction. Attorney Comyns, in making the application, said that the execution of three of the men had been fixed for Saturday. The Lord Chief Justice said that no executions could occur in the face of the court's order, which would be directed to Gen. Strickland and the officers of the court-martial.

Canada and Armenia.

Canadians are especially interested in their own workers in the disturbed area of the Cross Roads of the Near East. The following has been received at the headquarters of Armenian Relief:—

"Only the quick work of Miss Emma Wood and Miss Frances McQuade, its managers, saved from total destruction the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular children at Yedi Koule, Constantinople, built by Canadian funds, when the building was recently damaged by fire.

"The workers were aroused early in the morning by the smell of smoke. Miss Wood gave the alarm and the fire was finally located in the store room. Courageously entering the room, the workers removed six cans of gasoline. The blaze was finally extinguished after it had caused a loss of two hundred dollars."

Miss Wood's home is at 221 College Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario. Miss McQuade is a native of Charleston, West Virginia.

Miss Wood is a graduate of the Training School for Nurses, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Since graduating she has had quite a varied experience. A year was spent in Pittsburg, Pa., in connection with

Miss Emma M. Wood of Sarnia, Ontario, Superintendent Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children, Constantinople.

Dr. White's Tubercular Sanitarium, and this work covered social service work amongst the poor of the city. Leaving Pittsburg, she spent three years in the Baptist Sanitorium, Dallas, Texas. This experience was followed by a year in New York City, where she took a course at Columbia University, and at the same time lectured to the nurses in Bellevue Hospital, where she resided.

In the fall of 1917 she entered the War Demonstration Hospital, New York City, which at that time was a branch of the Rockerfeller Foundation. At this hospital she was fortunate in becoming familiar with the Carrell-Dakin method of wound treatment, Dr. Carrell, himself, being in the hospital. Miss Wood remained with this hospital until March, 1918, when she sailed for Palestine with the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine, which was sent out under Colonel John Finley. Her duty to the Commission was that of surgical nurse, and she acted in this capacity in the American Red Cross Hospital at Jerusalem. She remained in the East until the spring of 1919, when she sailed for Paris.

In France a couple of months was spent in Red Cross duties, and then Miss Wood, with other nurses, left for Poland to help in the fight against typhus in that country. She remained in Poland five months and during this time had a very harrowing experience in the Polish town of Biola. At the end of the five months she returned to France, sailed for America, and arrived back in Sarnia in the middle of December, 1919.

After a rest of three months, she engaged with the Near East for service in the Caucasus and, with others, sailed for Constantinople in March, 1920. The journey was made into the Caucasus, but on account of conditions there, the nurses were taken back to Constantinople last summer. At this time, arrangements were being made to open up the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children at Yedi Koule, and Miss Wood was appointed Superintendent of the hospital and delegated to oversee the renovation and equipment of the hospital. She is still the acting Superintendent at Yedi Koule, and from the tone of her letters, one would infer that she is very much in love with her work.

Send contributions to Mr. D. A. Cameron, Manager, Toronto Branch, Canadian Bank of Commerce, King Street West, Toronto.

Floating Safes For Mail Steamers

A despatch from The Hague says:—The Dutch Indian mail steamers have just been equipped with floating safes large enough to contain all of the ship's valuables and registered mail. They look something like a cross between a floating buoy and a submarine, and are equipped to ring bells, shoot off skyrockets, flash light and blow horns. The safe, if cast overboard in event its ship went down, would go floating about the seas attracting attention to itself until its clockwork machinery, set for thirty days, ran down.

Wheat Arrives in Fine Condition Via Panama

A despatch from London says:—Messrs. Dewar and Webb of London, the consignees of the big wheat shipment received from the prairie provinces via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, which arrived in London last week, have reported that never was any shipment landed in better condition, and that the millers on the Corn Exchange have said that the wheat was about the finest which had ever been received from Canada.

OXFORD SCULLERS

They are here seen getting in form for the famous Oxford-Cambridge annual races.

TO FORM A NEW PROVINCE OF CANADA

Commons Resolution Would Divide British Columbia.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The formation of a new Province of Canada consisting of "all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned and determined by a plebiscite," is being moved in the House of Commons by Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., and seconded by Dr. A. Thompson, Yukon. Col. Peck's resolution reads:

"(1) Whereas, it has been the policy of Canada to establish new Provinces as the country develops, as was done by the creation of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and,

"(2) Whereas, the natural resources of northern British Columbia and those of the Yukon are of a similar character; and

"(3) Whereas, these resources are being developed and as a result the population of this territory is rapidly increasing; and

"(4) Whereas, it is fully expected that the census to be taken this year will show sufficient population to warrant the erection of another Province; and,

"(5) Whereas, the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific created a natural political division—

"(6) Resolved, that a new Province be formed consisting of all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned as determined by a plebiscite."

Widows' Pensions Budget Lower in Britain

A despatch from London says:—British war widows are re-marrying so rapidly that the Chancellor expects to be able to reduce pensions appropriations in this year's budget by £10,000,000 sterling. This, however, is only one of the factors contributing to the anticipated reductions, but it is stated that thousands of women made widows by the war have again become wives and thus have automatically taken their names off the pension list. The pensions granted to widows of soldiers who died in active service are withdrawn when the widows remarry.

A Startling Innovation.

Wherever, in any part of Ontario, twenty or more persons wish to proceed to a University degree without discontinuing their employment, facilities to accomplish their ambition are offered by the Provincial University so far as its finances and the size of its staff will permit.

For years the University of Toronto has had special arrangements to enable teachers to secure higher academic qualifications and the degree of B.A. without giving up their teaching positions. At the March meeting of the University Senate these arrangements were extended and adapted to meet the needs of people engaged in any ordinary employment. With only certain absolutely indispensable regulations as to size of classes, control of staff, suitable equipment for scientific subjects, and with only ordinary university fees prescribed, the opportunity is offered for the establishment of what may be virtually local colleges affiliated with the Provincial University. The course thus offered is the "pass" or "general" course, the subjects of the first year being English, Latin, French, algebra and geometry (one paper), trigonometry, and science, and those of the second, third, and fourth years being English, French, science and any two of history, psychology, and political economy.

This departure is in accord with the well-known democratic policy of Ontario's University. Its design is to make the advantages of higher education available throughout the University's entire constituency. This is no "cheapening" of university education, for university teaching and examinations will be maintained at the traditional high standard, but it does bring higher education to the people's doors—especially to the doors of those adults who have, for any reason, failed to avail themselves of youth's opportunity for learning. To obtain a B.A. degree will involve just as much work as it ever did, but the extraneous obstacles have been removed.

It is such innovations as this, along with the notable work that has been and is being done in the regular way, that entitle the University of Toronto to the most generous support of the Provincial Government.

The River St. John, in New Brunswick, 400 miles long, is called the Hudson or Rhine of Canada because of its scenic beauty.

Good seeds are uniformly bright colored, whereas seeds that have been exposed to moisture or that are dead are duller and darker in color.

SEAPLANE USED IN WAR ON DRUG SMUGGLERS.

When the Empress of Russia arrived at Vancouver from the Orient, she was met half way between Victoria and Vancouver by a Government seaplane which scanned the path of the liner for miles around in order to detect any small craft that might be used by smugglers, to pick up drugs thrown overboard.

Sheep in Wales Die of "Fluke"

A despatch from Cardiff says:—Nearly 20,000 sheep have been killed recently in the Vale of Clwyd by a disease known as "fluke," according to a report to the Welsh Agricultural Council. Experts say the point of attack is in a certain class of snail, and that better drainage of the land is the best precaution against the disease.

Austen Chamberlain

Who succeeds Bonar Law as leader, in the British Commons, of the Coalition party.

Many young men are willing to start at the bottom if they may go up in the elevator.

DEBT IS NOT DUE, DECLARES GERMANY

Maintains That She Couldn't Pay it Anyway—Urges Parleys.

A despatch from Paris says:—Instead of the one billion marks gold which it is demanded that Germany pay before March 23, the Reparations Commission has received a long note—in German. This note said three things:

First—Germany did not owe the money asked for.

Second—If she did owe it she couldn't pay it.

Third—However, Berlin would talk it over with the allies.

The Reparation Commission drafted a reply to Berlin saying Germany could not question the figures of the commission and had not met the demands to fulfill the treaty terms. The commission sent to the allied Governments notification that Germany had failed to fulfill the reparation terms of the treaty, and advising action.

Under the treaty Germany was pledged to pay 20 billion marks before May 1 when and how the Commission of Reparation should decide. Against this sum Germany was to be credited with deliveries of property to the allies after the armistice. Several months ago Germany announced she had paid 20 billions. One month ago the Reparations Commission completed its valuation and announced that Germany had paid eight billions, and thus owed 12 billions more, and on March 15 sent Germany notice to pay up before May 1.

The German note stated that Berlin could not accept the Reparations Commission valuation of its payments, that Berlin estimated 20 billion marks had been paid, and therefore it owed neither the one billion asked for on March 23 nor the eleven more asked for by May 1. The note says Germany is ready to present further arguments that it has paid up.

Officials of the Reparations Commission state that the commission was sovereign, and that its figures stood. Therefore, Germany is in the position of refusing to fulfill the treaty.

A party of sixty British farmers with £35,000 for investment in land have sailed for Canada. The majority are bound to the Lloydminster district in Alberta.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.89¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.86¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.82¾; No. 4 wheat, $1.74½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 42½c; extra No. 1 feed, 42⅝c; No. 1 feed, 40⅝c; No. 2 feed, 37⅝c.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81½c; No. 4 CW, 70½c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 58½c.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—96c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, $1.80 to $1.85 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, $1.70 to $1.75; No. 2 Goose wheat, $1.65 to $1.70, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, $1.55 to $1.65.

Barley—Malting, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, $1.05 to $1.10, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, $1.45 to $1.50, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First pat, $10.70; second pat., $10.20, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—$8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Millfeed — Delivered, Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, $37 to $40; shorts, per ton, $35 to $38; good feed flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per bag.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $12 to $12.50, track, Toronto.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, $24 to $26, track, Toronto.

Cheese—New, large, 33½ to 34c; twins, 34 to 34½c; triplets, 34½ to 35c; old, large, 34 to 35c; do, twins, 34½ to 35½c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 48 to 49c; creamery, No. 1, 58 to 61c; fresh, 60 to 63c.

Margarine—29 to 31c.

Eggs—New laid, 38 to 39c; new laid, in cartons, 40 to 42c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., $3.50 to $3.75; primes, $2.75 to $3.25; Japans, 8c; Limas, Madagascar, 10½c; California Limas, 12½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $3 to $3.25; per 5 imp. gals., $2.75 to $3. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 22 to 25c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb; Ontario comb honey, at $7.50 per 15-section case.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 36c; heavy, 27 to 29c; cooked, 50 to 55c; rolls, 31 to 32c; cottage rolls, 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, 43 to 46c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 19 to 19¾c; tubs, 19½ to 20c; pails, 19¾ to 20¼c; prints, 20½ to 21½c. Shortening tierces, 12 to 12½c; tubs, 12½ to 13c; pails, 13 to 13½c; prints, 14½ to 15c.

Choice heavy steers, $10 to $11.50; good heavy steers, $8.50 to $9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, $9 to $10; do, good, $8 to $9; do, med., $6 to $8; do, com., $4 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $7 to $7.50; do, good $6 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; butchers' cows, choice, $7.50 to $8.50; do, good, $6.25 to $7; do, com., $4 to $5; feeders, $7.75 to $8.75; do, 900 lbs., $7.25 to $8.25; do, 800 lbs., $5.75 to $6.75; do, com., $5 to $6; canners and cutters, $2.50 to $4.50; milkers, good to choice, $85 to $120; do, com. and med., $50 to $60; choice springers, $90 to $130; lambs, yearlings, $10 to $11; do, spring, $13.75 to $14.25; calves, good to choice, $15 to $16.50; sheep, $5 to $9; hogs, fed and watered, $15.50 to $15.75; do, weighed off cars, $15.25 to $15.50; do, f.o.b., $14.50 to $14.75; do, country points, $14.25 to $14.50.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 64 to 65c; No. 3, 61 to 62c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $10.50. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., $3.35 to $3.40. Bran, $36.25. Shorts, $36.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24 to $25.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 29½ to 30c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 57 to 58c. Eggs—Fresh, 41c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 to $1.05.

Calves, $8; ewes, $7 to $8.50; lambs, good, $12.50; common, $11 to $12. Med. light hogs, $16; heavies, $2 less than selects; mixed lots containing heavies, $15.50 to $15.75. Sows, $12.

Mastering Farm Machinery.

Farmers who are intersted in keeping their boys and girls on the farm would do well to give more study and attention to the use of better farm machinery and the introduction of modern conveniences in the home. There are too many people who seem to think that education is the solution of the problem, and they have in mind an education that will carry the boy and girl to the agricultural college and then back to the old farm, contented for the rest of their lives.

Boys and girls who are brought up on a farm where most of the hard work is done by hand and where but few modern conveniences are in use, can see but little need of a technical education that will teach them the great things to be done on the farm and how best to do them. Send boys and girls from such farms through the public school, on through high school, and then to the agricultural college, and they will in all probability prepare themselves for some other profession than that of farming or agriculture in its true sense. On the other hand boys and girls whose impressions in early life were gained on a farm well-equipped with labor-saving machinery and in a home where modern conveniences were used will take an active interest in a technical training, in machinery they can control and become supreme master of; something which holds their interest in the mysteries of construction along with the power of accomplishment. It is the satisfaction that comes from driving a truck or tractor for work, or from doing some particularly fine piece of mechanical work in the tool shop that sends a thrill of power through the nervous system of the most phlegmatic boy. If hydro power or small power plants are at the disposal of farm homes the girls would find more interest in staying at home and attaching the motor to the sewing machine or churn than they do in the home where these conveniences are not in use. Both boys and birls take an interest in doing good work and after they have acquired an education and training they find it more difficult than ever to return to the farm and take up the old order of things.

Farmers who are complaining about their boys and girls leaving the farm can do much to improve conditions by introducing labor-saving machinery for the farm and modern conveniences for the home. If they can have these things right at home the boys and girls are not going to the city to look for them. The strongest factor in the life of a boy or girl is the things they do because they have an education or the power at their command. The boy or girl on the farm given the mastery of machinery and modern conveniences, trained to efficiency in their management and use, made to feel that every operation in the conduct of the farm is something to call for the best technical and intellectual treatment of which they are capable, are going to feel that a kingdom lies at their feet waiting for its ruler.

The Finest Things.

There is not room in crowded life for everything, and one must choose. Harder than the distinction between bad and good is the differentiation between the good and better, or the better and best. When one has seen and known the best, one is less likely to be tempted into accepting the second-rate.

What are the finest things? Certainly not those that any one can buy for money. You cannot buy a friend. You cannot buy the goodness and greatness of human fellowship and the inspiring social contacts.

A rich man purchases food and flowers and the service of an orchestra—he purchases the presence of others at his feasts and dances—but he cannot purchase society, for society is not a matter of gorgeous and costly entertainment; it is an affair of congenial and cordial affiliation. You may have far better society at a fireside in a woodland camp or among primitive nomads than in the sophisticated air of a rich man's palace.

Personality is one of the treasures of life that are worth more than ropes of pearls. We are so constituted that we look to others for the lift we do not find within ourselves. We take heart again from the shining face as from the glowing word of the preacher. We read of some one who bore up and struggled on in the face of all hard conditions and we say, "If he did that, I can!" First among the finest things of life let us set down the good influence one human being may have upon another. That is fundamental to all else.

The things that are enjoyable—literature, art, music; horses and dogs, golf and baseball; the sheer delight in a day of a glorious sky and a beautiful earth—all these things are twice as much to us when we divide them with another.

The first instinct of the soul in the presence of delight is to share it, and by the sharing to enhance it. A picture or a book, a sermon or a play, or a symphony, is less to us in the appreciation than in the communication to a kindred spirit. If you do not feel like sharing it at once, the thing you have is less precious to you. The first inspiration of a true professor of religion is the feeling that what he has is so precious that he must not hug it to himself, but pass it on. The great things of life are those we want to give away.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

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