

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 Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, laid stress on the necessity of giving effect 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 Republic 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."

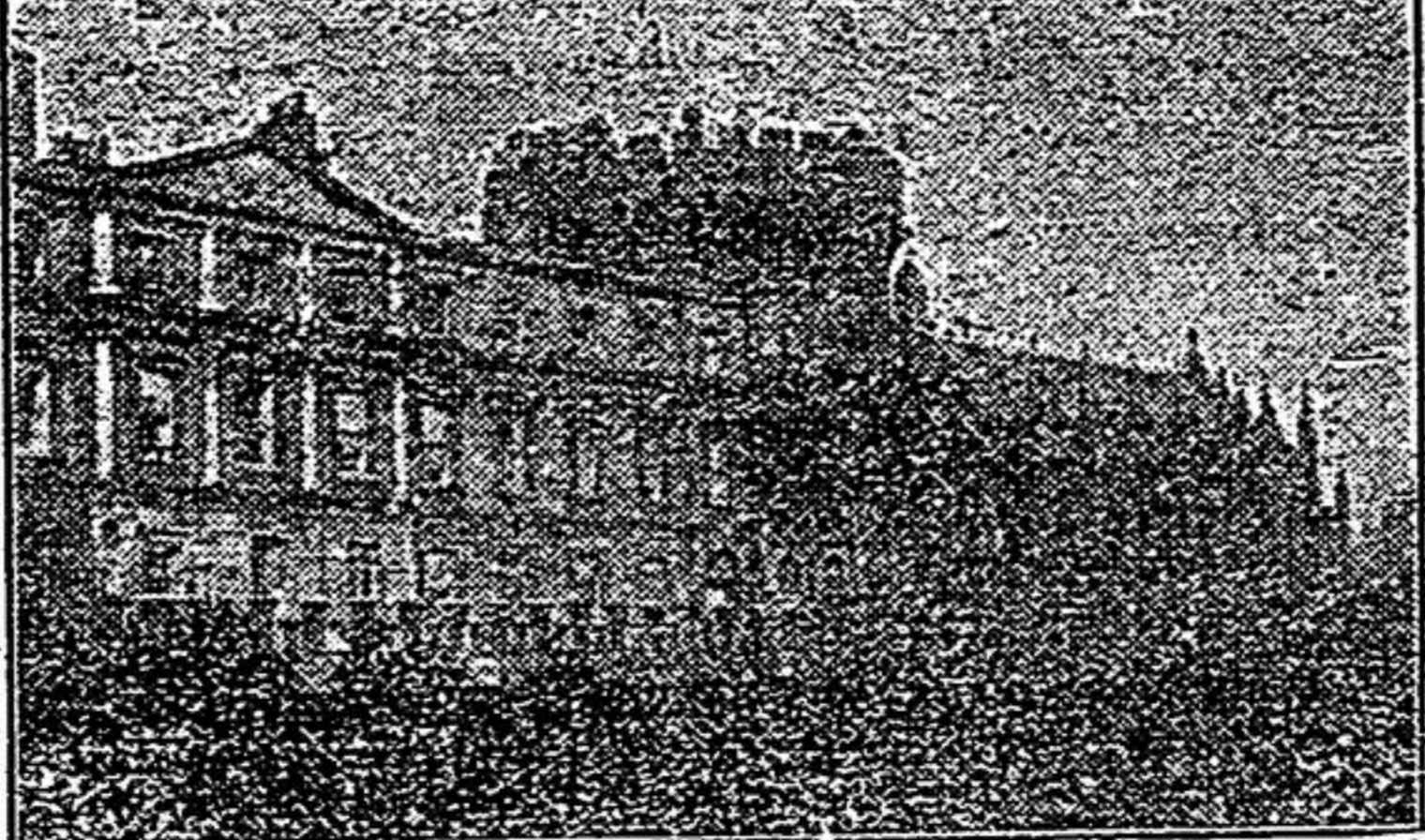
"It is perfectly clear that the repudiation of the treaty by Ireland would free all parties from their engagements," the Secretary continued,

"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 Bolshevik than the Irish."



DUBLIN CASTLE
The Headquarters of the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland.

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 heard 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 Manitowlin. 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.

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 at a 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.



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

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, for they are off from the outer world for eight or nine months at a time. They never long for radio shockers." This station was made by Dr. Morten Porsild, 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.

Bringing British Teachers to Western Canada

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

FIELD MARCHAL 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.

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.

Bank of England Rate Drops to 4 1/2 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 4 1/2 per cent. The reasons for the present reduction 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 in the market,

Weekly Market Report

Toronto, Jan. 11, 1921.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.53 1/2; No. 2, 1.51 1/2; No. 3, 1.49 1/2; No. 4, 1.47 1/2; No. 5, 1.45 1/2; No. 6, 1.43 1/2; No. 7, 1.41 1/2; No. 8, 1.39 1/2; No. 9, 1.37 1/2; No. 10, 1.35 1/2; No. 11, 1.33 1/2; No. 12, 1.31 1/2; No. 13, 1.29 1/2; No. 14, 1.27 1/2; No. 15, 1.25 1/2; No. 16, 1.23 1/2; No. 17, 1.21 1/2; No. 18, 1.19 1/2; No. 19, 1.17 1/2; No. 20, 1.15 1/2; No. 21, 1.13 1/2; No. 22, 1.11 1/2; No. 23, 1.09 1/2; No. 24, 1.07 1/2; No. 25, 1.05 1/2; No. 26, 1.03 1/2; No. 27, 1.01 1/2; No. 28, 0.99 1/2; No. 29, 0.97 1/2; No. 30, 0.95 1/2; No. 31, 0.93 1/2; No. 32, 0.91 1/2; No. 33, 0.89 1/2; No. 34, 0.87 1/2; No. 35, 0.85 1/2; No. 36, 0.83 1/2; No. 37, 0.81 1/2; No. 38, 0.79 1/2; No. 39, 0.77 1/2; No. 40, 0.75 1/2; No. 41, 0.73 1/2; No. 42, 0.71 1/2; No. 43, 0.69 1/2; No. 44, 0.67 1/2; No. 45, 0.65 1/2; No. 46, 0.63 1/2; No. 47, 0.61 1/2; No. 48, 0.59 1/2; No. 49, 0.57 1/2; No. 50, 0.55 1/2; No. 51, 0.53 1/2; No. 52, 0.51 1/2; No. 53, 0.49 1/2; No. 54, 0.47 1/2; No. 55, 0.45 1/2; No. 56, 0.43 1/2; No. 57, 0.41 1/2; No. 58, 0.39 1/2; No. 59, 0.37 1/2; No. 60, 0.35 1/2; No. 61, 0.33 1/2; No. 62, 0.31 1/2; No. 63, 0.29 1/2; No. 64, 0.27 1/2; No. 65, 0.25 1/2; No. 66, 0.23 1/2; No. 67, 0.21 1/2; No. 68, 0.19 1/2; No. 69, 0.17 1/2; No. 70, 0.15 1/2; No. 71, 0.13 1/2; No. 72, 0.11 1/2; No. 73, 0.09 1/2; No. 74, 0.07 1/2; No. 75, 0.05 1/2; No. 76, 0.03 1/2; No. 77, 0.01 1/2; No. 78, 0.00 1/2; No. 79, 0.00 1/2; No. 80, 0.00 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 58 1/4; No. 1 feed, 58 1/4.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2; No. 4 yellow, 73 1/2; 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.

Milled—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$23; 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 20 1/2; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2; Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, 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 36c; 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 straight, 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.

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; butchers 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., \$8 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, 66 1/2c to 67c; do, No. 3, 64 to 64 1/2c. 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, 17 1/2 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 raise 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 2,228,376 acres; barley, 19,681,645 bushels, 1,048,144 acres; flax, 544,675 bushels, 61,689 acres; spring rye, 1,986,388 bushels, 157,009 acres; fall rye, 1,573,285 bushels, 100,784 acres. In addition 38,091 acres were sown to potatoes, which yielded 5,853,212 bushels.

Regina, Sask.—Among the resolutions of 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 home-owning 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 months of 1921, from the official returns of logs scaled has reached 1,650,759,388 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 Extrablatt 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

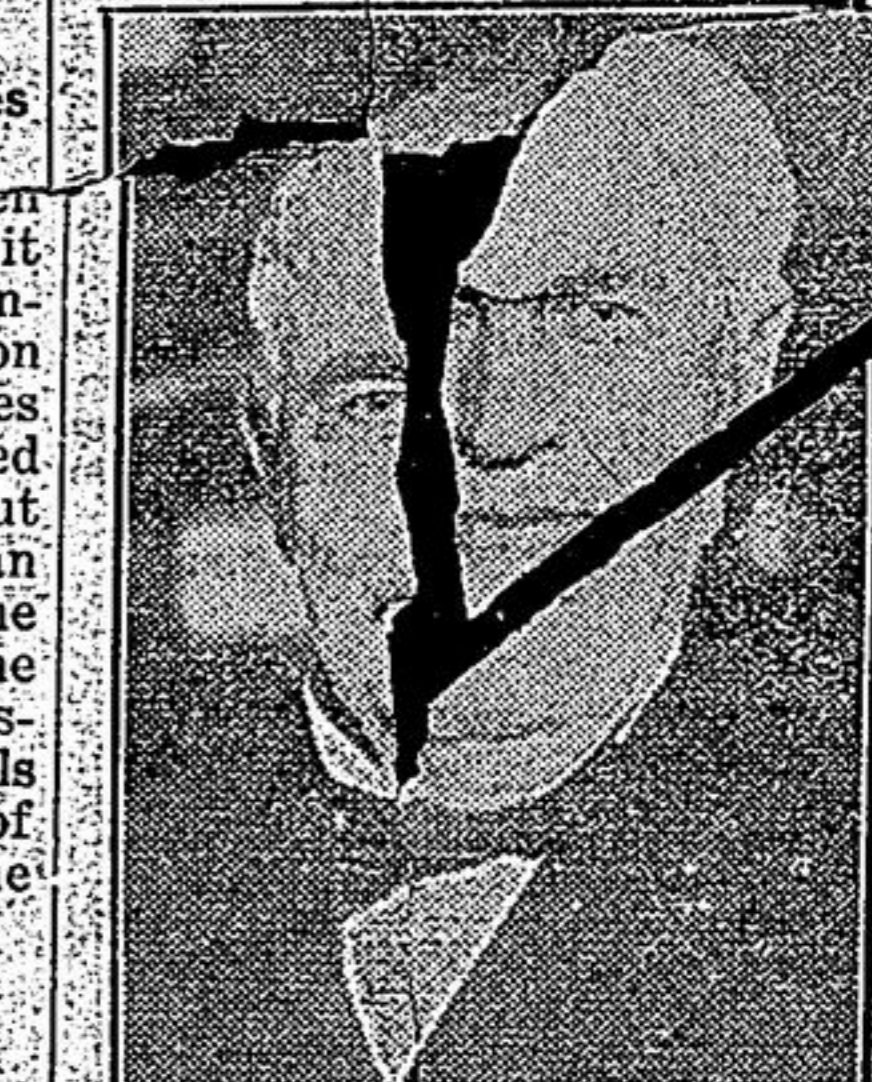
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Thomas A. Edison
One of the greatest inventors of all time, who celebrated his 75th birthday on Feb. 11 by attending to business as usual at his laboratory in Orange, N.J.

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.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

