WEEK OF BLOODY BATTLE ENDS WITH DEFEAT OF IRISH IRREGULARS

Victory of Free State Troops Gained at the Cost of Many Lives and After the Destruction of Valuable Property—All the Important Leaders of Revolution Made Prisoner Except DeValera.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The siege of the strongholds of the insurgent Irish forces virtually ended with the surrender of small groups of the men who had been fighting for the past week behind the barricades, and the capture of one of the pricipal leaders, Cathal Brugha, former Minister of Defence. But the success of the National cause has been purchased at the cost of blazing buildings and terrible destruction in O'Connell street, to say nothing of the loss of life and the many seriously wounded.

There is still no information as to the whereabouts of Eamon de Valera, who has apparently escaped from the Free Staters' net.

While ten buildings, including three hotels, were aflame, the remainder of the irregulars, driven into Granville Hotel, with fire on all sides, still maintained a desperate resistance with automatics and rifles, but it was already seen that they could not long delay the inevitable end.

The O'Connor-de Valera insurrection is ending in smoke. Throughout Ireland the rising has been a fiasco. It may be said that the whole north, centre and west of the Free State is quiet. Between Dublin and Galway one can travel without incident. Cork and its population are almost wholly against the irregulars. The most difficult nut to crack will be in South Tipperary, where the irregular force has withdrawn into Clonmel and has trenched and barricaded the roads leading into the town.

The farmers throughout Ireland have been bitterly opposed to this insurrection. As the days pass the opinion of the country becomes more and more solid against the men who have precipitated this folly. It is known de Valera himself was opposed to it, and that he was "rushed" by Rory O'Connor, and only joined the movement after two days of wringing his hands, through fantastic motives of chivalry.

Arrests of leading members of the minority party include Art O'Brien, President of the Irish Self-determination League of Great Britain, who, with S. T. O'Kelly, former Dail envoy in Paris, was taken in the latter's house, and Alderman R. J. Little, chief of the publicity staff of the de Valera party.

A large number of prisoners are now in the hands of the National army, but it is known that many irregulars escaped during the attack on the buildings occupied by them. A member of the National army taken prisoner by the irregulars was held in the O'Connell street post-office, and he describes the fierce nature of the bombardment that drove out the garrison, including Commandant Sean MacEntee, former deputy for Monaghan, who with others seized a favorable moment to make a dash for liberty by a back street.

It is already becoming apparent that some of the more youthful of the irregulars are tired of fighting. Unobtrusively they are drifting back to their homes and their work, and no one comments openly on the fact. It is felt, therefore, that the rebel leaders would not be able to command a very big following. In any case, they are not the only people who know how to wage guerrilla warfare, and with public opinion behind them the National forces would have the advantage.

THE EMPIRE'S AMBASSADOR

The Prince of Wales on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, acknowledging the cheers of the huge crowds which greeted him on his return from the Orient.

PANIC CAUSED BY FIRE IN NEW YORK SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY

Gas Fills Ten Cars in New York Tubes 75 Feet Below Surface with 500 Persons Aboard—160 in Hospital.

A despatch from New York says:—Fire, smoke, carbon monoxide gas and panic imperilled the lives of more than 350 men and women trapped in a short-circuited Interborough subway express train, 50 feet below the surface of Lexington avenue, at east 59th street, shortly after 11 o'clock on Thursday, and 125 passengers were overcome by the choking gas and smoke, with several burned or injured by falls or trampling, and three firemen hurt in effecting rescues.

Eighty-seven persons were attended in Bellevue, Flower and other hospitals in the central section of the city for partial asphyxiation. Of that number 57 were able to go to their homes after being treated, but the condition of thirty was so serious that they had to reman at the hospitals.

The comfortably filled ten-car train, bound uptown, had just left Grand Central Station, when passengers and guards smelled smoke. The train's next stop would have been Eighty-sixth street. It dashed down to the lower level of the subway tunnel at terrific speed. Just before it reached Fifty-ninth street, where there is a local station, and the express tracks are depressed ten feet below the level of the local track, there was a flash of fire and a loud detonation.

Clouds of smoke rolled up from burning insulation as the train came to a stop in darkness broken only by small storage battery lights at either end of each car. Guards played the chemicals from small emergency hand extinguishers on insulation ablaze beneath the three forward cars and one fire in the emergency motorman's switch box in the front of the third car. The smoke, occasioned immediate discomfort to passengers throughout the train. As the tunnel filled with smoke and the noxious gas, alarm grew into panic. More excitable male passengers fought frantically with guards who refused to open the car doors opening above the deadly third rail on one side of the train, and against a solid wall supporting uptown local tracks on the other side.

Calmer men used their fists to subdue others who were bowling over women and children alike, breaking windows and seeking to force their way to escape from the choking fumes.

BITS OF LONDON NEWS

A despatch from London says:—The blaze of jewelry at this year's Court has been quite up to the standard of other years, but an interesting story lies behind many of the diamond tiaras and necklaces worn by the King and Queen's guests.

Fully half of the jewelry which glistened and sparkled that night was the property of its wearers for the night only, and in many instances it was returned to the safes of the jewelers to whom it actually belonged at midnight.

This practice, which London jewelers say has become more and more prevalent since the war, is brought about by the fact that many of the old and established families have been forced to get rid of their jewelry in order to keep their family establishments going.

"We do not make a practice of lending jewelry," said a representative of one of London's biggest firms, "but we oblige our customers when we know that they have had to get rid of their own jewels.

"We do not charge anything for the loan of the jewelry, but we insure it for the night and the customer pays the insurance. We only do it for customers with whom we have done business for years."

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Surgeons Operate on Milk Can.

An ambulance drove up to a London hospital late one night this week and a milk can was trundled out.

"What am I supposed to do with this?" asked the surgeon.

"Operate on it," he was told, "there is a boy inside."

The doctor and his assistants, after obtaining some robust tools not ordinarily used, did as they were directed, and after two hours' hard work made a breach in the can through which they were able to remove Sidney Weinberg, aged nine. Sidney tells his own story.

"How did you get into the can?" he was asked.

"I slided in," he said. "Some of the boys dared me to get in and stay there for five minutes. I did it and they put the lid on. I was down on one knee, as if I were firing a gun, and I found I could not get out. Of course, can openers weren't any good, so they took me to a hospital. I felt like an Easter egg."

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Finds Remains of War Comrade.

After an interval of more than five years, a former English soldier, while on a trip to France over the battlefields, discovered the skeleton of a war comrade who had fallen at his side while they both were taking part in operations against the Hindenburg line.

The incident occurred in Havrincourt Wood, while the living veteran was idly inspecting one of the scenes of his army life. He stumbled over the skeleton lying beneath some foliage with a rifle at its side. The dead man's identification disc, which had not been destroyed by time, left no doubt of his identity. He had been reported missing and had never been found.

The strangest part of the occurence was that before leaving his home for the trip to France the former Tommy had promised the dead man's relatives that he would make a search for any traces or information about his comrade.

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Bumping Head Restores Sight.

An ex-soldier who lost his sight in the war has just regained it by a remarkable accident.

He was out walking with a companion when he hit his head against a street lamp-post. The blow apparently struck the optic nerve, for immediately afterward the man, who had been blind for five years, was able to distinguish light from dark. For a few days his vision was blurred, but after that he regained virtually normal vision and is now able to read with ease. The doctors say that the cure probably will remain permanent.

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Teach Languages by Wireless.

London experts have displayed great interest, but doubt the feasibility of the conference which has been summoned in the United States to consider the establishment of the universal language for the purpose of international communication by wireless.

Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz, of London University, is one who feels the task impossible.

"You might create a fictitious commercial language," he said, "but I do not believe in any international language becoming a living force unless it is one of the living languages, such as English, or French, or possibly even Latin, if living force could be given to it again. You might create a language for the elements of commerce, but I do not think it would even be useful for the science of commerce."

Godfrey Isaacs, director of the Marconi Company, also expressed doubt as to the establishment of a universal language as a result of the development of wireless telephony. He thinks in regard to Esperanto that it is exceedingly improbable.

"At the same time," he said, "we are keeping in view the possibility of teaching languages by wireless telephony. "I think this will play a highly important part of the educational section of wireless and it will in time to come supersede the use of gramophone records for this purpose. I can foresee the engagement of eminent professors of language for the purpose of wireless tuition."

Canada From Coast to Coast

Summerside, P.E.I.—The lobster fishing industry has shown a marked improvement over 1921. The catches are larger with a greater demand for better prices ruling. The fishermen also report good catches of herring for bait. These improved conditions with the lower cost of fishing gear have resulted in a strong revival of the lobster fishing industry.

Halifax, N.S.—Gold prospecting in the province of Nova Scotia is showing more signs of activity than at any other time in the last twenty years. Payments of the small license fee for gold and silver prospecting amounted to $3,595 in the last quarter of the fiscal year. The projected development of water powers will largely benefit gold mining in the province.

Fredericton, N.B.—As a result of increasing business the Imperial Oil Company has arranged to erect a warehouse and garage here to cost $12,000. Arrangements are reported completed and contract let.

Quebec, Que.—As a result of serious fires this spring, and the fact that their outbreak has been definitely traced to the carelessness of visitors, the provincial government has taken the drastic step of absolutely closing all forest areas, necessitating the securing of a permit to enter any of these. Justifying this measure, the Minister of Lands and Forests stated that last year Quebec province lost over $10,000,000 by forest fires and that 800,000 acres were burnt down. The Department has classified offenders against forest regulations and finds them responsible in the following order: unknown persons, vagrants, hunters and fishermen, drivers, berry pickers, forest employees and campers.

Toronto, Ont.—According to preliminary estimates the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake are reported to have produced upwards of $1,755,500 during the month of May. In order of their importance, the producers were: Hollinger Consolidated, Dome Mines, McIntyre Porcupine, Wright-Hargreaves, Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Kirkland Lake and Tough Oakes. These eight mines are now in a position to maintain production in each case, while the McIntyre will add to its output during the latter part of this month through settling additional milling equipment in operation.

Winnipeg, Man.—Work has started on the $250,000 extension to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, the contract for which was recently let by the Traders' Guild Building Association. The specifications call for the raising of the original building three storeys, making the whole structure ten storeys in height.

Regina, Sask.—The number of seedings and cuttings distributed free of charge by the Government in this province for the past twenty-one years has been 60,418,000, or about 3,000,000 annually. That the trees mean much to the prairies is seen from the fact that of the estimated 40,000 cultivated shelter belts, the farmers value them from $500 to $5,000 each, with an average of about $1,000.

Edmonton, Alta.—Headed by Senator Kendrick, a party of wealthy ranchers from the State of Wyoming will make a trip through Alberta this summer to look over the province's cattle ranching possibilities, according to advice received by the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

Vancouver, B.C.—Fifty families from the State of Oregon are treking up in old-time prairie schooners through the Fraser Valley, towards St. George, a rich farming district in central British Columbia. Their rate of progress is about three miles an hour, and they anticipate being months on the trail. The new land to which the settlers are bound is proving a great attraction to United States farmers, and it is expected to absorb five hundred colonists before the fall.

Canadians Win British Scholarships

A despatch from London says:—The appointment of three Canadians to post-graduate science and research scholarships of the Exhibition of 1851 is announced by the commissioners. Those appointed are: James Murray Luck of the University of Toronto, for biology; William Harold McCurdy, B. A., Dalhousie University, for physics, and Donald Frank Stedman of British Columbia University, for chemistry.

Widow of Field Marshal May Enter Parliament

A despatch from London says:—The Times states that Lady Wilson, widow of Field Marshal Henry H. Wilson, will be invited to stand as Unionist candidate for Parliament for North Down, her late husband's constituency.

CANADA'S ENVOYS TO LEAGUE MEETING

Will be Represented at Geneva by Fielding, Larkin and Lapointe.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Canada's veteran Minister of Finance; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Dominion High Commissioner in London, will represent Canada at the third assembly of the League of Nations, which opens at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 4 next.

The two Cabinet Ministers will leave for Europe about the third week of August, and they will be joined in London by Mr. Larkin. Mr. Fielding, in addition to attending the League Assembly, will spend considerable time in London and Paris on matters relating to his department.

One of the matters which it is thought may engage his attention while in Paris will be that of resuming negotiations with the French Government for a more comprehensive trade treaty between Canada and France than now exists. There is also the question of a treaty with Greece, which may be taken up while the Minister is overseas.

AIRMAN BURNS IN PLANE CRASH

Noted U.S. Army Pilot Killed When Motor Fails to Function.

A despatch from Mt. Clemens, Mich., says:—Capt. George C. Tinsley, an army aviator with overseas services in the world war, was killed when his plane fell and burst into flames at Selfridge Field on Thursday afternoon.

Tinsley, flying a Spad, was about 150 feet in the air, when he turned sharply to avoid striking a hangar. The motor went dead and the plane fell. As it struck the ground it burst into flames. Witnesses rushed to the scene, but were unable to reach Tinsley until they had put out the fire. He was found in his seat, his body covered with burns, and a hole in his chest, apparently made by a sharp piece of wreckage.

Physicians expressed the opinion that Tinsley had been killed instantly or rendered unconscious by the fall and suffocated by the flames and smoke.

Tinsley was a member of the first pursuit group of the Army Air Service, which reached Selfridge Field last week after a flight from Ellington Field, Houseon, Texas. The plane in which he fell was the same ship that he had flown north.

Prince of Monaco Leaves Legacies to Science

A despatch from Paris says:—The will of the late Prince Albert of Monaco leaves legacies amounting to five million francs to various scientific organizations. These include a million francs each to the French Academy of Science, the Academy of Medicine, the Oceanographical Institute, the Institute of Paleontology in Paris, and the Oceanographical Museum at Monaco.

Victim of Monarchists.

Maximilian Harden, the Socialist leader, who was attacked by Monarchists in Berlin and severely injured.

Convocation Week at the Provincial University.

The week ending June 10th was in many respects the important week of the year at the University of Toronto—important because, for those who were graduating, it marked the culmination of four years of study and the commencement of their life's work. Never in the history of the University have so many degrees been granted in one year—there were this year one thousand and ninety-six graduates in Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Education, Forestry, Music, Agriculture, Dentistry, Law, Veterinary Science, and Pharmacy.

But the newly-fledged graduates were not by any means the only people concerned in the activities of Convocation Week. The Alumni, graduates of almost all previous years, were back in large numbers at the University to renew the acquaintances and the interests of earlier days. The "twos" and the "sevens" held class re-unions and it was inspiring to see graduates of the years 1872, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1917, men and women who have attained distinction in various walks of life, enjoying the companionship of the college friends of years ago. Truly, the University of Toronto has reason to be proud of her thousands of graduates. In his address to the alumni, Sir Robert Falconer stated that the year just closed has been in every respect the best during his presidency of fifteen years.

Icebergs Still a Menace in North Atlantic

A despatch from Washington says:—The Naval Hydrographic Office warned officials of the Shipping Board and other operators of United States ships that ice is still coming into the North Atlantic in dangerous quantities and the southern trans-Atlantic lanes should be followed indefinitely.

While the lanes now generally traveled are somewhat longer, the Hydrographic experts feel that the safety factor should receive first consideration so long as ice continues to come down from the north in dangerous volume.

Independence.

We hear people now and then talk of taking a certain course of action to save their self-respect. Perhaps they have forgotten that besides the respect they owe themselves there is a deference which is due to others.

If independence meant flouting what other people think, laughing to scorn the wisdom of the ages, denying that there is any sense in convention and tradition, the independence, as a purely destructive thing, would not be worth establishing. It would be maleficent, pernicious.

Children read the riot act to parental authority; workmen defy not merely those who employ them but the laws that underlie a stable social order; artists decide to be defiantly original and make a bonfire of idols and fetishes; and all these may think they are doing a heroic and a glorious thing. But perhaps they are only making asses of themselves. For want of a mirror, they cannot see the long ears; for want of an audience, they do not know that their utterance is a bray.

Independence? A precious boon. A possession so dear that a man ought to be prepared to lay down his life for it. But it must be independence of wrong for the sake of right; independence in defiance of an evil and in defence of a great principle. Independence for the mere sake of standing alone is not worth agony of effort nor the exigencies of self-denial. A dense and wooden-headed person who blocks the sobriety and sanity of a committee because he must have his own way is independent, but he is a pest. There is nothing admirable in holding out—the lone juryman—for the mere sake of varaince from the rest.

There can be no bouquets or plaudits for one who stands out and holds on merely because he hates to confess that he is in the wrong. Dependence and interdependence, in their place and in their time, may be the beautiful and laudable things. "He setteth the solitary in families," and the purpose of it is that they may learn unselfishness. Members of a family are good for one another. One of these days in a great family of the nations a decent regard shown by each state for its own government, its own people and its own history will be found entirely compatible with amity for all the rest. We who share the planet will learn our need of one another. Then wars will come to an end, for jealousy and hate, the fuel of wars, will not burn hot enough to enkindle the heart of man toward his brother.

Optimistic Reports on Crops in Southern Alberta

A despatch from Calgary says:—Crop conditions based on reports of the United Grain Growers, were given out Thursday by E. J. Fream, newly appointed Commissioner of the Southern Alberta Drought Relief Act, and which were said to be the most optimistic reports yet issued on the crops this season. True, in some districts lack of rain has been more or less destructive, but this will be more than offset by the yields where plenty of moisture has been recorded.

Timber District Near Regina Destroyed by Caterpillars

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Caterpillars have eaten up fifty square miles of timber in the Kipling district near here. Scarcely a green leaf remains and the district presents the stark appearance of a Winter scene, forestry officials say.

Poor Economy.

Motorist—"I have not paid a cent for repairs on that machine during all the ten months that I've had it."

Prospective Buyer—"So the man who repaired it told me."

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.46¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.43¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.29¾.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60c; No. 3 CW, 57c; extra No. 1 feed, 57c; No. 1 feed, 55c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yel., 80½c; No. 3 yel., 79½c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, $1.00.

Rye—No. 2, 95c.

Millfeed—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.

—Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.25 to $1.30, outside.

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

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 93's, $6.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), $6.30. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, $5.65.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, $7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $7.30.

Cheese—New, large, 20½ to 21c; twins, 21 to 21½c; triplets, 22 to 22½c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 24 to 24½c. Stilton, 25c. Extra, old, large, 26 to 27c. Old Stiltons, 24c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 32 to 35c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 40 to 41c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 37 to 38c; cooking, 22c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 55c; roosters, 23c; fowl, 24 to 40c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 30c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Eggs—No. 1 candled, 32 to 33c; selects, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, $4.25; primes, $3.75 to $3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.20; per 5 imp. gals., $2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, $5.50.

Potatoes—Delawares, $1.15 to $1.40.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 36 to 38c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 28 to 31c; cottage rolls, 35 to 38c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c, special brand breakfast bacon, 41 to 43c; backs, boneless, 42 to 44c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, $17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., $43; heavyweight rolls, $40.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 16½c; tubs, 17c; pails, 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.

Heavy beef steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butcher steers, choice, $8 to $8.50; do, good, $7.50 to $8; do, med., $7 to $7.50; do, com., $6 to $6.75; butcher heifers, choice, $7.75 to $8.25; do, med., $7 to $7.50; do, com., $6 to $6.50; butcher cows, choice, $5.50 to $6.50; do, med., $3.50 to $4.50; canners and cutters, $1 to $2; butcher bulls, good, $4.50 to $5.75; do, com., $3 to $4; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; do, fair, $6 to $6.50; stockers, good, $5.50 to $6; do, fair, $5 to $5.50; milkers, $40 to $80; springers, $50 to $90; calves, choice, $9 to $10; do, med., $7 to $8.50; do, com., $3 to $7; spring lambs, $13.50 to $14.25; sheep, choice, $5 to $6.50; do, good, $3.50 to $4.50; do, com., $1 to $3; yearlings, choice, $9 to $10; do, com., $6 to $7; hogs, fed and watered, $14.65 to $14.75; do, lights, $13.65 to $13.75; do, heavies, $12.65 to $12.75; do, sows, $10.65 to $10.75.

Montreal.

Oats, Can. West. No. 2, 65 to 65½c. Oats, Can. West., No. 3, 63 to 63½c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, $7.80. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $25.25. Shorts, $27.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $25 to $26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16¼ to 16½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37 to 37½c. Eggs, selected, 35c.

Sucker calves, $4.50 to $5; good veals, $5.50 to $6; com., drinker calves, $4 up; grassers, $3; sheep, $2 to $5; lambers, $7 to $9; picked lots, up to $10; hogs, selects, $15.50; sows, $10.

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