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IRISH PEOPLE HAVE THEIR FUTURE ENTIRELY IN OWN HANDS

Winston Churchill Presents British Government's Case for Adoption of Free State Bill Enabling Dublin Authorities to Secure a "Sensible Parliament in Ireland."

A despatch from London says:—In moving the second reading of the Irish Free State Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, laid stress on the necessity of giving affect to the treaty by clothing the Provisional Government, as the treaty provided, with lawful powers and enabling it to hold an election at the earliest moment.

"It is the view of the Irish signatories of the treaty," he said, "that an Irish Republic had been set up by the Irish people at the elections and that the Repuolic could only be converted into a Free State by the decision of the people. We don't recognize the Irish Republic and never will."

The objects of the proposed election, added the Secretary, were to secure an adequate constituent assembly, and "a fresh, normal, and, if I may say so, sensible Parliament in Ireland."

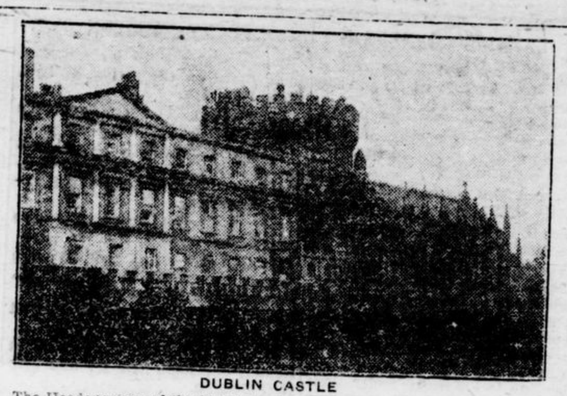
Of the present Irish Parliament Mr. Churchill declared that it was not chosen because of the fitness of its members to govern, but because they were thought to be most obnoxious to Great Britain and men who hated England most. The Irish Minister must know where he stood. Some people felt they had waited too long already, but in any case the sooner an election was held the better. The success of Mr. de Valera at the election he characterized as "an ugly hypothesis."

"It is perfectly clear that the repudiation of the treaty by Ireland would free all parties from their engagements," the Secretary continued, "and the position of Britain, standing on the treaty and ready to carry it out if the others were found on behalf of the Irish nation to do their part, would be a position of great moral, as well as undoubted material strength.

"The position of Southern Ireland, on the other hand, would be one of the greatest weakness and difficulty, absolutely isolated from the sympathy of the world and bitterly divided in herself. The position of Northern Ireland would be quite unaffected."

All the Government's information led it to feel that such an assumption as the success of de Valera was incorrect. "In any case," added the Secretary, "it would be a pity for us to go threatening and blustering at this stage and give the impression that the Irish people were being made to vote under duress or at the point of the bayonet. If this were indulged in it could afterwards be stated that the vote had been given under duress, tending to impair the authority of the decision."

Alluding to the report of a coup d'etat to overturn the Provisional Government, Mr. Churchill said: "There are those who think that the Provisional Government may be overthrown by a coup d'etat and a red Soviet Government set up. The British Government does not think that at all likely, but if it were, it is quite clear that a Soviet Republic would ruin the Irish cause for a hundred years, while not in any respect impairing the foundation of the British Empire or the security of Ulster. No people really are less likely to turn Bolshevist than the Irish."



DUBLIN CASTLE

The Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland.

T. B. Macauley

President Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, under whose direction the company has just completed the most profitable year in its history.

Bringing British Teachers to Western Canada

A despatch from London says:—Bishop Lloyd, of Saskatchewan, has sailed for Canada accompanied by about a score of British teachers for work in Western Canada.

High-Power Radio Station in Greenland

A despatch from Washington says:—"Greenland probably will have a high-power radio station in the near future, but it will bring no joy to the hearts of Greenlanders or the Danish officials administering the country. They much prefer the peace and quiet of the long Arctic Winter, when they are cut off from the outer world for eight or nine months at a time, and they never long for nerve-shockers." This statement was made by Dr. Morton Porsid, chief of the Danish Arctic station on Disco Island, Greenland, the most northern scientific institution in the world.

Embargo Investigation Costs Total £3,100

A despatch from London says:—The Minister of Agriculture, Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, announced in the House of Commons that the costs of the hearing by a Royal Commission of evidence concerning the embargo against the importation of Canadian cattle was £3,100.

The Farmers' Course.

The Short Winter Course for Farmers which has been going on at the University of Toronto for the past two weeks seems to have been even a greater success this year than last. Two hundred and twenty-five men and women of various ages, but mostly in their twenties, have been hard at work taking notes on lectures, asking questions and engaging in discussions. The students are representative of thirty-four counties in the Province; one comes from Rainy River and one from Manitoulin. The women in the course have been particularly pleased to have the opportunity of receiving up-to-date instruction in Household Science. The complete range of subjects is as follows: English, Economics, History, Public Speaking, Commercial Geography, Hygiene, Biology, Psychology, Engineering, Architecture, and Household Science. Interspersed with the lectures have been several social functions intended to relieve the strain of hard study. The university authorities speak highly of the wholesome type of student attending this course and of the earnest work that is done.

Bank of England Rate Drops to 4½ Per Cent.

A despatch from London says:—After having remained at 5 per cent. from November 3 last, the Bank of England rate on Thursday was reduced to 4½ per cent. The reasons for the present reductions are not far to seek, and in many quarters the fall was regarded as overdue. Owing largely to the depression of trade, there has been almost a superabundant supply of money in the market, with the result that very low rates were quoted for loans in Lombard Street, and the discount rates for bills had fallen in company, so that last week the Government placed Treasury bills by tender at only a shade over 61 shillings per cent.

The bank rate, therefore, was quite out of touch with market rates. In addition, the improvement of the pound sterling in America has helped the position here.

Sir Charles Gordon

Who will represent Canada at the Genoa Conference. Associated with him will be Prof. Edouard Monpetit of the Economics Department of Laval University. These financial and economic experts will inquire into how far Canada should go with credits to other European countries in addition to participating in the regular work of the Conference.

FIELD MARSHAL ALLENBY RETURNING WITH PROPOSALS TO EGYPT

A despatch from London says:—It is authoritatively announced that conversations held in London between Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Curzon and Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt and the Sudan, have led to a complete agreement on the policy to be pursued in Egypt, and the proposals to be presented to the Egyptian Government.

The nature of the agreement has not been specified, but according to reports that have been current, Field Marshal Allenby favored following the line of policy of the Lord Milner report and threatened to resign the High Commissionership unless the British Government decided either to adopt a purely military policy or to make the concessions urged by Lord Milner.

The London Times says it is generally assumed that Field Marshal Allenby will return to Egypt shortly with proposals which will enable him to continue his mission in a manner satisfactory to himself and the Egyptian Government. The newspaper recalls that even the moderate Egyptians refused to form a Government unless Great Britain accepted certain conditions, including a British pledge to abolish the protectorate and consent to the establishment of a Parliamentary Government.

The Times adds that Field Marshal Allenby strongly urged the Government to accept the proposal of the moderate Egyptians. Material questions, such as defence and an exact definition of the future relations between Great Britain and Egypt were to be the subject of negotiations with an Egyptian Government, if formed on the basis of the Allenby proposal.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.53½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 58¼c; No. 1 feed, 58¼c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above track, bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75¾c; No. 3 yellow, 74¾c; No. 4 yellow, 73¾c; 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., $7.40; second pats., $6.90, Toronto.

Manitoba flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per barrel, $5.10.

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.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, $1.20 to $1.30.

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, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41 to 43c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 34 to 6c; cooking, 25 to 26c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.

Margarine—20 to 23c.

Eggs—New laid straights, 48 to 50c; new laid, in cartons, 50 to 52c.

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., $5.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 32c; cooked ham, 40 to 43c; smoked rolls, 24 to 25c; cottage rolls, 26 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 37c; backs, boneless, 33 to 37c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 16 to 18c; clear bellies, 17 to 19c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 14½ to 15c; tubs, 15 to 15½c; pails, 15¼ to 15¾c; prints, 17 to 17½c. Shortening, tierces, 14c; tubs, 14½c; pails, 15c; prints, 15½ to 16½c.

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 to $6; do, com., $4 to $4.25; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2.50; 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, $12 to $13; do, med., $9 to $10; do, com., $5 to $7; lambs, choice, $11 to $12.50; do, com., $6 to $7; sheep, choice, $6.50 to $7.25; do, good, $5.50 to $6; do, com., $1.50 to $3.50; hogs, fed and watered, $13.25; do, f.o.b., $12.50; do, country points, $12.25.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 66½c to 67c; do, No. 3, 64 to 64½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, $8. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.70 to $2.80. Bran, $32.50. Shorts, $33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $28 to $29.

Cheese, finest Westerns, 17½ to 18c. Butter, choicest creamery, 33 to 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c to $1.10.

Veal calves, good, $12; choice, $13; med. veals, $10 to $11; grassers $4; good lambs, $10; good light sheep, $5 to $6; hogs, selects, $13.50.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Sixty carloads, or 48,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes were shipped out of Prince Edward Island during 1921 to various parts of the United States. From experiments conducted in Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, and Vermont, it has been definitely concluded that island grown seed potatoes are admirably adapted to their requirements. To maintain and safeguard their standard of quality island growers have decided to register.

Halifax, N.S.—The Eastern Gypsum Company, owners of extensive gypsum properties in Victoria County, Cape Breton, have sold their property to the Great Bras d'Or Gypsum Co., Ltd., which is being formed by a syndicate of American and local capitalists. The new company will, it is stated, spend $200,000 on development work this summer. The gypsum areas involved are the most extensive in Nova Scotia.

Digby, N.S.—A shipment of native furs valued at $9,000, was recently made from here to New York. The furs will be sold either at a private or public auction sale. The consignment consisted of Nova Scotia mink, red fox, otter, coon and wild cat.

St. John, New Brunswick.—A new industry is to be established in St. John as a result of the decision of the common council to award a large contract for cast iron pipe to a local company, which had promised, if it secured the contract, to establish a foundry, and make the pipes in the city as a beginning of the new industry. It is promised that the works will be extended to a point where employment will be given to from 150 to 200 men.

Noyan, Que.—E. G. Fadden, a local breeder of poultry, has earned fresh laurels by carrying off the silver cup at the Vermont State Poultry Show last week offered for the best exhibit of birds. His turkeys also secured four prizes. He states that at Christmas time he was receiving for his poultry more than some farmers secured for their cattle.

Hull, Que.—During the past year, according to the city assessor, the city of Hull's assessment was increased by three-quarters of a million dollars. The total valuation of the city now is $16,772,282, of which $11,942,230 is taxable. The same report gives the population of the city at 33,672, an increase of about a thousand over that of last year.

Toronto, Ont.—A newspaper report from Chicago states that fish caught in the Canadian Northwest, transported long distances by dog sledge and horse-drawn sleighs, and then shipped more than a thousand miles by rail, are being sold on the Chicago markets. Two carloads of fish from Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis and Manitoba were recently disposed of at Chicago.

Winnipeg, Man.—Fresh rhubarb in winter time is the treat that Winnipeg citizens are enjoying as the result of experiments conducted by a Mr. Hedley, a market gardener. The rhubarb was planted in underground pits and Mr. Hedley reports that the crop this year has been very successful and that he intends to sell his product not only in Winnipeg but to Regina and Saskatoon.

Winnipeg, Man.—The final 1921 crop estimate of Manitoba, which has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives the yield of wheat as 39,053,980 bushels, grown on 2,226,376 acres; barley 19,681,645 bushels, 1,043,144 acres; flax, 544,675 bushels, 61,689 acres; spring rye, 1,986,383 bushels, 157,009 acres; fall rye 1,578,285 bushels, 100,784 acres. In addition 38,091 acres were sown to potatoes, which yielded 5,858,212 bushels.

Regina, Sask.—Among the resolutions the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, representative of 30,000 farmers, referred to the Provincial Government, was one to give women equal right with men in homesteading on Government land.

Calgary, Alta.—Local grain men estimate that the total bookings of wheat via Vancouver, this season, will amount to approximately seven million bushels. Several Calgary, Winnipeg, Chicago and New York grain men have recently been in Vancouver investigating the new channel of shipment to the United Kingdom, and it is the general opinion that the new route will be permanent.

Victoria, B.C.—The total log production of British Columbia for the first eleven month of 1921, from the official returns of logs scaled has reached 1,650,759,288 feet. During the past year, the months of heavy production were June, July and August. Of the total production 1,283,734,106 feet were scaled on the coast and 367,025,282 feet on inland territory.

Vancouver, B.C.—Local fish packers are convinced that a profitable market can be developed in New York and other Atlantic ports for their products, utilizing the Panama Canal route, and to this end a trial shipment of two hundred tons of frozen fish recently left this port for New York. If the consignment arrived in good order there will probably be a very considerable quantity sent in future.

Entente Seizes Shipload of German Planes

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—The Extrabladt says it learns that officials of the Entente have placed an embargo on a shipload of German airplanes which it was officially reported had been sold to China, but which was brought by an Italian steamer to Fredericia, on the southeast coast of Jutland. The newspaper adds that the suspicions of the Entente officials were aroused by the presence of German aviators among the crew of the vessel.

26 ULSTERITES ARE RELEASED

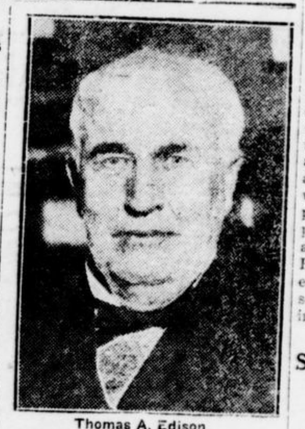
Provisional Government Sets Kidnapped Northerners Free.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that, according to the latest information, 26 of the kidnapped Unionists had been released through the exertions of the Provisional Government.

He said both the Northern and Southern Government had agreed that there should be an impartial investigation of last Saturday's shooting at Clones.

Accordingly, he had notified them that the Imperial Government would place at their disposal any suitable judicial officer on whom they might agree, who would conduct a public inquiry.

During the first year of life, the human heart beats at 115 to 130 times a minute; in a normal adult, the beat is 72 times in a minute.



Thomas A. Edison

One of the greatest inventors of all time, who celebrated his 75th birthday on Feb. 11 by attending to business as usual at his laboratory in Orange, N.J.

Southern Ireland Elections Under Treaty

A despatch from London says:—Michael Collins conferred with Premier Lloyd George and Winston Churchill regarding the suspension of the evacuation of the British army from Ireland. They also discussed the kidnapping of the Orangemen, and the Ulster boundary line question.

Before leaving London Collins announced that the Irish elections under the treaty will be held in Southern Ireland within the next eight weeks.

This was the most important political development in the Irish situation since the vote in the Dail on the treaty.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR WELCOMED HOME

Luncheon Tendered by Government and Coalition Members of Parliament.

A despatch from London says:—When Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour entered the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon the whole House greeted him with vociferous cheers. Members of both sides rose in their places and waved their papers in welcome and appreciation for his work at Washington.

Mr. Balfour slid quietly into his seat next the Chancellor of the Exchequer and sat with bowed head during this almost unique demonstration.

When he looked up again, it was seen he had grown pale with emotion, but was smiling cheerfully.

Mr. Balfour was officially welcomed home on Thursday from the Washington conference at a luncheon by the Government and Coalition members of both Houses of Parliament.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, presiding at the luncheon, paid a striking tribute to Mr. Balfour, saying he had taken part in "one of the most notable contributions statesmanship has ever made for the sum of human peace and human happiness."

"I am delighted to thank the man who, above all others, helped to clear the skies. He treated great problems in a great way. He didn't haggle. He believed in the permanence of the conference. Because it reduced the burdens of anxiety, he has won more than ever the trust and affections of the multitudes of his fellow countrymen."

Baltic Ice Imprisons Eighty Steamships

A despatch from Stockholm says:—Some eighty steamships are frozen in the ice in the Kattegat and The Sound, and are drifting with the floes. Some of them are in imminent peril of being crushed.

The latest reports from The Sound are to the effect that nine United States steamers of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons each, laden with food for the famine-stricken Russians, are adrift in the ice. The ice pressure in both the Kattegat and The Sound is increasing.

Flying machines are to be used in an attempt to convey food to the ships, some of which have been held fast by the ice for two weeks.

Three vessels have foundered along the Swedish coast since the ice blockade set in.

Majority of Centenarians Are Women

A despatch from Paris says:—Women no longer are the weaker sex, according to the vital statistics of the city of Paris, just published, which show that of the seventeen centenarians in the French capital, eleven are women. Of the more than fifty who are more than 90 years old 80 per cent. are women. These records probably will be exceeded in other areas, as the Seine Valley, in which Paris is situated, was never considered particularly favorable to aged persons, as it is subject to quick changes in temperature.

Strong Sentiment in England Against Mormons

A despatch from London says:—The savage agitation against the Mormons here has resulted in several attacks on members of the creed. A number of women recently confronted a Mormon elder, knocked off his hat, and tore up his tracts. One night four large stained glass windows of the Mormon headquarters were smashed in with a hammer. So great has the hostility grown that the Home Office says that if the anti-Mormon sentiment continues the Mormons would be compelled to leave England for their own safety.

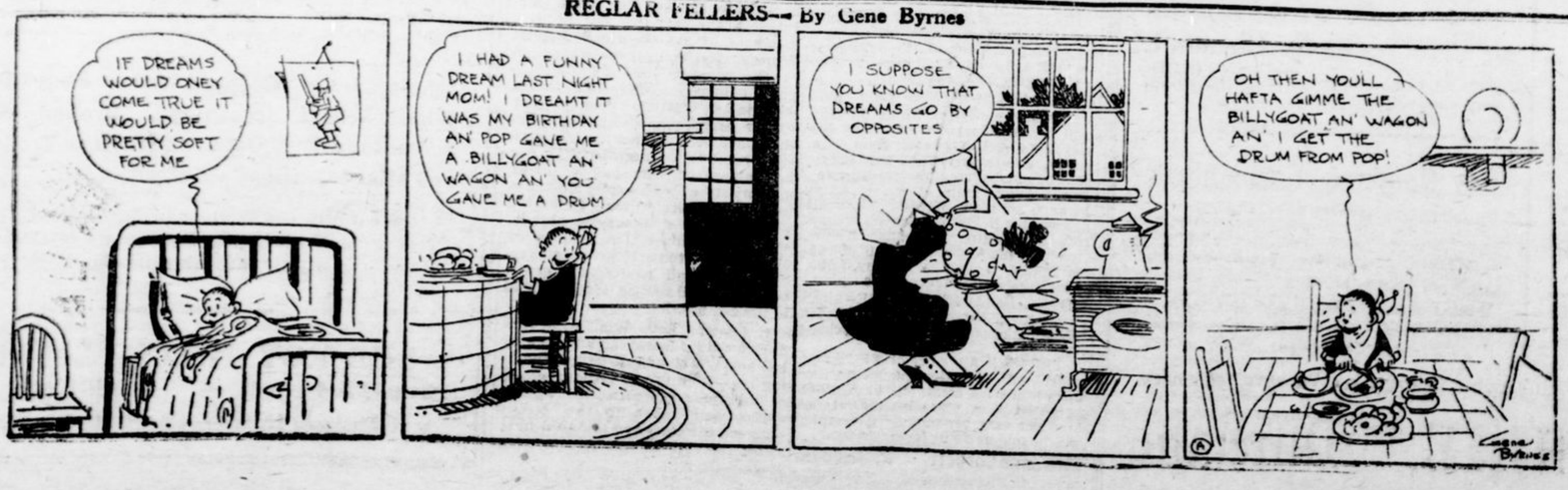
Capturing Wild Ducks in China

A full grown wild duck is one of the most wary of all creatures, and many are the devices of hunters in various parts of the world to kill or to capture it. There is one method of taking wild ducks, in considerable numbers, practiced in China and elsewhere in the East which is sufficiently unknown to Occidentals to prove of interest.

The natives see that a large number of calabashes, or gourds, shall always be left floating on the water frequented by the birds until they come to regard them as part and parcel of their resorts.

The duck hunter chooses his time, and putting one of the calabashes, with holes cut for his mouth and eyes, upon his head, he wades through the lake, taking care to keep the whole of his body beneath the surface. He cautiously approaches the unsuspecting wild fowl, and, catching one of them by the leg, pulls it with a sudden jerk beneath the water, causing hardly more commotion of the surface than the duck itself when it dives or splashes or plunges for its food. He wrings its neck under water and fastens it to his belt. Then he deals with another and another in the same fashion until he makes his retreat, equally unnoticed, with a whole girdleful of captured wild ducks.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



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