

# HEATED DEBATE IN DAIL EIREANN OVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Other Matters Cause Stormy Scenes—Party Bickering and Minister Baiting—Question of Observance of March 17.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The issue of woman suffrage was injected into the Dail Eireann's debate on Thursday, when Mrs. O'Callaghan proposed that the Dail issue a decree extending the franchise to women between the ages of 21 and 30, instead of confining it to women of more than 30. This would make women voters on equal terms with men.

This raised a heated discussion. The Griffith and Collins forces charged that it was an attempt indirectly to postpone the election. This was heatedly denied. Griffith pointed out that the election would be fought on the present franchise, it being impossible to prepare new lists within the available time. The motion was defeated on a vote of 47 to 38.

Later in the day de Valera made another threat to withdraw from the Dail. Although the Dail ratified the truce agreement between the rival parties made at the Sinn Fein convention, the ratification process provided only an interval in party bickering and Minister baiting. The Griffith and Collins party was heckled by anti-truce supporters throughout the day. Another discussion arose on de Valera's proposal for a \$25,000 loan for the initial purposes

of the Irish race organization adopted at the Paris race convention. De Valera admitted that United States representation at Paris had been not what was expected, but angrily charged misrepresentations of his position.

This discussion took the form of allegations and explanations. Collins suggested that a committee of two from each side investigate the position and report. The suggestion was adopted.

Count Plunkett proposed that the Dail decree all business suspended and public houses closed on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Griffith opposed this, saying that when he tried this some years ago there was a popular revolt; adding that the Gaelic League, which enforced it, became unpopular consequently. The assembly's feeling being against the proposal, a compromise was made on the undertaking by Griffith stating that they would consider the matter. Griffith declared himself opposed to penalizing the poor man for his poverty, because while the poor man was unable to get a drink on the National festival, the rich man could have all he required at home. On Griffith's motion the Dail adjourned to April 25.

## PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT ABOLISHED

Land of the Nile is Now a Sovereign and Independent State.

A despatch from Paris says:—A Cairo despatch states that Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued a proclamation abolishing the British protectorate of Egypt and declaring her a sovereign and independent State, with a provisional status quo for the defence of Egypt, the security of the Empire's communications and the protection of foreigners and of the Sudan.

A despatch from London says:—Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the British protectorate over Egypt has been terminated, and that Egypt was free to work out such national institutions as might be suited to the aspirations of her people.

At the same time Mr. Lloyd George gave the terms upon which the British Government will give Egypt the opportunity of working out her own salvation.

He said a Government white paper would show the House what had taken place since the declaration of the policy of the British Government last December, after the failure of the Egyptian mission to London led by Adly Yeghen Pasha. The paper also would contain, he added, the declaration of policy on which the Government, in accordance with the principles laid down in December, now proposed to proceed.

Martial law will be abolished in Egypt as soon as an act of indemnity has been passed, the Prime Minister announced. He explained that martial law had been used, not to enforce the British policy upon Egypt, but as a main instrument of Government in the hands of the Egyptian Ministers for certain important measures arising out of war conditions. An act of indemnity, therefore, would be necessary before any Government could dispense with martial law.

## Advance in Living Costs in Germany

A despatch from Berlin says:—The high cost of living is once more the sole topic of discussion throughout Germany. During the last few weeks most of the necessities have advanced nearly 100 per cent. Only a few weeks ago, Berlin street cars advanced the fare to two marks, without transfers. Now the management informs the public that a further advance to three marks will be necessary. This is a typical example of the ratio in the advance of many essentials of life. The new price wave is bound to react soon, and there is every reason to believe the stage is being set for a new crisis.

Francis Wellington Hay, M.P.P., North Perth, has been chosen Liberal Leader for Ontario.

## Mr. Larkin is Now A Privy Councillor

A despatch from Ottawa says:—P. C. Larkin, who was recently appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London, will shortly be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of Canada. His appointment to the Privy Council dates from March 1, when he assumed the duties of High Commissioner. Membership in the Privy Council carries with it the title of Honorable, so Mr. Larkin will be addressed in future as Hon. P. C. Larkin.

## Adult Education.

Mr. Albert W. Mansbridge, founder of the Workers' Educational Association in England, spoke on Friday, March 3rd at the University of Toronto on "An Adventure in Education for Grown Men and Women." Mr. Mansbridge is a trades unionist who gave the best part of his life and sacrificed his health in the interests of education for working men. For his excellent work in the organization of the Workers' Educational Association, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. Mr. Mansbridge also organized the Workers' Educational Association in Australia and is now on a visit to Canada and in the United States. The first Workers' Educational Association in Canada was founded in co-operation with the University of Toronto in 1918, and there are now seven evening classes in Toronto receiving education of university grade. The provincial university has also established four Workers' Educational Association classes in Hamilton and three in Ottawa. The University of Alberta conducts two such organizations in Edmonton and Calgary. It is expected that Mr. Mansbridge's visit will furnish a very considerable impetus to this important type of work in America.

## Telephone Connection With Ships at Sea

New York, March 5.—"Hello, Central, let me speak to Ship—400 miles at sea off Nantucket." "They're busy now; I'll call you in half an hour." Such conversations will be common within a few weeks. The first "Radio Central" was operated successfully to-night. Experiments proved without question that an ordinary telephone line can be hooked up with a radio outfit and that the conversation can be heard clearly by both parties.



The Dominion House of Parliament, with the Governor-General and the Party Leaders inset.

## BRITISH GARRISON PRESERVES PEACE BETWEEN WARRING IRISH FACTIONS

Dublin, March 5.—A revolution against the Provisional Government has broken out in Limerick city.

During Saturday night detachments of the Irish Republican army loyal to de Valera, from the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Clare, entered Limerick city, occupying the three principal hotels and using them as billets.

These Republican soldiers went to Limerick to uphold the recent proclamation, signed by the principal officers of the mid-Limerick Brigade of the Irish Republican army, calling the Provisional Government traitors and refusing to obey orders from Dublin.

The Provisional Government sent a company from the loyal Irish Republican army, numbering about 140 men, fully uniformed and equipped, to occupy the barracks at Limerick.

Up to the present writing there has been no clash between these armed and opposing factions of the army.

The British garrison is still in Limerick city, and throughout Sunday a British armored automobile patrolled the streets, probably preventing hostilities.

It is learned to-night that this car will be withdrawn and the British policy there will be one of hands off, letting the Irish fight it out.

## BITTER FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN FIUME

Italy is Urged to Assume Administration of Disorganized City.

Rome, March 5.—A proclamation urging Italy to assume administration of the city of Fiume, due to the serious fighting between the Italians and the Croats, was issued to-day by the Fiume Committee of National Defence.

The Government palace at Fiume has been occupied by the Provisional Government. The Italian carabinieri and the Royal Guards have been commissioned to preserve order. Fiume has been in a state of uproar for weeks as a result of the bitter factional fights.

## Films of Royal Marriage Are Crossing Atlantic

A despatch from London says:—On board the Olympic, which left Southampton for New York on Wednesday, is a small barrel, the contents of which is eagerly awaited on the other side of the Atlantic. Specially constructed to float, this cask is packed with films and photographs of the wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. Off Nantucket the barrel will be flung overboard and picked up by a United States destroyer, which will meet the Olympic there. The destroyer will then make for Boston, and from there the films and photographs will be distributed throughout America. By this scheme it is anticipated that the films and photos will be screened and published in America a day earlier than would be possible otherwise.

## Vesuvius Again in State of Eruption

Naples, March 5.—Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption. The phenomenon began with two mild shocks of earthquake, which were followed by the collapse of the eruptive cone, 200 feet high, which stood inside the crater. The fall of the cone was accompanied by rumblings and explosions and the throwing out of ashes and incandescent stones. Liquid lava poured out from the crater in streams, and in the 24 hours since the disturbance began, it covers an area of 100,000 square feet.

Senator John Milne died at Hamilton on Saturday in his eighty-fifth year.

## PEERESSES TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Twenty-four Women of British Peers Secure Privilege Awarded.

A despatch from London says:—Viscountess Rhonda has established the claim of women, who are Peereses in their own right, to take their seats in the House of Lords. There are 24 Peereses in the United Kingdom who can take advantage of the decision—one Duchess, four Countesses, two Viscountesses and 17 Baronesses. Some having married Peers higher in rank than themselves, are known by their husbands' titles.



William German, M.P. For Welland, Ont., has, it is officially announced, been appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

## Arthur J. Balfour Made Knight of the Garter

A despatch from London says:—King George has conferred the Order of the Garter upon Arthur J. Balfour in recognition of his services at the Washington Conference. This is the highest honor within the gift of the King.

The order was conferred on Mr. Balfour by King George at Buckingham Palace on Friday.

## BRITISH ARMY IN CONTROL IN INDIA

General Rawlinson Does Not Expect a Rebellion of the People.

A despatch from Delhi says:—The military men in India are keenly alive to the possibility of dangers from the present political situation. They are not given to exaggeration, nor do they minimize the grave potentialities of the issues which cloud peace in India and cause the great spirit of unrest throughout the country.

"We do not believe there will be a wholesale rebellion or rising of the people," said Lord Rawlinson, during an interview. "But we are expecting that we must meet sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the country, which may or may not be more serious than the recent Moplah trouble."

"Have the reductions in the British Imperial forces in any way impaired the efficiency of the army in India?" he was asked.

"In no way," he replied. "We have made reductions of about 25,000 men in the organizations here. Of these reductions, as compared with our strength in 1914, 6,000 were British. We have under arms in India about 60,000 British troops. The native army numbers about 140,000, of which not all are at present in India. These troops are approaching the efficiency of the large pre-war forces."

"With the practical defeat of Mahatma Gandhi at the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, do you expect the movement to swing from the present stand of non-violence to one from which violence and riots may be expected?" he was asked.

"That is not for soldiers to answer. I cannot judge this myself. All I can say is that we are prepared to deal with any disturbances."

"In such an eventuality, are conditions similar to those which existed in Ireland—guerrilla warfare—likely to spring up?" I asked.

"Is there any comparison between Indians and Irishmen?" he countered. Indeed there is not. In India a force of 200 police is capable of controlling a mob of 10,000. This has been done.

Sir Donald MacMaster, Member of the British House of Commons, died in London, England, on March 3. He was born in Williamstown, Ontario.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.59.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 59c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, Bay ports.  
Amer. corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c; No. 3 yellow, 77½c; No. 4 yellow, 76½c, track, Toronto.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.  
Ontario wheat—Nominal.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lb., or better, 70c to 60c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.  
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.  
Man. flour—First pats, nominal.  
Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.  
Milfeed—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, No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.  
Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.35, outside.  
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.  
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.  
Ontario flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, 98's, \$7.60 per bbl.; 2nd pats, (bakers), \$6.60.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$8.20.  
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, fancy, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c 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 25c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.  
Margarine—20 to 23c.  
Eggs—New laid straights, 36c; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c.  
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 1¼ to 1½c per lb.; 5-2½ lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 43 to 48c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; hocks, boneless, 35 to 40c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 17 to 19c; clear bellies, 17 to 20c.  
Lard—Pure tins, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18 to 19c. Shortening, tierces, 15 to 15½c; tubs, 15½ to 15¾c; pails, 16 to 16½c; prints, 17 to 17½c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7.50 to \$8; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; 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 \$6.10; do, med., \$2.50 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., \$10 to \$11.50; 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, \$13.50; do, f.o.b., \$12.75; do, country points, \$12.50, Montreal.  
Oats, No. 2 CW, 68 to 69c; No. 3 CW, 65½ to 66c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$8.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$33. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$29.  
Cheese, finest westerns, 17 to 17½c. Butter, choicest creamery, 37c.  
Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c to \$1. Veal calves, best, \$11; med., \$10; inferior, \$7; hogs, selects, \$14.50 to \$14.75.

## Canada From Coast to Coast.

Summerside, P.E.I.—With a population of about 90,000, Prince Edward Island has seventy women's institutes working for community betterment. Short courses are given annually with instruction in domestic science, fancy work, sewing, millinery and other subjects.

Halifax, N.S.—A healthy increase in Halifax industries is indicated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' report on Maritime industrial growth. The output of manufactures in the city in 1917 was \$15,247,469; in 1918, \$19,339,836; and in 1919, \$21,955,162.

Kentville, N.S.—Over 100,000 barrels of apples have been shipped to Halifax for export by the Dominion Atlantic Railway. There are still approximately 350,000 barrels left for export. From the beginning of the season 1,490 more cars of apples were moved than for the corresponding period last year.

Newcastle, N.B.—The smelt fishing for 1921-22 in the northern and eastern coastal counties of New Brunswick has been the most successful in the history of the industry and the volume of shipments has exceeded anything previously reached. The bulk has gone to the United States though there has been a satisfactory trade with Quebec and Ontario.

Quebec, Que.—Complete control of the tidal fisheries of the Province of Quebec has been secured from the Federal Government by the Provincial Government, according to the announcement of the Provincial Minister of Fisheries, on his return from Ottawa. The province hereafter is to have sole administration of its tidal waters except for the waters of the Magdalen Islands which lie in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and have been judged to be too far away for practical provincial administration.

Montreal, Que.—Several hundred thousand pelts, including those of the polar, grizzly and black bear, coyote, muskrat, silver, red and cross fox, mink, otter, marten, sable and mink were received by the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co. for their winter sale, consignments coming from all parts of Canada, the United States, Russia, Siberia, Labrador and Patagonia. Prices realized were, on the whole, higher than those prevailing at the fall sale, and in all a revenue in excess of \$1,200,000 was secured from the four days' sale.

Toronto, Ont.—About 25,000 hunters' licenses were issued last year in the Province of Ontario, it was announced by the Department of Lanta, Game and Fisheries. This is a somewhat larger number than the year before.

London, Ont.—A party of 150 Scotsmen and families, mostly from Glen-garry, will shortly arrive here under the auspices of Rev. R. A. MacDonell, to take up farms in Kent and Essex counties, where large numbers of their compatriots have already settled. Father MacDonell has announced that this party will be the beginning of an important emigration of Highlanders to this part of Ontario.

Winnipeg, Man.—In order to further promote the agricultural interests of the province the Manitoba Government has decided to increase loans advanced under the Rural Credits scheme. The limit now placed by the Act, \$5,000,000 will probably be increased to \$5,000,000, Hon. Edward Brown has announced. The policy of encouraging farmers to engage more extensively in stock raising by supplying well-bred dairy cattle on credit, will also be enlarged.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat grown in the Saskatoon district were shipped to Shanghai and Yokohama during the month of January direct from Saskatoon elevators. This is the first wheat consignment for Asiatic points shipped direct from here.

Calgary, Alta.—In the four days ending February 10 between 7,000 and 8,000 tons of prairie wheat was inspected at Calgary and shipped west to Vancouver for ocean shipment to various parts of the world. This is a comparatively new trade development which has sprung up in the last year through successful experiments in shipping grain via the Panama Canal. Vancouver, B.C.—Fifty-three deep-sea ships, not including the big vessels that ply between Vancouver and San Francisco, is the record of the port of Vancouver for the month of January. For the whole of 1921 the number of deep-sea ships arriving in Vancouver was 389, compared with 336 vessels in the preceding twelvemonth. Coastwise local and foreign, the arrivals in 1921 were 11,485.

Armstrong, B.C.—Preparations for a heavy crop of celery are being made here. Hot beds, in which the spring plants for the early harvest are to be grown, are under construction and the first seeding will be done within a short time. Shipments of the 1921 celery crop, which was the heaviest in six years, started on July fourth. The gross returns from this crop averaged about \$700 an acre.

## Member of R. I. C. Shot in Dublin Street

A despatch from Dublin says:—Sergt. Cotter, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was shot while walking in the streets here on Thursday evening and died later in the hospital. His three assailants, whose identity is not known, escaped.

The most common form of color blindness is an inability to distinguish red.

