

SINN FEIN STARTS CAMPAIGN OF INCENDIARISM THROUGHOUT IRELAND

Important Public Documents Destroyed in Dublin, Cork and Other Cities—Sixty-One Police Barracks and Twenty-One Revenue Offices Raided.

London, April 4.—The Sinn Fein plan to destroy all British records and plunge the country's administration into confusion was put into operation last night when fires were started in official buildings all over Ireland.

Throughout Counties Cork and Clare, disguised and armed men destroyed police barracks. At this cabling the record of police barracks destroyed in the various counties is as follows:

Limerick	6
Claire	12
Down	2
Armagh	5
Roscommon	4
Dublin	6
Cork	4
Tyrone	1
Total	40

At a late hour to-night this author:

League of Nations Short of Funds

Paris, April 4.—It is reported there will be a League of Nations meeting some time in April to discover, if discovery be possible, some method of handling the Armenian situation.

It is feared the question will be allowed to lapse owing to the hazardous financial straits in which the League now finds itself.

It is stated on good authority that the General Secretary of the League, Sir Eric Drummond, now is negotiating for funds with various London banks to pay the running expenses of

tative summary of the week-end havoc throughout Ireland was given: Sixty-one police barracks were destroyed and 21 Revenue Offices raided and their contents burned.

Belfast was isolated from the rest of the world. The land wires and cable to England were cut and the only means of communication was the telephone.

The Grand Central Hotel, in which are located the Pensions, Labor and other Departments, and the Bank of Ireland, were entered during the night and a large number of documents were destroyed.

The raiders then tried to burn the buildings, but a fire brigade prevented this.

Three separate blazes were found in the Income Tax Offices. The City Postoffices and public buildings were under strong guard to-day. Despatches this evening state the city is calm and the authorities have the situation in hand.

the various committees, and that the banks, rather pessimistically inclined, are demanding eight per cent.

Navigation on Great Lakes Will Open About April 10

A despatch from Chicago says:—Navigation on the Great Lakes will open about April 10th, the Weather Bureau predicts.

The choicest corks come from Algeria, which has 2,500,000 acres of cork forests.

Buy Thrift Stamps.



SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES
Newly appointed British Ambassador to the United States.

MUST INCREASE PRICE OF FLOUR

Result of Action of Wheat Board and Lack of Export Markets.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A material advance in the price of flour in Canada is indicated in an announcement made here on behalf of Canadian millers by George A. Macdonald, representing the Quaker Oats Company, assistant head of a delegation of representative millers which waited on the Government to discuss the serious situation which Canadian millers are facing as a result of the action of the Canadian Wheat Board in continuing the restriction in the price of flour on the Canadian market, and the lack of export markets for Canadian flour. The increase will be necessary to meet the increasing cost of manufacture, it is understood.

The scarcity of millfluffs in Canada is directly traceable to the lack of a market for flour and the consequent decrease in the volume of domestic milling, the millers state. They have asked the Government to modify the regulations of the Wheat Board and to co-operate with the millers in inducing foreign buyers to take a reasonable proportion of Canadian wheat as flour rather than as wheat.

Vast quantities of flour are said to be available in the United States for export, and this complicates the Canadian problem. It is said that more than 4,000 men have already been thrown out of employment by forced closing down of the mills, of which there are about 500 in Canada.

Upper Canada College Endowment Fund.

Upper Canada College, the oldest and most historic school in Ontario, has launched an Endowment and Extension Campaign for \$1,500,000. It is proposed that \$600,000 shall be an Endowment, the interest of which shall be used to raise the salaries of the masters and to found a pension fund; \$400,000 as an endowment for the provision of forty entrance scholarships, each of the value of \$500, tenable for three years; and \$500,000 for improvements and additions to the present buildings.

All the residential schools have been forced to raise their fees to meet the H. C. L. but the winner of one of these entrance scholarships should be able to live at Upper Canada College at an expense no greater than it would cost his parents to keep him at home. Upper Canada College has at present about 450 boys, drawn from every province in the Dominion, with the exception of P.E.I. It has about 4,500 "Old Boys" living, and is usually spoken of as a "Toronto School," counts among its "Old Boys" the Minister of Agriculture in the House and in the Drury Government.

Hoover in Ring for President.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—Herbert Hoover telegraphed the Hoover Republican Club of California that he would accept the Republican nomination for President.

FLYING CORPS FOR DOMINION

Personnel to be Drawn From Members of Royal Air Force.

Ottawa, April 4.—A Canadian Air Force is to be formed immediately, and the personnel will be drawn from volunteers from the ranks of ex-officers and airmen of the Royal Air Force resident in Canada. These will train at centres which will be in operation all the year round, and officers and airmen enlisted in the new force will spend at least one month out of every twenty-four in active training, receiving pay and traveling expenses during their active period.

The force probably will be limited in the beginning to about five thousand, inclusive of all ranks, and the training centres will not number more than one or two, to begin with, for the whole Dominion. It is understood that the Government wishes to avoid an expensive permanent organization. The organization of the force will be placed in the hands of Canadians who have had experience at home and on the war fronts in flying and who are interested in building up a Canadian air militia which can be readily extended and mobilized in an emergency. Age limit is set at about thirty for junior officers and at thirty-eight for senior officers.

Applications for enrollment in the new Air Force, giving all particulars of previous service, may be sent at once to the Secretary of the Air Board at Ottawa.

Three Islands For Reindeer Grazing

Ottawa, April 4.—As a result of recommendations made to the Government by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chairman of the Royal Commission on musk ox and reindeer in the Northwest Territories, an order has been passed setting aside three islands in the northern part of Hudson Bay as grazing ground for these animals. The islands named in the order are Southampton Island, Mansel Island and Coats Island. These are said to be favorably situated, with plenty of vegetation and climatic conditions suitable to reindeer and musk ox grazing.

Russia and Germany to Exchange Prisoners

Berlin, April 4.—The negotiations between Russia and Germany as to an exchange of prisoners are virtually completed. The first steamship to bring back German prisoners will leave shortly for Revel.

As a matter of fact, the question of exchange of Polish prisoners was settled quickly, and although it is ostensibly the reason for the negotiations, Victor Koppé, the Bolshevik representative, has been discussing matters of a wider import.

It is understood that the whole question of Russian-German relations will be settled soon.

Normals Close Early to Supply Teachers

Edmonton, Alta., April 4.—The closing of the Normal Schools at Calgary and Camrose by April 16, two weeks earlier than usual, has been announced. The first step has been taken in order to make available a supply of teachers for the early opening of the rural schools of the Province. The total number of teachers released from these Provincial schools will be 425, and together with a number of university students, who will be available, the teacher supply will be sufficient to enable every school in the Province to operate at an early date.

Irish Home Rule Passed Second Reading

A despatch from London says:—The Lloyd George Coalition Government scored its expected victory in the House of Commons when the second reading, which is tantamount to its becoming law, by a vote of 348 to 94.

The opposition votes were confined to the Nationalists, Laborites and ex-Premier Asquith's few followers. The division followed a speech by Premier Lloyd George.



A Letter From London

The outbreak of influenza, which caused the postponement of the departure of the Prince of Wales for Australia has had the effect of producing an interesting coincidence. The date of his departure from Portsmouth was the nineteenth anniversary of the sailing of his parents on the Ophir for their memorable tour of the Dominions. Their majesties were then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, for the visit took place shortly after the death of Queen Victoria, and King Edward had not then given the title of Prince of Wales to his son. The Duke opened the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia while he was away, and upon his return the Prince, as he had then become, delivered his famous "Wake Up England" speech at the Guildhall.

Just before the Prince sailed he was formally summoned to the Privy Council by the King, though in the case of a member of the Royal Family no formal swearing-in ceremony takes place. This step would have been taken some time ago, had it not been for the war, and the Prince became a member of this Council at a rather more advanced age than has been customary in the case of the Sovereign's sons in the past.

So far no woman has ever been admitted to the Privy Council, though how long it will remain a masculine preserve is very problematical, since in the event of a woman M.P. becoming a Cabinet Minister she would presumably be sworn of the Privy Council.

Up to the present King George has been able to say that he has travelled more miles throughout the world than any other living Royal personage. But this record His Majesty is certain to lose within the next eighteen months, since, extensive as the King's tours have been, they will by that time have been eclipsed by the Prince of Wales.

The Prince, by the way, will be the first member of our Royal family to set foot on the West Indian islands as a formal visitor, and his welcome is, in consequence, likely to be more than ordinarily enthusiastic. As it may now be taken for granted that the King's globe-trotting is at an end, and since at least two other visits for the Prince of Wales are projected, he is likely to set up a mileage record that will remain unbeaten for many a day.

Prince Arthur of Connaught was to have held an investiture on behalf of

the King at Manchester and Birmingham, but owing to illness he was unable to attend either of these, and his place was taken by Prince Henry, the third son of the King and Queen, who thus made his first appearance at a ceremony of this kind. He had the distinction of having represented the King at one of these local investitures before his elder brothers, as neither the Prince of Wales nor Prince Albert has as yet appeared at such a function in place of his Majesty. Prince Henry was twenty on March 31. He first of all went to school at St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs, then to Eton, and afterwards to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. In July last he was gazetted a second lieutenant in the King's Royal Rifle, of which the King is Colonel-in-Chief.

The Prime Minister has now been in office continuously for fourteen years. He was appointed President of the Board of Trade in December, 1905, and has since been Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of Munitions, Secretary for War, and Prime Minister.

It is a record without parallel in modern times. Sir Robert Walpole, in the first half of the eighteenth century, was Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer for twenty-one years, and Lord Hardwicke sat on the Woolsack for nineteen years.

For some years Sir William Sutherland, the new Junior Lord of the Treasury and Scottish Coalition Whip, has been Mr. Lloyd George's Parliamentary Secretary and right-hand man. At a fair computation he has been worth £10,000 a year to the Prime Minister, although he is only just over forty.

His constituency is Argyllshire, and because he is unmarried he was once taken to task at a meeting there. "Why," asked a woman, "are you not married?"

"I am waiting for Bonnie Mary of Argyll," promptly replied Sir William, a rejoinder which effectively captured the women's votes.

Our Colonial soldiers seem to have played a considerable part in the growth of superstitious beliefs in this country. One of the most persistent, which apparently was believed in implicitly by many Australians as well as Canadians, is that the loss of a silver coin should be followed by the news of a legacy. To meet a white donkey in the morning, the soldiers say, should be interpreted as the sign that a handsome present is on the way.—Big Ben.

RUINOUS FOOD PRICES IN RUSSIA

Long Lines of Citizens Waiting For Daily Rations.

A despatch from London says:—An indication of conditions obtaining in Bolshevik Russia as the League of Nations investigating committee will find them was contained in a review of the economic situation in the territory controlled by the Soviet just printed in the London Times.

The article, which was written by a staff correspondent, depicts long lines awaiting their food rations, with bread selling at 450 rubles a pound and butter at 5,200 rubles a pound; of queues with the dead of the various cities, for even the cemeteries are "nationalized" and the dead lie for days awaiting internment.

"Prices are very high, but the profits are low," the writer of the article says. These, for example, are some of the prices prevailing last week:

	Rubles
Bread, per pound	450
Flour, per pound	500 to 700
Beef	550 to 600
Pork	720
Salt	300
Butter	2,600 to 3,200
Groats and meal	600 to 700

Normally the ruble is worth 51½ cents, gold, now it is worth about 4½ cents.

"In spite of these charges salaries are comparatively low, a typist getting 3,200 rubles a month for an eight hour day without rations. A hospital nurse gets 2,600 rubles a month and army rations for a twelve hour day. Army rations in Petrograd consist of: ½ lb. horseflesh, 1 lb. bread (fair quality), ¼ lb. (about) groats and small quantities of sugar and fats daily.

"Bread on civilian rations contains about 50 per cent. of beans and 10-15 per cent. bird seed (millet, canary and hemp), the rest being rye flour.

"Under the system of the division of the population into categories, a person receiving rations on card A (the highest rate for heavy manual labor) gets 1½ pounds of such bread daily; sugar, horse meat and groats are doled out in small quantities at intervals.

"The working population—that is, every one except school children and persons over 60—work under truly terrible conditions, and the workshops are cold. There is also very little light, and no soap or washing facilities.

"It is proposed to reopen the schools in the spring. They have been closed since October, owing to the fuel shortage. Free dining rooms for the pupils have been continued throughout the winter, but the food offered there is of such bad quality that even the dogs refuse to touch it except when starving. This state of things in the school dining rooms is on a par with other Soviet "reforms," where word and deed are so diametrically opposed.

"The closing of the markets in these conditions means a terrible hardship for the population. It is not surprising that the very rumor raised such a storm of protest that the authorities have not yet risked enforcing the order. Only one market, indeed, has been closed, other markets being subjected only to periodical raids. At the closing of the Alexandrovsky market, which may be described as the Caledonian market of Petrograd, a free fight took place between troops and traders, when about twenty were killed and wounded."

LONDON TYPISTS RECEIVE O. B. E.

Telephone Operator Among Recipients of Imperial Honors.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain has begun to confer Imperial honors upon stenographers and telephone operators performing distinguished services during the war.

The latest list of honorees contains the names of eight women typists created "members of the Order of the British Empire." Among them is Mrs. Alice Allison, Premier Lloyd George's confidential secretary, who was the only woman witness to the delivery of the peace terms to Germany at Versailles.

The other girls honored are employees of the Foreign, War, and Air Ministries, including a War Office telephone operator, Daisy Finch, and Lily Nash, superintendent of the girl messengers of the Air Ministry.

Unknown Soldier Arrives in Canada

A pathetic case came to light when military headquarters staff here received a telegram from Ottawa notifying them to meet on the arrival of the steamship Grampian an unknown Canadian soldier and to provide escort for him to the military sanatorium at Cobourg, Ont. This soldier has been detained and wandering about England for a year and a half. He was shell shocked and does not know his name or where he belongs. All marks of identification are gone. He is being sent to Canada in the hopes that something may lead to his identification. The Grampian docked on April 2.

New maple floors in kitchens will not absorb grease or show grease spots if saturated with hot oil for several hours before use. Then wipe off all surplus oil.

