

LOYALTY OF INDIA TO BRITISH CROWN PUT TO THE ACID TEST

But Has Proved to be Still the Dominant Quality of All Races in India, Says Correspondent, in Reviewing the Results of the Prince of Wales' Tour—Political Situation Grows More Acute.

London, March 12.—The British Government has taken full military precautions to cope with possible outbreaks of violence attending the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, chief Nationalist leader.

Twenty-two Indian tribesmen were killed and 29 wounded, says a Reuters despatch from Delhi, when Government troops repulsed an attack by several thousand natives, under a chieftain named Moti Lal, in the Idar district, on March 3.

The tribesmen were armed with bows and arrows, guns, spears, swords and various other forms of native defence. The tribesmen are reported to have started the battle when they surrounded a detachment of Government forces.

In the course of a speech at Delhi on Friday, the Pandit Mavliya declared the arrest of Mahatmas K. Gandhi, the non-co-operationist leader, was the great blunder on the part of the Indian Government.

The Indian Moderates appear to be gaining strength, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Calcutta. They are endeavoring to carry out the program of Gandhi, despite the opposition of the extremists.

Apart from the non-co-operation movement, which is most active in the United Provinces, says a Reuters despatch from Delhi, the worst feature of the Indian situation is the unrest among the Sikhs in the Province of Punjab.

The political movement seeking the re-establishment of Sikh supremacy in Punjab is becoming increasingly mixed up with an internal religious quarrel over the guardianship of the shrines.

Another source of anxiety to the Government of India is the large number of civil servants retiring prematurely owing to discontent with pres-

ent conditions, an important consideration being the insults and dangers to which their wives and families are daily being subjected.

Reviewing the results of the Prince of Wales' tour of India, Reuters' special correspondent accompanying the Prince, says in a despatch from Rawalpindi, India, that the best informed quarters unanimously agree that the tour was very much more successful in the reception given the Prince than seemed possible in the face of the political agitation.

The correspondent adds: "The loyalty of India to the British Crown has been put to the acid test at a critical period and has proved to be still the dominant quality of all races in India. The personality of the Prince made a tremendous impression. Sport amounts almost to a worship in India and the prowess of the Prince in riding, shooting, hunting and polo, coupled with his magnetic charm and wonderful virility have proved an immense asset to the Prince."

A Reuters despatch from Calcutta says that press correspondents pay tribute to the courage shown by the Prince of Wales during his tour of India which has just concluded. It is said that after the Bombay riots a strong suggestion was made in official quarters to cancel or curtail the tour, but the Prince was determined to see the thing through.

The story is told that the Prince on several occasions desired to go unguarded into the camp of the extremists for a heart to heart talk and was only dissuaded when assured that the malcontents were irreconcilable.

The Prince was inundated with presents worth a fortune, including many gold caskets studded with jewels. It will be difficult to find accommodation for them all on the H.M.S. Renown for the return trip.



DE VALERA SPEAKING IN DUBLIN
The photo shows a small section of the huge crowd which gathered in O'Connell Street, to hear him speak against the Irish Treaty. There was little enthusiasm. Note the new Irish flag on the platform.

BRITISH FORCES ON WATCH IN LIMERICK

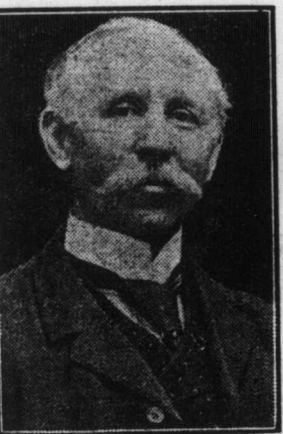
Situation in City Daily Becoming More Serious.

A despatch from Limerick says: British military forces appeared in the streets here on Friday, supported by double turreted armored cars, but after drawing cash for wages of the troops, withdrew to barracks where they are for the present confined awaiting developments.

The situation in Limerick is daily giving more anxiety. The rival armies continue to receive reinforcements, a detachment of fifty having arrived from Mayo to support the invading forces, while thirty-two men of the Limerick local brigade presented themselves to Commandant Brennan at the castle barracks for service under him.

It is felt that the strained situation cannot last much longer, but the regular Irish Republican army officers have instructions to avoid conflict except under extreme provocation, thus placing the responsibility for hostilities on the shoulders of revolting parties.

The regular Irish Republican army forces in the barracks of occupation outnumber the invaders two to one at present, but both sides are well equipped and dislodging the revolutionaries, if they put up a fight, will be a difficult task involving much bloodshed.



E. Wylie Grier
Noted Canadian artist, who is among the exhibitors at the Art Exhibition held in St. Catharines under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Guild of that city.

United States Declines to Join Genoa Parleys

A despatch from Washington says: The United States will help only those European countries which first help themselves. And this Government will exert "tacit pressure" to make those nations feel the necessity of getting back to normalcy.

This is the real meaning of the policy with regard to economic rehabilitation in Europe, as enunciated in the United States note declining to participate in the Genoa Conference, and the plan of action behind that policy.

BILLION MARKS IS PROPORTIONED

Allies Distribute First Payments of German Reparations.

Paris, March 12.—The allied Finance Ministers signed an agreement on Saturday afternoon for the distribution of the first billion gold marks of German reparations. The agreement disregards the United States' claim of priority for its expenses in connection with the occupation of the Rhineland so far as the actual sharing of this money is concerned, but recognizes the claim by a special clause, which states that all agreements on this question are subject to the United States' rights as the various Governments may establish them, the Finance Ministers considering that they do not have power to decide this question.

The Ministers decided after long discussion that the question was not for the Reparations Commission to decide, because that body was acting solely under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, to which the United States no longer was a party. Consequently, it was decided that the question was one for the various Governments concerned to settle.

The agreement provides that the expenses of the armies of occupation after May 1, 1921, shall be divided as follows: One hundred and two million Belgian francs to Belgium, \$2,000,000 to Britain, and 460,000,000 French francs to France. The distribution of deliveries in kind by Germany in 1922 will be on the basis of 65 per cent. to France and 35 per cent. to the other allies. The Wiesbaden agreement will continue in force three years, with the reservation that payments will not exceed 350,000,000 gold marks' worth of material in 1922, 750,000,000 in 1923, and 750,000,000 in 1924.

The first billion marks paid in cash are to be distributed as follows (heavy ton): Belgium, 200,000,000; Britain, 500,000,000; France, 1,500,000,000. The distribution of deliveries in kind by Germany in 1922 will be on the basis of 65 per cent. to France and 35 per cent. to the other allies. The Wiesbaden agreement will continue in force three years, with the reservation that payments will not exceed 350,000,000 gold marks' worth of material in 1922, 750,000,000 in 1923, and 750,000,000 in 1924.

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Austria Must Reform to Gain Britain's Aid

Vienna, March 12.—Edward H. Young, the British Comptroller, has notified the Austrian Government that a loan will not be forthcoming until an administrative and financial reform program is submitted for approval.

The news fell like a bombshell upon all parties, which so far have failed to agree. A meeting of the leaders has been called to consider the situation caused by the British announcement. The crown fell sharply yesterday because of internal conditions and heavy German purchases of foreign monies to meet reparations obligations.

France has repealed the daylight saving law, the repeal not to take effect until 1923.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS FIRST SESSION OF FOURTEENTH DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Business of Session Commences With Delivery of Speech from the Throne Setting Forth the Legislative Proposals of the New Administration.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Parliament has been formally embarked upon the business of its session and the members of both Houses may now take up the first item of their program—the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

The ceremonies incidental to the opening of the first session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion in themselves differed but little from those of previous years. Procedure following tradition was carried out as in former sessions. The play was to many a familiar one, the principal persons on the stage had changed. The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, delivered to the members of the Senate and House of Commons, the speech from the Throne, embodying the legislative proposals of a new Government. A new Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, clad in the gold-laced uniform of a Privy Councillor, stood to the right of the vice-regal chair, and new speakers headed the Senators and the Commons who listened to the address.

The speech from the Throne, which was rather more lengthy than is customary, disclosed in general terms the legislative plans of the new Government insofar as they have been completed.

The following proposals were mentioned in the speech from the Throne:

1. Co-ordination at an early date of the Government-owned railway systems.
2. Some tariff changes this session.
3. The arrangement of conferences with the railway heads to secure a reduction in the freight rates on basic commodities.
4. Renewed efforts to attract settlers to undeveloped lands.
5. Negotiations with other countries looking to trade expansion.
6. Co-ordination of the country's defence forces.

Historic Sites Marked by Memorial Stones

A despatch from Three Rivers, Que., says: Next summer, at a date not yet mentioned, the Historic Sites' Committee will erect a memorial stone on the St. Louis Hill to commemorate the battle of 1775 between the English soldiers and the American invaders, who were defeated here.

Another memorial stone will be erected at Les Visières Forges, the oldest village in the St. Maurice Valley district.

Sir Hamar Greenwood is slated for the portfolio of British Home Secretary in succession to Hon. Edward Shortt.

During February there were 144 accidents in connection with the Canadian railways. The casualties were: Passengers killed, 2; injured, 16; employees killed, 6; injured, 124; others killed, 6; injured, 17; total killed, 14; injured, 154.

5,000 CANADIANS WANT REPATRIATION

Relief to be Continued to Ex-Servicemen in London.

A despatch from London says: The report that the repatriation of Canadian soldiers still in Great Britain was to be resumed, was recently received here and raised high hopes for a time. It develops, however, that its only foundation was the receipt by the High Commissioner's Office here of a sum of money to be applied to the continuation of relief work among distressed ex-servicemen. This is very helpful, as far as it goes, since it had been understood that the relief work was to be discontinued. It is hoped, however, that Hon. P. C. Larkin will be able on his arrival to announce the resumption of the scheme of repatriation. Fully five thousand Canadians, it is said, are prepared to take advantage of it.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Eggs—New laid straights, 32c; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 38c.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.56.		Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.	
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 1 feed, 57c.		Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.	
Manitoba barley—Nominal.		Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.	
All the above, track, Bay ports.		Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.	
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 76 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 74 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 73 1/2c; track, Toronto.		Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 43 to 48c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.	
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.		Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$17 to \$20; mess pork, \$14; short cut backs, \$36; light-weight rolls, \$39; heavyweight rolls, \$41.	
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lb. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.		Lard—Pure, tierces, 17 to 17 1/2c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 17 to 17 1/2c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening tierces, 16 to 16 1/2c; tubs, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2c; pails, 16 to 16 1/2c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.	
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.		Choice heavy steers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$8; do, good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; do, com., \$7 to \$8; feeders, good, \$5.80 to \$6.50; 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., \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$5 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$13 to \$15; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$1.50 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.50; do, f.o.b., \$11.75; do, country points, \$11.50.	
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.		Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.35; outside, \$1.35 to \$1.41, delivered Toronto.	
Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.		Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.	
Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per bbl., nominal.		Ontario flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98c, \$8.20 per bbl. 2nd pats., (bakers), \$7.20.	
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.20.		Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.20.	
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.		Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.	
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.		Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.	
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41c; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35 to 37c; cooking, 22 to 25c.		Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fresh, fancy, 41c; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35 to 37c; cooking, 22 to 25c.	
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roasters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.		Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 32c; roasters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.	
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roasters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.		Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roasters, 18c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.	
Margarine—20 to 23c.		Margarine—20 to 23c.	

MONTAGU FORCED TO RESIGN OFFICE

Made Public India's Demand That Turkey be Raised to Status of World Power.

A despatch from London says: Publication of the Indian Government's demand that Turkey be raised to the status of a world power to appease Moslems in India led to the resignation of E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India. He had given his consent to the publication of the Indian Government's telegram without consulting the Cabinet, Austen Chamberlain, Coalition Leader in the House of Commons, announced.

Mr. Chamberlain explained, in answer to a question about the Indian situation from a member, that the Government felt it could not accept responsibility for the unauthorized action of Mr. Montagu. In other words, the Secretary was practically forced to resign.

Just what effect this will have on the position of the Viceroy of India, Earl Reading, is not yet clear. There were reports that he might resign, but this idea was scouted in the best informed quarters, as the Government is not now desirous of changing.

The effect in India itself of the Indian Government's far-reaching concessions to the Turks, and their repudiation by the British Government, will, it is stated, serve to intensify the Moslem agitation.

In high quarters here the correspondent was informed the Indian Government is really asking the country to approve a policy which would transform Turkey from a defeated enemy into a sort of preferential ally. It has no intention of adopting a policy toward Turkey which would raise her to the status of a world power.

It was frankly stated, however, that Britain would go to the Near Eastern conference prepared, if necessary, to make some further modifications in the treaty of Sevres. For example, it is possible she will propose giving Smyrna outright to the Turks.

More Lives Destroyed in Belfast Riots

A despatch from Belfast says: There was a continuation on Thursday of the shooting which has been prevalent in the city for some time. The firing was particularly heavy at the noon hour when a baby received a bullet wound in the thigh.

There was considerable sniping in the evening in Stanhope Street area. A blind man, who was groping his way along the streets, and a youth, were shot dead.

Parachute in Two Parts Reduces Shock.

The parachute holds the same relation to the air craft that the life preserver holds to water craft, and even when air travel has become reasonably safe, the parachute will continue to play its part in case a forced landing is necessary. As the speed of air travel increases, the strain placed upon the parachute in leaving the air craft becomes greater, and the danger of rupture of the fabric is also increased. To reduce this hazard and to lessen the shock on the person using the parachute, the two-part parachute has been tested in Germany.

Another device destined to accomplish the same result, using the regular parachute, is in the form of a brake which is interposed between the parachute and the jumper.

Auxiliary Starting Engine for Airplanes.

Anyone who has seen a large airplane engine started by turning the propeller by hand knows what a strenuous and dangerous task this is. To make this dangerous practice unnecessary, the auxiliary starting engine has been developed. It consists of a single-cylinder air-cooled engine mounted on the same shaft with a pump. The pump draws a rich mixture from the auxiliary carburetor and forces it under pressure to the proper cylinder of the main engine, through a distributor which is geared to the main engine shaft.

Twelve Hours a Day in Russia.

In the industrial area in the Ural the twelve-hour working day has been introduced, together with a transition to job work. As a result of this the daily production of rolled iron has increased by 5,000 puds; that is to say, it has reached the peace level. Henceforward it is proposed to work in three shifts so that the production can be raised to 6,000 puds.

It Had Slipped Her Mind a Moment.

The famous musician was bowing to the select audience in the hostess' newly acquired palatial home when she came rustling up to him with the inquiry:

"What was that lovely selection you played just now?"

"That was an improvisation, madam," he replied.

"Oh, yes," she murmured, "I remember it now. It's an old favorite of mine, but the name of it slipped my mind for a moment."

Great Britain is facing a strike of engineers.

A tin of 'bully beef' nearly 100 years old, a relic of an Arctic expedition, was recently opened and found quite fresh and edible.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

