

SIXTY-THREE KILLED IN IRISH REBELLION IN PERIOD OF FIVE DAYS

Daily Guerrilla Warfare Against Troops and Police and Individual Shooting Not Likely to be Checked by Measures Yet Taken.

A despatch from London says:—In the five days from Saturday last to Wednesday, inclusive, the casualties reported in Ireland, comprising the Crown forces, Sinn Feiners and civilians, total 63 killed and 67 wounded. For every man executed vengeance is anticipated, and as the Government has in custody many men liable to the death penalty, and is said to mean to carry out executions, the piling up of deaths on each side is considered here as inevitable.

No big outbreak is thought probable, but the daily guerrilla warfare against the troops and police and the individual shooting of policemen and men suspected of having dealings with them are considered not likely to be seriously checked by any Government measures yet taken.

A sensational rescue of Irish prisoners took place Wednesday evening in County Roscommon. A military party was proceeding toward Long-

ford in two lorries when it was ambushed by Irish forces near Strokestown. Capt. Peel of the Ninth Lancers and four soldiers were shot dead and several of the soldiers, including Lieut. Tenant, were wounded. The Irish attacked from both sides of the road and when the troops were overcome the prisoners that they had with them were taken away.

In the Court of the King's Bench on Wednesday the Lord Chief Justice granted a conditional order of habeas corpus in behalf of six prisoners court-martialed at Cork on the charge of levying war. The application was made on the ground that the court-martial had no jurisdiction. Attorney Comyns, in making the application, said that the execution of three of the men had been fixed for Saturday. The Lord Chief Justice said that no executions could occur in the face of the court's order, which would be directed to Gen. Strickland and the officers of the court-martial.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.
 Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.89; No. 2 Northern, \$1.86; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82; No. 4 wheat, \$1.74.
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 47c; No. 3 CW, 42c; extra No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 1 feed, 40c; No. 2 feed, 37c; Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 81c; No. 4 CW, 70c; rejected, 58c; feed, 58c.
 All of the above in store at Fort William.
 American corn—96c, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
 Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 43 to 45c.
 Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.80 to \$1.85 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; No. 2 Goose wing, \$1.65 to \$1.70, shipping points, according to freight.
 Peas—No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.65.
 Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freight outside.
 Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.05 to \$1.10, nominal.
 Rye—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50, nominal, according to freight outside.
 Manitoba flour—First pat, \$10.70; second pat, \$10.20, bulk, seaboard.
 Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.
 Montreal backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 49 to 53c.
 Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
 Lard—Pure tines, 19 to 19 1/2c; tubs, 19 1/2 to 20c; pails, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2c; prints, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2c. Shortening tines, 12 to 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2 to 13c; pails, 13 to 13 1/2c; prints, 14 to 15c.
 Choice heavy steers, \$10 to \$11.50; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' bullocks, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; 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., \$6.75 to \$7.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$10 to \$11; do, spring, \$13.75 to \$14.25; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$16.90; sheep, \$5 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.50 to \$15.75; do, weighed off cars, \$15.25 to \$15.50; do, f.o.b., \$14.50 to \$14.75; do, country points, \$14.25 to \$14.50.

A Canadian in Constantinople

Canadians are especially interested in their own workers in the disturbed area of the Cross Roads of the Near East. The following has been received at the headquarters of Armenian Relief:—
 "Only the quick work of Miss Emma Wood and Miss Frances McQuade, its managers, saved from total destruction the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular children at Yedi Koule, Constantinople, built by Canadian funds, when the building was recently damaged by fire.
 "The workers were aroused early in the morning by the smell of smoke. Miss Wood gave the alarm and the fire was finally located in the store room. Courageously entering the room, the workers removed six cans of gasoline. The blaze was finally extinguished after it had caused a loss of two hundred dollars."
 Miss Wood's home is at 221 College Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario. Miss McQuade is a native of Charleston, West Virginia.
 Miss Wood is a graduate of the Training School for Nurses, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Since graduating she has had quite a varied experience. A year was spent in Pittsburg, Pa., in connection with

MILITARY CAPTURE SINN FEIN SUPPLIES IN EMPTY HOUSE IN DUBLIN

Pompom Gun, Bombs and 18-pounder Shells Among the Booty—Irish Republican Soldiers on Guard Taken into Custody.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The amazing discovery of a secret Republican arsenal in a house at 100 Seville Place, a working class residential district, has been made. The auxiliary police in a raid on the premises found fifteen revolvers, six rifles, six shot-guns, 400 bombs, 1,500 rounds of small arms ammunition, twelve eighteen-pound shells, military field telephones, seditious literature, three automobiles, two bicycles and other rebel equipment.
 The discovery of the arsenal followed a raid upon a supposedly empty house, in which, however, seven men were found and arrested. Three had intended to emigrate to America but were being detained under guard by the four other Republican soldiers who had taken them from a hotel to the house in a cab.
 Seville Place has been suspected for some time, but raids and searches

have hitherto failed in their object. How the information of the detention of the would-be emigrants reached the authorities is a mystery, but the similarity of the subsequent search which resulted in the discovery of the arsenal within 300 yards of the house suggests the one was the result of the other.
 This hidden ammunition dump, which is described as the most important yet found in Dublin, is only one of numerous caches all over southern Ireland. The greater portion of the small arms and equipment has been smuggled in from other countries.
 The authorities suspect that a large part of the military supplies come from the United States. Where the guns emanate from is a mystery, but it is believed that they are run in at night on the west coast by small boats clearing from some continental port.



Austen Chamberlain who succeeds Bonar Law as leader in the British Commons.

Canadian Wheat Arrives Via Panama Canal

A despatch from London says:—Messrs. Dewar and Webb of London, the consignees of the big wheat shipment received from the prairie provinces via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, which arrived in London last week, have reported that never was any shipment landed in better condition, and that the millers on the Corn Exchange have said that the wheat was about the finest which had ever been received from Canada.

New Sheep Disease in Welsh District

A despatch from Cardiff says:—Nearly 20,000 sheep have been killed recently in the Vale of Clwyd by a disease known as "fluke," according to a report to the Welsh Agricultural Council. Experts say the point of attack is in a certain class of snail, and that better drainage of the land is the best precaution against the disease.

Denies Menonites Going to Southern States

A despatch from Swift Current, Sask., says:—Denial that the Old Colony Menonites from the colony near here have entered into an agreement to purchase lands in Alabama and Mississippi or that the Old Colonists contemplate moving to these States, has been made by David Rempel of Wymark, one of the Church dignitaries. He declares that the old Church people are still considering a move, but that plans have not yet been completed.

Opening of Navigation Early on Lake Erie

A despatch from Buffalo, N.Y., says:—Navigation between Detroit and Buffalo opened officially Thursday last when the Steamer Roumania left the Michigan metropolis with a cargo of automobiles. The departure of the Roumania, with one exception, was the earliest trip attempted across Lake Erie since 1905.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TO BE DIVIDED

Form New Province of Northern Section and Yukon Territory.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The formation of a new Province of Canada consisting of "all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned and determined by a plebiscite," is being moved in the House of Commons by Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., and seconded by Dr. A. Thompson, Yukon. Col. Peck's resolution reads:

"(1) Whereas, it has been the policy of Canada to establish new Provinces as the country develops, as was done by the creation of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; and
 "(2) Whereas, the natural resources of northern British Columbia and those of the Yukon are of a similar character; and
 "(3) Whereas, these resources are being developed and as a result the population of this territory is rapidly increasing; and
 "(4) Whereas, it is fully expected that the census to be taken this year will show sufficient population to warrant the erection of another Province; and
 "(5) Whereas, the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific created a natural political division—
 "(6) Resolved, that a new Province be formed consisting of all that portion of British Columbia which lies to the north of the 52nd parallel of north latitude, and including the Yukon Territory, subject to the approval of a majority of the electors of all the territory mentioned as determined by a plebiscite."

Ocean Liners Equipped With Floating Safes

A despatch from The Hague says:—The Dutch Indian mail steamers have just been equipped with floating safes large enough to contain all of the ship's valuables and registered mail. They look something like a cross between a floating buoy and a submarine, and are equipped with ring bells, shoot off skyrockets, flash light and blow horns. The safe, if cast overboard in event its ship went down, would go floating about the seas attracting attention to itself until its clockwork machinery, set for thirty days, ran down.

A revolutionary movement is afoot in Russia which gives the impression that it has progressed too far for the Bolsheviks to stamp it out. Discontent against the Commissary dictators is prevalent, and within the last fortnight in numerous cases throughout the interior of Russia the Extraordinary Commission—the Bolshevik terrorist organization—has been unable to inspire terror. Instead, the Extraordinary Commission, the terrorists themselves, have been seized, and the revolting peasants or workmen, who hold them, refuse to deliver them up.

Widows' Pensions Budget Lower in Britain

British War Widows are Re-marrying so rapidly that the Chancellor expects to be able to reduce pensions appropriations in this year's budget by £10,000,000 sterling.

A despatch from London says:—British war widows are re-marrying so rapidly that the Chancellor expects to be able to reduce pensions appropriations in this year's budget by £10,000,000 sterling. This, however, is only one of the factors contributing to the anticipated reductions, but it is stated that thousands of women made widows by the war have again become wives and thus have automatically taken their names off the pension list. The pensions granted to widows of soldiers who died in active service are withdrawn when the widows remarry.



Miss Emma M. Wood of Sarnia, Ontario, Superintendent Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children, Constantinople.

Dr. White's Tubercular Sanitarium, and this work covered social service work amongst the poor of the city. Leaving Pittsburg, she spent three years in the Baptist Sanitarium, Dallas, Texas. This experience was followed by a year in New York City, where she took a course at Columbia University, and at the same time lectured to the nurses in Bellevue Hospital, where she resided.

In the fall of 1917 she entered the War Demonstration Hospital, New York City, which at that time was a branch of the Rockefeller Foundation. At this hospital she was fortunate in becoming familiar with the Carrell-Dakin method of wound treatment, Dr. Carrell, himself, being in the hospital. Miss Wood remained with this hospital until March, 1918, when she sailed for Palestine with the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine, which was sent out under Colonel John Finley. Her duty to the Commission was that of surgical nurse, and she acted in this capacity in the American Red Cross Hospital at Jerusalem. She remained in the East until the spring of 1919, when she sailed for Paris.

In France a couple of months was spent in Red Cross duties, and then Miss Wood, with other nurses, left for Poland to help in the fight against typhus in that country. She remained in Poland five months and during this time had a very harrowing experience in the Polish town of Biola. At the end of the five months she returned to France, sailed for America, and arrived back in Sarnia in the middle of December, 1919.

After a rest of three months, she engaged with the Near East for service in the Caucasus and, with others, sailed for Constantinople in March, 1920. The journey was made into the Caucasus, but on account of conditions there, the nurses were taken back to Constantinople last summer. At this time, arrangements were being made to open up the Canadian Hospital for Tubercular Children at Yedi Koule, and Miss Wood was appointed Superintendent of the hospital and delegated to oversee the renovation and equipment of the hospital. She is still the acting Superintendent.

GERMANS DECLARE DEBT HAS BEEN PAID

Maintain, Also, That Even if it is Owed, They Can't Pay. Thousands of British War Widows Remarrying

A despatch from Paris says:—Instead of the one billion marks gold which it is demanded that Germany pay before March 23, the Reparations Commission has received a long note in German. This note said three things:
 First—Germany did not owe the money asked for.
 Second—If she did owe it she couldn't pay it.
 Third—However, Berlin would talk it over with the allies.

The Reparation Commission drafted a reply to Berlin saying Germany could not question the figures of the commission and had not met the demands to fulfill the treaty terms. The commission sent to the allied Government notification that Germany had failed to fulfill the reparation terms of the treaty, and advising action.
 Under the treaty Germany was pledged to pay 20 billion marks before May 1 when and how the Commission of Reparation should decide. Against this sum Germany was to be credited with deliveries of property to the allies after the armistice. Several months ago Germany announced she had paid 20 billions. One month ago the Reparations Commission completed its valuation and announced that Germany had paid eight billions, and thus owed 12 billions more, and on March 15 sent Germany notice to pay up before May 1.

The German note stated that Berlin could not accept the Reparations Commission valuation of its payments, that Berlin estimated 20 billion marks had been paid, and therefore it owed neither the one billion asked for on March 23 nor the eleven more asked for by May 1. The note says Germany is ready to present further arguments that it has paid up.

Officials of the Reparations Commission state that the commission was sovereign, and that its figures stood. Therefore, Germany is in the position of refusing to fulfill the treaty.
Paderewski's Pun.
 The world-famous pianist-politician possesses a ready wit. He was once present at a dinner, also attended by a well-known English polo player. After dinner M. Paderewski, turning to the polo player, asked:—"Do you know the difference between us?"
 "No, I am afraid I don't," answered the Englishman, after a few moments' thought.
 "Well," replied M. Paderewski, "you're a soul that plays polo; I am a Pola that plays solo."
Reminiscence.
 "I used to be able to take a dollar and fill a market basket."
 "It's different now."
 "Very." To start with, it costs me the dollar to buy the basket.
 The River St. John, in New Brunswick, 400 miles long, is called the Hudson or Rhine of Canada because of its scenic beauty.

It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken

THAT'S A SPLENDID SILK TIE — YOU CAN HAVE IT FOR TWO-FIFTY

FOUR-FIFTY? I'LL GIVE YOU FOUR DOLLARS FOR IT

I DIDN'T SAY FOUR FIFTY—I SAID TWO FIFTY

OH! THEN I'LL GIVE YOU TWO DOLLARS FOR IT

IT'S A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN

ONLY USE IN CASE OF FIRE

By Jack Rabbit