

SPRACKLIN FOUND "NOT GUILTY" OF MANSLAUGHTER BY SANDWICH JURY

Shooting of Beverley Trumble, Proprietor of the Chappell House, Sandwich, on November 6th Last, Was Done in Self-Defence.

A despatch from Sandwich says:—After fifty-seven minutes deliberation the jury returned a verdict pronouncing Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, pastor of Sandwich Methodist Church and former special liquor license inspector "not guilty" of the charge of manslaughter arising out of the shooting of Beverley Trumble, proprietor of the Chappell House here during a raid on November 6th last. Thus came to a close the trial which commenced before Sir William Mulock, at the Essex County Spring Assize Court here. The judge's charge to the jury was concluded shortly after two o'clock and they left to commence their deliberations at 2.15. They returned to the court room at exactly 3.15 o'clock and announced their finding in two words: "Not Guilty." No comment of any kind was attached to the finding by the jury nor made by His Lordship.

Previous to the announcement, Chief Justice Mulock issued an emphatic warning that any demonstrations on the part of the spectators would be treated as contempt of court and the offenders promptly placed under arrest. As a consequence, the only evidence of the suppressed excitement prevalent were the scarcely audible sighs of relief from Mr. Spracklin's sympathizers. Mr. Spracklin at once stepped from the prisoner's dock a free man, stopping only to shake hands with his lawyers, he left the courtroom descending to the main floor of the Courthouse, he voiced his relief in the words "Thank God it's all over." In the sheriff's office he was surrounded by relatives and friends who tendered their congratulations. Asked if he intended to resume his work as license inspector, he replied, "I'm not saying, as a matter of fact I have made absolutely no plans."



TO KEEP THINGS MOVING

MILITARY POWER IS SUPREME

King's Bench at Dublin Upholds Military Power in Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The King's Bench, composed of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, rendered an important decision on Thursday in a case involving the powers of the military. The Judges unanimously decided that a state of war existed and that the military had full power to deal with the insurrection without interference by the civil courts.

Dublin Castle announced that at Bandon, where there is a strong garrison of troops, a raid was conducted Thursday night by armed men, who shot dead a Black and Tan constable and wounded another and carried off two naval wireless operators and two soldiers. The wireless men were later released, but the soldiers were found shot dead. Mary Bowles, 13-year-old girl, who was captured in County Cork carrying a machine gun and was armed with a revolver, was sentenced by court-martial to detention in a reformatory until she is 19 years old.

In the general order issued alluding to the killing of two soldiers at Bandon and three at Woodford, Galway, Tuesday, General Sir Nevil MacCreedy, the military commander in Ireland, says there is no doubt that these crimes constituted deliberate attempts to exasperate the troops and tempt them to break the bonds of discipline.

"The Commander-in-Chief," says the order, "expects the troops, even in the face of provocation such as would not be indulged in by the wildest savages of central Africa, to maintain the discipline for which the army is justly proud."

Effect of Research on the Life of the Province.

Besides its human inhabitants, the resources of any country consist fundamentally in its farms, its forests, its mines, and its waters. To show a little of what the University of Toronto is doing for the Province a selection has been made from the long list of problems now under investigation and those problems selected (less than one-sixth of the complete list) have been classified according to the basic industries benefited.

The Farm—Wheat rust; poisonous seeds in feeds; character of soils; occurrence of sand and gravel beds; purification of water supply; seed germination. (All this is entirely apart from the work being done at the Ontario Agricultural College). The Forests—Needle blight in white pine; reforestation; increased utilization of timber; pulp and paper; timber diseases; canker on maple and poplar; wood preservation; plant breeding and improvement. The Mine—Ore deposits; manufacture of brick; smelting of iron; rust-proof coatings; mineral deposits; ore separation; paraffin oil. The Waters—Rate of growth of fish; the herring in Lake Erie; mayflies; breeding of fish.

Research benefits the basic resources of the Province; but specialized industry and the welfare of the people are not overlooked. Omitting, again, the more technical problems now under research and selecting only a few from the list, some additional examples are given. Specialized Industry—Growth of yeast cells; heating of liquids; rubber; concrete beams; transformers; aeroplanes; electric currents in arc-lights; sugar. Education—Methods of teaching; assimilation and education of immigrants; retardation of pupils; elimination; intelligence tests. Medicine—Whooping cough; rickets; diphtheria; influenza; pneumonia; electric currents in therapeutics; blood supply and brain activity; bone formation; kidney diseases. Household Science—Misbranding of textile fabrics in shops; adulteration of silk fabrics; malnutrition in children; use and dietetic value of so-called egg substitutes.

The era of aerial mail has begun in Newfoundland. Letters addressed to St. Anthony, in northern Newfoundland and the location of one of the Grenfell hospitals, are conveyed to their destination on one of the planes which is to be used later in the season as a patrol ship for the sealing fleet.

FIFTEEN PER CENT DROP IN ENGLAND

Living Cost is 250 Now, Based on 1914 as 100.

A despatch from London says:—Although the official figures have not yet been published, it is known that the Labor Ministry's estimate of the living cost will show a drop of 15 per cent. in January. The December figures showed a drop of 4 per cent., from 269 to 265 per cent., with the living cost in 1914 represented by 100. The new figures probably will bring the percentage down to 250.

The Food Ministry calculates that food alone dropped from 14 to 16 points. While this accounts for 60 per cent. of the living cost, there have been big drops in the price of clothing. Another shilling has been taken off the price of a sack of flour, and it is promised that bread soon will be cheaper.

The decline of prices in England is somewhat behind the movement in America, but the tendency is certainly that way, and it is expected that relief will be felt here soon. Any suggestion of cutting wages has been met here the same as in America with violent protests from labor, which says that conditions are not yet equal to this. There is a movement on here for shortening hours.



Will Try to Have Embargo Removed. Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, who is leaving shortly for England, where he will endeavor to have the British Government remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Will Not Sell West Indies to Discharge Debt

A despatch from London says:—The Foreign Office has announced that the attitude of the British Government with regard to suggestions that Great Britain turn over the West Indies to the United States in return for cancellation of war debts has not changed from that of a year ago, at which time the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, declared Great Britain had not the slightest intention of bartering or selling any part of the West Indies.

That statement was made in commenting on the resolution introduced in the United States Senate by Senator James A. Reed of Missouri concerning possible negotiations for such an exchange of the British West Indies for the wiping out of Britain's debt to the United States.

FRANCE READY TO INVADE GERMANY

In Event of Berlin's Refusal to Accept Allies' Terms.

A despatch from Paris says:—Anticipating the German refusal of the indemnity terms agreed upon by the allies at Paris, it is reported that the French general staff has prepared complete plans for a general mobilization and invasion of Germany, probably by way of Frankfurt.

All leaves for the French army have been cancelled for several days. Soldiers guarding the public buildings have been replaced by Republic guards.

Conditions in Europe were given more tension by the declaration from Poland that a "state of war" exists there, martial law having been declared on account of anticipated disorders at the forthcoming plebiscite in Upper Silesia.

Sixteen Doctors Have Been Suspended

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Sixteen Manitoba physicians have been suspended for periods ranging from one week to six months, as a result of the wholesale issuance of prescriptions for whiskey as a beverage, Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for Manitoba announced on Thursday.

One of the doctors suspended gave 10,000 prescriptions during a one-month period, according to testimony obtained by a special committee of enquiry appointed by the council. Twelve of the physicians practice in Winnipeg.

British Mandate in Palestine Takes Effect

A despatch from Paris says:—The French and Italian military forces still in Palestine were withdrawn at the beginning of March in accordance with the terms of the British mandate over Palestine.

successfully a man must swim eighty yards suitably clothed for the exercise, and then another forty yards fully dressed.

A naval friend was telling me something I did not know before, which is that every ship carries a horseshoe for luck. This has been a fetish with the Navy ever since the day when Nelson nailed a horseshoe to the mast of the Victory.

BIG BEN.

British House Increases Insurance Benefit

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons during the debate on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Government, in response to urgent representation by the Laborites, agreed to increase the insurance benefit from 18 to 20 shillings for men and 16 shillings for women.

Herbert Hoover, of California, has accepted the post of Secretary of Commerce in the Harding Cabinet.

Question of Mandates Puzzles the League

A despatch from Paris says:—According to La Liberté the League of Nations has been placed in an embarrassing position on the subject of mandates.

"The terrible embarrassment of the league is shown," says the paper, "by the fact that it must either reconsider the whole mandate question or adhere to all previous decisions. By reconsidering the mandates Britain and Japan will be offended and by adherence to the decisions the United States will be alienated from the league."

It is announced in Halifax that the legislature of Nova Scotia will meet March 9th.

Lake marine insurance will go into effect on April 15, which means that is the date officially set for the opening of navigation.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.93%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.90%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.86%; No. 4 wheat, \$1.81%.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50½¢; No. 3 CW, 46½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 46½¢; No. 1 feed, 44½¢; No. 2 feed, 41½¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85½¢; No. 4 CW, 70½¢; rejected, 60½¢; feed, 60½¢.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 49c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c to \$1.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$40; shorts, per ton, \$38; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.40.
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c; triplets, 31½ to 32½c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32½ to 35½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 59c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—29 to 33c.
Eggs—New laid, 47 to 48c; new laid, in cartons, 49 to 51c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Java, \$3; Lima, Madagascar, 10½c; California Lima, 12½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25c.
Honey—60 and 80-lb. tins, 22 to 24c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at

\$7.50 per 15-sec. case; 5 and 2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 41c; heavy, 37 to 39c; cooked, 53 to 55c; rolls, 32 to 33c; cottage rolls, 35 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 44 to 47c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 51 to 55c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 21 to 21½c; tubs, 21½ to 23c; pails, 21½ to 22½c; prints, 22½ to 23c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14½c; tubs, 14½ to 15c; pails, 14½ to 15½c; prints, 15½ to 16c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$5 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75 do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. to med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; calves, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$15.50; sheep, \$7 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25 to \$14.75; do, weighed off cars, \$13.50 to \$14.75; do, f.o.b., \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, country points, \$13 to \$13.25.

Montreal.
Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 69c; do, No. 3, 65c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$38.25 to \$40.25. Shorts, 36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 28 to 28½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 53 to 53½c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c.
Butcher steers, med., \$6.25 to \$7; com., \$5 to \$6; butcher heifers, com., \$5 to \$6.25; butcher cows, med., \$4 to \$6; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$3 to \$3.75; butcher bulls, good, \$7; med., \$4 to \$6; good veal, \$11 to \$14; med., \$10 to \$11; grass, \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12; hogs, off car weights, selects, \$14 to \$15.50.

A Letter From London

The Prince of Wales has just been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders. This makes the tenth regiment with his Royal Highness at its head. The cost of ten different uniforms is no small matter these days, and the amount paid by the Prince for kit alone must run well into four figures.

I noticed the other afternoon when I saw Princess Mary at a charity function that she was not wearing a single jewel. When taking tea she took off her gloves, and not a ring was visible. I am told she considers jewels a little showy. She sometimes wears them at home, and they suit her admirably.

Although the Prince of Wales has his business advisers he always has his own say, and is emphatic on the point that no one is to be inconvenienced in order that his possessions may return larger incomes. But his Royal Highness was never so indignant as when it was suggested that Kennington Oval might be sold for building purposes to yield an annual rental between three and four thousand a year instead of seven hundred pounds odd. "I will never consent to the people's pleasure being interfered with," he said.

The Prince, I am told, has a very sweet tooth. Only the other day I saw him come out of the Bath Club and pop a chocolate into his mouth as soon as he had told the chauffeur where he wanted to go. He inherits his love for sweetmeats from his grandmother, Queen Alexandra, who always had boxes of mixed sweets in every room she used at Sandringham, and still has special cream fondants made for her in the Royal kitchen.

One member of the Royal Family regards the cinema not only as a power but also as a real recreation. Queen Alexandra has private cinema shows at Marlborough House. Lists and descriptions of all the trade shows are supplied to her, and if she takes a fancy to a film she has a private view of it at Marlborough House for herself and her friends.

Not many people remember how the Duke of Connaught was in the sixties asked to accept the Throne of Greece. Had it not been for the opposition of the great Continental Powers at that time he might have been on the Throne of that troublous country at present.

It is not generally known, I think, that the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's does not actually live at the Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens. He is forced to rent a private house somewhere in the vicinity, and it is there that his social receptions are held.

A story is told of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who was Ambassador about ten years ago. A police officer late one evening found a man walking anxiously up and down the pavement in Grosvenor Gardens. The policeman said sharply, "Move on, my man. Haven't you got a home?" "No," came the simple reply, "I have no home. I am the American Ambassador."

During the war the number of non-swimmers in the Navy, among both officers and men, was very noticeable. I am glad to see that the naval authorities have been making inquiries, with the result that it has been decided to reintroduce the pre-war swimming tests. To carry these out

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

