

## FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY WILSON ASSASSINATED BY SINN FEINERS

**Murder Took Place in Front of the General's Residence—  
The Two Assassins Captured After Exciting Chase in  
Which Enraged Populace Joined.**

A despatch from London says:—his ankle, and the great soldier top-Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, former Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and lately military adviser to the Ulster Government, was assassinated at the door of his home in Eaton Place on Thursday afternoon by James O'Brien and James Connolly, two Irishmen. The assassins were captured after a thrilling chase through the streets, in which 500 policemen and civilians took part.

Half an hour later London, Dublin and Belfast thrilled with the news. Announcing the tragedy in the House of Commons, Austen Chamberlain completely broke down and the House adjourned as a mark of respect for the dead soldier. The House of Lords also adjourned after Sir Edward Carson, in a broken voice, had asked for the details of the tragic end of his close friend.

Immediately after lunch, Field Marshal Wilson had unveiled a war memorial at the Liverpool Street Railroad Terminal, and here he uttered his last public words:

"We soldiers count our gains our losses," he said in his unveiling speech. "Those men we love most and honor are those who died in the great cause."

The last words of the speech were the famous couplet from Kipling: "The tumult and the shouting dies; The captains and the kings depart."

The Field Marshal then drove back to his house in the heart of Belgravia. At the moment he stepped from the limousine the two men moved towards him, at the same time drawing Webley automatics. At first they menaced the startled roadmen with their guns, and then turned them in the direction of Wilson, whose back was toward them.

Two shots rang out simultaneously and the startled soldier swung swiftly around, half drawing his sword.

Whether the first bullets struck him is uncertain, but after giving voice to a bewildered exclamation, he turned on his heel and walked swiftly to the door, drawing out his door key as he went. He was fumbling with the lock when the guns of the assassins again barked. One bullet pierced his head, another

As the two murderers started to run away, the workmen shouted an alarm, and the Field Marshal, who was bleeding profusely, was quickly carried into the house. He died ten minutes later, before it was possible to get medical aid.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson was formerly chief of the Imperial general staff of the British army. He retired from this post early in the present year and stood for the Imperial Parliament as Unionist candidate for North Down, Ireland. He was elected member for this district on February 21, and shortly afterward was appointed by Premier Craig as Ulster's Prime Agent for the restoration of order. The Field Marshal went to Belfast from England early in March with plans for restoring order, which he submitted to the Premier.

Field Marshal Wilson's career in the Great War was one of high distinction. He went out with the expeditionary force under Lord French in 1914 and was the backbone of the British staff during the long retreat from Mons. In 1916 he was sent on a mission to Russia, returning to France as special senior liaison officer at French general headquarters and later was appointed to the eastern command at home.

In 1917, however, his most important work began. In December of that year he was appointed British member on the Military Committee of the Allied War Council for the western front. He thus became one of the best known figures in inter-allied army circles, for while Haig was the British commander in the field, Wilson was the British voice which spoke in the Council at Versailles which carried out the joint operations of the allies.

At Versailles, Wilson was associated with Foch up to the time Foch took command of the joint forces in the field. He also went to Italy after the Italian debacle at Caporetto and shaped the plans for holding back the Austro-German onrush into Italy. Later, General Cadorna became his associate at Versailles as the Italian representative of the Joint Military Council.



His Majesty King George V. and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales who returned last week from his 40,000-mile trip to India and Japan. This is the third Imperial tour made by the Heir to the Throne.

## MURDER OF GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXPOSES MONARCHIST PLOTS

**Berlin Government Takes Precautions Against Attempts to  
Restore Hohenzollern Dynasty.**

Berlin, June 25.—To the shocked members of the Wirth Cabinet Dr. Rathenau's assassination is symbolic of "the Republic in danger," and stern and more far-reaching measures than ever will be taken than after the Erzberger murder.

Not only all public meetings and demonstrations are forbidden, but all newspapers printing anything that can be construed as working against the Republic will be forbidden for a longer or shorter period, according to the gravity of the matter.

The Socialists and Independent Socialists have broadcasted the signal, "March! Hold yourselves in readiness." There is no real indication, however, that the Rathenau murder will be a signal for a nation-wide Bartholomew night, as the radicals feared and prophesied.

All the evidence indicates that the murder plot has long been concerted and carefully worked out to the smallest detail. It is believed to be the work of the nationalist secret organizations, to whom Rathenau was doubly anathema as the exponent of the "policy of fulfillment" and as a Jew.

It is believed that the murderers had shadowed and studied Rathenau's habits for weeks and carefully selected the most favorable site for successful execution of the plot and escape.

London, June 25.—At an address at the Welsh Chapel to-day, Premier Lloyd George said Dr. Walter Rathenau was one of the most able Ministers in Europe. He was doing his best to restore good relations between his country and the other nations Germany had wronged.

"He was doing his best," said the Premier, "and that is why he was murdered. I can only express the deepest horror at the outrage, and I trust Germany will not suffer for the wrongs these people have inflicted upon their country by the dastardly outrage upon one of their most distinguished citizens."

Speaking on the general question, the Premier argued the necessity to get a temper for peace among the nations. He said that unless the nations could be prevailed upon to turn their faces against war, it would be useless to bring them into the League of Nations, for that would only help them to intrigue for war positions.

"But," he added, "we want the whole world there, including Germany, the United States and Russia, when good-will will be established among men."

of the natural resources of the three Prairie Provinces. The latter are now the subject of negotiation, the provinces desiring their control.

In this latter problem the present Minister of the Interior and Minister of Mines, Honorable Charles Stewart, must bear a prominent part. Responsible for the administration in trust for the Canadian people as a whole, the transfer of the natural resources, such as lands, forests and minerals, to the people of the individual provinces must be on terms of mutual agreement. There is undoubtedly much to be said for both sides, and the problem will call for cool judgment, and give and take on the part of all interested.

It is a happy augury of the future of Canada that, after fifty-five years of family life, the original Confederation pact, adopted by the Imperial Parliament on March 29, 1867, and under which the destinies of this country are guided, should find the various members living in harmony, in prosperity and in a determination to make of Canada a homeland for her people.

## Pro-Treaty Party In Majority in Ireland

Dublin, June 25.—Complete returns in the elections for a new Parliament in Southern Ireland show that the body will be made up of 58 pro-treaty representatives, 36 anti-treaty representatives, 17 Laborites, 7 farmers' candidates, 6 independents and 4 members from Trinity College.

Although the meeting of Parliament is only a week off, and though the need for a combination to resist disorders is still urgent, both factions point out that nothing has been done toward forming the proposed coalition cabinet.

## The Birthday of Canada

The mother looked forth from her fortress—

The high, white cliffs by the sea—  
Her old eyes adream with memories  
And visions of years to be.  
She called to the dawn-winds, tossing  
The purple and silver spray:  
"O Winds of the World, come hither,  
And list what I have to say."

"At home on my seagirt island,  
Unshaken by weal or woe,  
I hide by my well-worn doorstep  
While the centuries come and go;  
But my daughters and sons are many;  
I have reared them as best I knew,  
And sent them forth with my blessing  
Wherever the four winds blew."

"There is one they have crowned with  
The maple,  
And this is her natal home—  
Is it dream, or the sound of her  
singing  
Far over the blue waves borne?—  
I love her with deep affection,  
But this I would learn from you—  
O Winds of the World, give answer!  
Is she pure? Is she strong? Is she  
true?"

The wild winds laughed as they  
listened,  
And shook out their sea-grey wings.  
"O Mother of many children,  
O source of a thousand springs,  
Fear not for your queenly daughter;  
We have looked in her lovely face,  
And found it the revelation  
Of the light of an inward grace."

"As sturdy and straight as the pine  
trees  
That girdle her northern hills,  
As pure as her limpid waters,  
Or lilies abloom by her rills,  
Are the sons and the bonnie daughters  
She has borne and cradled and  
taught,  
And the print of her high ideals  
Engraven on all their thought."

"She gives to her makers of music  
That harp in a myriad keys  
The thrill of her own heart-throbbings,  
Her sorrows, her ecstasies,  
A passion of beauty, illusive,  
On mystical mountains of dream,  
She gives to her poets and painters—  
And ever they follow The Glean."

"With joy she has greatly labored,  
Nor eaten her morsel alone.  
Of the precious gold of her corn-lands  
She has scattered from zone to zone.  
Wherever the four winds wander  
The hungry have blest her name—  
Yea, strangers, at cost of her life  
blood,  
She has saved from sorrow and  
shame."

"Go, list to the winds of Flanders,  
And list to the winds of France,  
Caresing the crimson poppies  
That sway in a dreamy trance.  
Go, kneel on some cross-crowned  
hillside  
And whisper her name—not more—  
You will learn of the fame and glory  
She has won on an alien shore."

"Yet never her hands are folded,  
And never her feet are still.  
She looks where the far heights  
beckon,  
And climbs with a steadfast will.  
And blossoms of peace are springing  
Wherever her foot has trod,  
For her eyes have visioned the  
splendor  
Of the light on the hills of God."

The mother grew glad as she listened  
In the dawn-light crimson and gold.  
"I knew it, I knew it!" she whispered,  
"The story the Winds have told.  
Go, carry my heart's best blessing,  
O Winds of the World, I pray,  
To your Queen of the Western Maples,  
The child of my love, to-day."

—Lilian Leveridge.

## Manitoba Elections To Be Held July 18.

Winnipeg, Man., June 25.—The Legislature of Manitoba has been dissolved and the election will be held on Tuesday, July 18, in all constituencies except The Pas. A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday night, at which the decision was made and the necessary Orders-in-Council signed.

The commercial apple crop of Canada in 1921 amounted to 3,771,100 barrels as compared with 3,382,540 barrels in 1920, an increase of approximately 15 per cent, according to the figures just published by the Fruit Commissioner's branch. British Columbia's crop was more than 100 per cent in excess of that of the previous year. In an early survey of the entire Dominion prospects are stated to indicate a crop this year about equal to that of 1921.

A syndicate of British and California business men are organizing a ten million dollar undertaking which will be a holding and operating company of large British Columbia properties. It is to acquire the property and assets of the Masset Timber Co., the Puget Sound Box Co., and the Western Marine Supply Co. The company will build and operate large sawmills and operate a large fleet of lumber-carrying ships. Many prominent men from both sides are behind the project.

## May Be First Step in Renewed Warfare

A despatch from London Says:—The murder of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson may be the first move toward the renewal of a desperate outbreak of fighting in the South of Ireland. It is the irreconcilables' answer to the pro-treaty vote. Wilson was the directing mind of the Northern military forces, and had mapped out a forceful campaign for the armed suppression of border lawlessness. It is believed here that the deliberate daylight murder, committed regardless of the fact that escape was almost hopeless for the gunmen assigned to the job, indicates that the murder is an act of revenge and terrorism, and possibly marks the initiation of open warfare by striking at the keystone of Ulster's military strength.

Children from 3 to 6 require 11 hours sleep out of the 24, 10½ hours when 8 years old, and 9½ hours when 12 years old.

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.39½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.35¾; No. 3 Northern, \$1.25.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 56½c; No. 3 CW, 53½c; extra No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 1 feed, 51½c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79½c; No. 3 yellow, 78½c, all rail.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs, or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.00.  
Rye—No. 2, 65c.  
Millfeed—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, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside.  
Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.  
Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.  
Ontario flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, 95½c, per bbl.; 2nd pats., (bakers), \$6.50. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$5.75.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in jute sacks, \$7.80 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$7.30.  
Cheese—New, large, 18½ to 19c; twins, 19 to 19½c; triplets, 20½ to 21c. Old, large, 21c; twins, 21½ to 22c; triplets, 22c. Extra old, large, 26 to 27c. Old triplets, 24c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 38 to 39c; No. 1, 37 to 38c; No. 2, 35 to 36c; cooking, 23c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 60c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 40 to 45c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 26c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 30 to 35c.  
Margarine—20 to 22c.  
Eggs—No. 1, candled, 31 to 32c; select, 34 to 35c; cartons, 26 to 37c.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

**gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb., 20c.**  
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.  
Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.  
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1 to \$1.15; Delawares, \$1.15 to \$1.25.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 35 to 37c; cooked ham, 53 to 56c; smoked rolls, 27 to 30c; cottage cheese, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 31 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 39 to 40c; hocks, boneless, 41 to 46c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17; lightweight rolls, in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.  
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 17c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15½c; pails, 16c; prints, 18c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cattle, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.50; do, com., \$5.75 to \$6; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4.75 to \$5.50; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$6 to \$7; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$5.50 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; spring lambs, \$14.50 to \$15.50; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6.50; do, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$1 to \$3; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14 to \$14.25; do, f.o.b., \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, country points, \$13 to \$13.75.

**Montreal.**  
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 63½ to 64c; do, No. 3, 61½ to 62c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.80. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$2.90 to \$3; bran, \$25.25; shorts, \$27.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.  
Cheese, finest easterns, 16 to 17½c; butter, choicest creamery, 36½ to 37c; eggs, selected, 33c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$7.75 to \$8.  
Calves, sucker, \$3 to \$5; pail-fed, \$3; lambs, \$10 to \$13; sheep, \$3 to \$5; hogs, select, \$14 to \$15; sows, \$10.

## CANADIAN NEWS ITEMS

Summerside, P.E.I.—The production of silver black foxes this spring is eminently satisfactory to Island ranchers and comparatively few losses have been reported to date. There is every prospect of big returns to Island fox farmers this year as there is a constantly growing demand from different parts of Canada and the United States for registered animals for foundation breeding stock.

Halifax, N.S.—A saving of millions of dollars will be effected, it is stated, through the investigation of the "rust" in codfish carried out by the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which has resulted in the discovery of a ready method of preventing it. The Maritime cod fishery is worth about \$10,000,000 a year and each year an average of about ten per cent. of the catch of the dried fish has been destroyed by a blight for which previously no remedy was known. Millions will now be saved to the fishermen of the Eastern coast through an expenditure by the Government of \$2,700.

Fredericton, N.B.—The prospects for the apple crop from New Brunswick orchards have never been better than they are at present, according to the provincial horticulturist. Generally, he stated, there is greater interest and activity in apple growing this season than has previously been evinced.

Quebec, Que.—Recently Canadian refiners landed about 225 tons of sugar at Antwerp, Belgium, thus invading the home of the sugar-beet, and placing Canadian granulated cane sugar in direct competition with the sugar beet variety grown in that country. It is a matter of record that it compares quite satisfactorily.

Toronto, Ont.—That an arrangement had been effected by the Ontario Government with the British Government by which members of the Royal Irish Constabulary will be brought to this province and assisted in establishing themselves in farming occupations, was the statement made by Hon. Manning Hetherly, Minister of Agriculture. He stated that already 20 men had been signed up with Ontario farmers for 12-month periods at wages of \$20 per month.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Fur Auction held under the auspices of the Winnipeg Fur Auction Sales Company was attended by more than 250 buyers, representing fur dealers from all parts of Canada and the United States. Bidding was brisk and prices good, according to officials of the company. Fifty thousand muskrat skins were sold at an average price of about \$2 each, beavers brought an average of \$30, and martens \$20. Mink were sold up to about \$10 a skin, and raccoon for \$4.75. Raw skins sold more readily than dressed furs.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan better farming train, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific Railway, will shortly commence its tour of the south-eastern and east-central portion of the province. The train consists of 14 lecture and demonstration cars, including livestock, field husbandry, boys' and girls' section, household science, poultry, farm mechanics, feed and dairy section.

Calgary, Alta.—Drills of the Pouce Coupe Oil, Ltd., and the Great Slave Oil Company are spudded in and rapid progress is now looked for by officials in charge. The Imperial Oil Company is down between 1,800 and 1,900 feet and proceeding at the rate of ten feet a day, heavy gas being encountered throughout. Fifty miles to the west, on the British Columbia side, several test holes are being sunk and it is reported that a heavy flow of wet gas has been encountered.

Victoria, B.C.—The first whales of the season have been taken and prospects for a record season this year are very bright, according to reports received from coast whaling stations.

## For Dominion Day.

Not for the lakes of glancing blue  
I love this land of mine,  
Not for the dark Laurentian streams  
Be-rimmed with spruce and pine,  
Not for the blushing winter peaks  
Where snows forever shine!

Rich are the fields; but not for gold  
Or wheat or dazzling ore,  
And not for silver fisheries  
My land would I adore.  
(Could I forget my lady's kiss  
To count her worldly store?)

Nay! Were my land a wilderness,  
Still here would I abide.  
It is the soul of Canada  
That lifts my head in pride.  
Mother of half-a-million men  
Who Tyranny defied.

—Jesse Edgar Middleton.

Parents have a wonderful way of forgetting how they felt when they were young.

The Laurentide Air Service has received from England a "Vickers Amphibian Viking," the first flying vessel of its class to reach Canada, and representing the latest thing in post-war airplane construction. The machine was purchased two months ago in England, and is to be used by the company as part of an air fleet of four similar planes for aerial observation and photography in connection with forestry patrol work.

## DWELLING TOGETHER IN PEACE

**Canada's Natal Anniversary Finds Her People Looking to  
the Future With Confidence.**

March 29th, 1867.  
Whereas the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed their Desire to be federally united into One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution similar in Principle to that of the United Kingdom:

And whereas such a Union would conduce to the Welfare of the Provinces and promote the Interests of the British Empire;

And whereas on the Establishment of the Union by Authority of Parliament it is expedient, not only that the Constitution of the Legislative Authority in the Dominion be provided for, but also that the Nature of the Executive Government therein be declared;

And whereas it is expedient that Provision be made for the eventual Admission into the Union of other Parts of British North America; Be it therefore enacted and declared by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, as follows:

The above preamble to the Constitution of Canada, otherwise known as the British North America Act, recalls the early history of the establishment of this country.

Effective from the 1st day of July, 1867, the B.N.A. Act was the result of a vast amount of negotiation. The greatest minds in the public life of Canada at that time were in conference and in consultation, and the result of the effort was constructive legislation which has stood the test of time.

As in all contracts not every eventuality may be covered, but if a spirit of co-operation prevails negotiation will solve occurring difficulties. This has been the case in Canada. During the fifty-five years since the B.N.A. Act has been effective we have had many incidents develop which, but for mutual desire for satisfactory agreement, would have resulted in considerable friction. These, happily, have been overcome, and the anniversary of Canada's birthday witnesses a cloudless sky.

From the above, however, it must not be taken that there is a lack of aggressiveness on the part of the provinces. As each of these in turn has been taken into Confederation an individual understanding has had to be reached. Each province has its own peculiar problems which must be provided for, and, while it is desirable that this provision be made, the conditions under which the earlier

