

Griffith Summons Southern Irish Parliament

Meeting to Operate Treaty Called For Saturday--De Valera to Continue Fight For Independence--Will Confederation With Canada be Issue?

SOUTHERN IRISH PARLIAMENT SUMMONED.

LONDON, Jan. 11. The summoning of the Southern Irish Parliament, to meet on Saturday, by Arthur Griffith and his Cabinet, has started the machinery for putting the Treaty into operation. Half a dozen huge vans in front of the Chief Secretary's office in Dublin Castle this afternoon removed stacks of official documents of secretaries and department, and began the evacuation of the Castle, the symbol of Irishmen for centuries of British control. De Valera informed the conference that he believed his party would ignore the meeting of the Parliament on Saturday. He said he would continue to fight for independence and expected there would be elections within six or nine months. Such elections, added De Valera, like the signing of the Peace Treaty would be held under the British threat of a renewal of warfare, and, therefore, he would not accept the verdict as the uncoerced will of the people. There is a big line of cleavage between those standing for dependency and those for independence. De Valera said never would he under any conditions take the oath contained in the Treaty. An important development today was the issuance of a manifesto by the Irish Labor Party stating that labor would participate in the elections to secure representation in the Irish Free State Parliament. During the last general election, the Labor Party abstained from nominating Labor candidates in order to support the national cause, it was said.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Sir Richard Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, left Washington last night after taking up the tariff question with the Senate Finance Committee. He is en route to Ottawa to discuss various problems with Premier MacKenzie King.

FARMERS TO SUPPORT KING.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 11. The Farmers-Progressive members of the Canadian Parliament will support the King Government in putting into effect reforms which have been advocated by the Progressive Party, but the identity of the Progressive Party will be maintained. Hon. T. A. Crerar declared to-day, making public resolutions adopted at a secret conference of the Progressive members elected from the three Western provinces held recently. The first consideration of the Progressive Party, Mr. Crerar added, will be to support legislation the country needs both in an economic and administrative sense, and in the larger sense of promoting and developing the spirit of Canadian national unity.

PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH PACT.

CANNES, Jan. 11. Naval rivalry must be avoided by the two countries, sets forth the British memorandum of the Anglo-French pact, which declares that submarines have proved, in four years' experience, to be kept (? ineffective) either in naval attack or defence, and can be used only to prey upon merchant marine. Naval competition, it is added, would corrode any accord. The document referred to in the foregoing is probably a memorandum of a talk in London between Premier Lloyd George and Briand before meeting at the text of the proposed

treaty has not been made public, but its reported general terms have excited such hostility in the French press that it was decided by Great Britain to make public the text of the memorandum.

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL AT WORK.

GENEVA, Jan. 11. The League of Nations to-day requested Belgium to establish at Brussels an International office to regulate the liquor traffic with Africa. The Council also decided for the neutralization of the Acland Islands.

CANADA'S DEBT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11. Canada's net debt on December 31, 1921, was \$2,366,863,282; on December 31, 1921, it was \$2,308,216,000.

SPENT TOO MUCH ON HIS ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. A resolution declaring Truman Newbury not to be entitled to a seat in the Senate because of the admitted expenditure by relatives and friends of \$200,000 on his behalf, was introduced in the Senate to-day.

ELECTION RUMOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 11. A letter of Sir George E. Younger, published yesterday, strongly opposing a general election until the Government has redeemed its election pledges, particularly reform of the House of Lords, and declaring that if Unionist members are forced into an election at an early date, they will stand, not as Coalitionists, but as Independent Unionists, has created a sensation in political circles. The Daily Chronicle, organ of the Premier, savagely attacked Sir George's letter as an act of disloyalty to Lloyd George. It alleges he is not supported by Conservative ministers, but is endeavouring to snatch the prerogative of deciding when an election shall be held from Mr. Lloyd George, whose leadership he accepted.

CANADA'S RAILWAY FATALITIES.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11. Railway accidents during December in Canada were: Passengers killed, 1; injured, 7; employers killed, 10; injured, 100; others killed, 8; injured, 26.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, Jan. 11. The Spanish Cabinet, headed by Antonio Maurer, resigned to-day.

CANADIAN BUSINESS ON SOUND BASIS.

TORONTO, Jan. 11. Pres. Gooderham, of the Bank of Toronto, reviewing affairs at the annual meeting to-day, said that while Canadian business had many difficult problems to handle in home and foreign markets, still the underlying business basis was sound. The volume of business has not been so great and profits have been reduced, but the country as a whole is coming through the period of deflation and liquidation in a way that reflects credit upon the good judgement of our business men generally.

SNOW AND GALES COMING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. Heavy snow and gales of marked intensity from practically the entire north eastern section of the continent, were predicted by the weather bureau to-day.

Nelson's Flagship Shows Age.

Nelson's old flagship, the Victory, is showing her age in a way that is causing uneasiness to the naval authorities. During the past year or two she has shown signs of strain and leaking and parties have been sent from the dock yards to smooth to pump water out of the old hero of Trafalgar. The opinion of ship experts is that, once drydocked, the Victory will never return to her old moorings in Portsmouth Harbor. Nearly 20 years have elapsed since she was last out of water. In 1903 she was drydocked after having been holed by the old battleship Neptune in the harbor. Since then she has been exposed to the scouring effects of four and five knot tides, for she is anchored in the middle of the fairway, where the tide is at its strongest. Besides, she has been exposed to the ravaging effects of barnacles and boring worms.

Apples which lie in the cellar are covered with an imperceptible mould. Always wash and wipe them before eating.

Have Not Forgotten! Will Not Forgive!

Paris, (The Associated Press)—People of the north of France whose territory was so long occupied by the enemy, have not forgotten or forgiven the Germans for their excesses in the war. A war council at Lille has just passed a number of sentences against German officers and soldiers for crimes committed during the invasion. The condemned were not present to be tried, so that these sentences can only be put into effect if one of the guilty persons should be arrested in France. General Muller was condemned to five years imprisonment and 500 francs fine for stealing objects of art and furniture at Caudebec. Other sentences imposed, but hardly likely ever to be executed, ranged from one year in prison for swindling, to ten years in solitary confinement for brutality, 20 years at hard labor for violence causing death, and hard labor for life for killing a Frenchman in cold blood.



WHAT WE BROUGHT.

We brought nothing into the world, they declare. But I hold that that statement's untrue. We brought nothing with us to spend or to wear. And hunger was all that we knew. But somehow or other it of seems to me That all of us brought, when we came. The men and the women that some day we'd be And the seeds of our worth and our fame.

We brought what God gave us—two hands and two eyes. And a mind that could learn right and wrong. The power to be kindly and gentle and wise. Some brought here the glad gift of song. Some brought, with them smiles that should light up the way. For the weary and sad and distressed. Some came here with courage to serve day by day. Some came here with love for the best.

Some came to the world bringing laughter and mirth. Some brought with them patience and skill. No one empty-handed came down to the earth. And I'm sure that none ever will. Some brought with them kindness and courage and cheer. Some came with good deeds to be wrought. No babe ever came from the Infinite here. But something of splendour he brought.

Daring Attempt to Escape From Prison.

A desperate plot was discovered on January 12, 1921, by which the prisoners confined in Porchester Castle, Portsmouth, hoped to regain their liberty. A large hole had been dug under one of the cells and a passage nearly completed to the outer side of the Castle walls, when the scheme was revealed by an informer. At a given time in the evening, after the convicts were all locked up in their different compartments, it was agreed that the officers on guard and a sufficient number of soldiers should rush in among them and discover them at work. This was done and many were actually captured in the subterranean passage. The prisoners—from disappointment at the failure of their plans—grew riotous and as the night wore on they became alarmingly so; it was therefore found necessary to fire some ball cartridges among them, which resulted in one being restored for a short time. Next morning disorder and tumult again prevailed, and it was decided to make some example. One of the men in attempting to get out from one of the ventilators at the top of the building was shot through the back and mortally wounded. Had the plot succeeded the intention of the convicts was to murder all the sentries and everyone else who came in the way of their escape.

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Sunderland's Naval Hero.

In Sunderland public park may be seen a monument representing a seaman clinging to a shattered mast of a ship to which, marlingspike in hand, he is nailing a flag. The seaman thus represented was Jack Crawford, who was born on January 12, 1775, the son of a Water kitchen. Serving an apprenticeship at sea in 1797 the battle of Camperdown was fought between the English and Dutch fleets. The English admiral had been blockading the Dutch coast for many months when he found it necessary to proceed to Yarmouth to refit, leaving only a small squadron behind. The Dutch fleet then put out to sea, which caused the English admiral to return hastily and a fierce contest ensued, prosecuted with equal vigour on both sides. At length De Winter, the Dutch admiral, was obliged to surrender. It was while the "Venerable," on which Jack Crawford was fighting, was being pressed by four enemy ships that Jack performed his famous deed. Several times the colours had been shot away, and at last part of the mast came down. The admiral tore the flag from its fastenings and called out for someone to carry it aloft and make it fast to the broken mast. Jack stepped forward, climbed the broken rigging, regardless of the shot flying about him, and nailed his country's colours to the mast. Amid the ringing cheers of his ship mates he arrived back on deck with a bullet through his cheek. He was presented with a silver medal by his town and a great national demonstration was held in London to celebrate the victory of Camperdown, at which Crawford was to have appeared seated in an open carriage in the procession, and bearing the Union Jack. He was not to be found, however, when wanted—having gone off "on the spree." Another sailor was substituted in his place and reaped a rich harvest as the crowd showered money into the carriage. When a member of the Royal Family asked him what they

could do for him he merely asked for a keel, and to be allowed to ply on his native river. When he left the Navy he received a pension of £30 a year. He died in Sunderland in 1831, a victim of the cholera epidemic which visited the North of England in that year.

British Seamen Idle.

SHIPPING SLUMP THE CAUSE. London.—The shipping slump is not only responsible for the laying-up of many steamers, but has created a class of crews, which never come ashore if it can be avoided. There are so few ships now going into commission, that a crew once aboard elects to stay there on the return to the home port, rather than risk not being engaged again. It is asserted by officials of the Mercantile Service that one-fifth of the British seamen are unemployed, including 2,000 captains and ship officers. Many of the latter have endeavored to take subordinate positions on vessels rather than not be employed at all. Many ships are said to be running at a loss in the hope of keeping the carrying trade between certain ports, in English hands.

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Thistle announce the engagement of their daughter Isabelle, to Mr. J. W. McLean, of Canton, Mass., U.S.A. The wedding takes place at Boston early in February.

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Rebelling Against Kimonos.

The costume of the Japanese woman is so specially connected with one's idea of her that it is something of a shock to find the Japanese new woman discussing dress reform. But she is talking it, says an article in a recent number of Scribner's Magazine. More particularly in educational institutions is the topic a live one, although many whose school days are some years in the past are giving the matter serious consideration. The western woman's adaptation of the adopted kimono fairly embalm a restless, careless comfort which is quite different from the garment in its original habitat. There it is secured in place by strings and bright-hued silken tapes and scarfs and over all is put the marvelous ponderous obi. One grows faint at merely contemplating being so bound and weighted; a plaster cast appears as downy ease in contrast, corsets a peasant's smock in comparison. To the degree the Japanese woman's dress proclaims the woman, in that it typifies her swathed, hampered, uselessly burdened life. In her growing freedom of thought she naturally protests against restriction of bodily movement. Also her newer knowledge of laws of health and hygiene tells her that her costume is not altogether a wise dress. Custom in Japan has been inflexible as to style, and particularly the color of dress for women at different ages and conditions in life. Some changes that disregard this custom are creeping in. They run so nearly parallel with divers twentieth century changes in western woman's costume as to be a point in proof of world thought waves. Maturity and middle age—in obi and neck scarf and even in kimono—are putting on dashes of color that are quite as radical a departure as Western grandma's latest dancing frock and sports clothes. Choice Fresh Smoked Finnan Haddies, the only imported article, at ELLIS—dec31

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