

ARMED FORCES OF RIVAL FACTIONS FIGHT BLOODY BATTLE IN DUBLIN STREETS

Free State Troops Began at Dawn to Clean Up the Haunts of Irregulars in Dublin and All-day Strife Raged Around Four Courts, Kilmainham Jail, Fowler Memorial Hall and Orange Hall.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A fierce battle is raging in this city. At dawn when Free State troops moved to clean up the haunts of the insurgents, and all day the city has been the scene of events no less historic than the 1916 rising. Latest reports put the number of dead at sixteen and about as many wounded in attacks on the stronghold of the insurgents at Four Courts, Kilmainham Jail, Fowler Memorial Hall, Orange Hall and several hotels and houses, all in the centre of the city.

The military activity really began at midnight when the Free Staters mustered forces and posted machine guns and trench mortars and arranged for transport and ambulance work. At 3.30 the Government sent Rory O'Connor a demand to surrender Four Courts. He refused, either by ignoring the message or making direct answer—which course he took is not yet known publicly—and at four o'clock the attack was opened by the regulars with trench mortars, machine guns, bombs and rifles directed against the principal insurgent strongholds. Light guns mounted on armored cars also came into action.

The roar and rattle of a pitched battle immediately brought the population to the streets, thousands rushing to the scene of action from all directions. The crowds were held back by cordons of Free State troops. About 800 regulars were concentrated against Four Courts, where O'Connor's forces are believed to number 400. The fire was immediately returned from Four Courts where the insurgents, anticipating attack, had perfected defences with sand bags and barbed wire. It was difficult to follow the results of the early exchange of fire.

There were spasmodic fusillades from Free State troops occupying houses in the vicinity of the Courts and answering snipers in the windows of the besieged building, with indications that O'Connor ordered his men to nurse their fire carefully, although he is credited with possessing sufficient ammunition to withstand a long siege.

There was a crash of bullets against walls and windows and the loud boom of bombs and trench mortars, shells from which exploded.

RUSSIANS AGREE TO DISCLOSE FINANCES

Moratorium May be Extended to Country's War Debts.

A despatch from The Hague says:—Cancellation of Russia's war debts on the basis of the Geneva moratorium for pre-war debts and interest was discussed in an effect at the meeting of the Russians with the non-Russian sub-committee. The Russians agreed to lay bare their Budget showing extraordinary and ordinary receipts and expenditures. The decisions followed a spirited set-to between the French and the Soviet delegates, the former attempting to reopen the Geneva agreements, but Sokolnikoff, the Russian Commissioner of Finance, asserted that he entered the meeting determined to wipe out Russia's war debts.

M. Alphand of France outlined the work of the sub-committee under five divisions: First, Russian Government loans; second, Provincial, municipal and public utility loans guaranteed by the Russian Government; third, similar loans not guaranteed; fourth, treasury bills; fifth, other public utilities.

M. Alphand demanded that the Russians submit details of the Budget showing financial circulation, which Litvinskoff attempted to place beyond the province of the sub-committee.

M. Alphand explained the details necessary before a moratorium could be declared for other facilities for payment made possible. Litvinskoff contended that a moratorium was granted at Geneva, but Alphand insisted that the Geneva decisions were not binding on The Hague Conference. The British expert, Hilton Young, then intervened, explaining that the delegates here are merely experts, and are unable to overrule the decisions of the Government members settled at Geneva.

Litvinskoff finally agreed to produce the information asked for, but demanded time to obtain the figures. It is estimated that the claims of foreign creditors against Russia total one hundred billion dollars.

Monarchists Named as Rathenau's Assassins

A despatch from Berlin says:—The police officially announced that the murderers of Dr. Walter Rathenau, Foreign Minister, were Ernest Werner Techow, of Berlin; Fischer, alias Koenig; Saxon and Knauer, alias Koenig or Kern, of Mecklenburg.

All the men are said to be members of the Monarchist organization "Wendling," and former members of the Brigade of Captain Ehrhart, last year planned the overthrow of the Ebert Government and whose name was mentioned in connection with the assassination of Mathes Erzberger.

New Device to Measure Depths of Ocean

A despatch from Washington says:—First practical test of a device by which the ocean depths are measured by sound have been successfully made by the destroyer Stewart, the Navy Department was advised. A depth of 2,500 fathoms was measured accurately with the ship in motion. By the old method of sounding with a line, the vessel was forced to stop from one to two hours. The new device determines the depth by the length of time it requires sound to travel from the ship to the ocean bottom and return.

against walls and dome of historic fabric and a gradually increasing cloud of smoke and dust developed from the fighting area.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the morning the fire slackened while the people scurried across the city to their day's work which was carried on as usual everywhere except in the battle zone.

While one section of state troops were rushing to the scene in an open truck with a machine gun, they were ambushed in Ramden Street. Three of the soldiers collapsed.

As the tragic day was drawing to a close, irregulars outside the investigated areas became more active. They seized Barris Hotel, Vaughan's Hotel and Bamba Hall, all on Parnell Square or near it.

It would appear now that it was a mere coincidence that the action of the Provisional Government against O'Connor's irregulars came hot foot on the British Government's demand that steps to enforce law and order. Colonel Secretary Churchill in the House of Commons testified that the action of the Irish Provisional Government was spontaneous and had nothing to do with communications from the British Government.

A later despatch from Dublin says:—The Free State forces stormed the Four Courts at 2 o'clock Friday morning and captured the two main parts of it, with thirty-three prisoners, including Commandant Thomas Barry.

Rory O'Connor, the rebel leader; Liam Mellows, and the remainder of the garrison were driven to a smaller building, where their surrender is demanded.

The Four Courts was entered by the Free Staters through a breach which was made after the building had been bombarded continuously for eight and a half hours.

A despatch from London says:—The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that, although it would be premature to state that the real fighting between the Provisional Government and the irregulars will be confined to Dublin, there are encouraging indications that the country districts may escape with comparatively light disturbances.

Ten World Leaders Slain During the Last 16 Months

A number of statesmen and political leaders have been assassinated recently. The list includes: Foreign Minister Rathenau, Germany, June 24, 1922.

Field Marshal Wilson, England, June 22, 1922.

March 1922. Spanish party leader, Ritvuari, Minister of Interior, Finland, February, 1922.

Premier Hara, Japan, November, 1921.

Alexander Dmitroff, Russia, October, 1921.

Premier Granjo, Portugal, and M. dos Santos, founder of the republic, October, 1921.

Erzberger, ex-Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Germany, August, 1921.

Premier Dato, Spain, March, 1921.

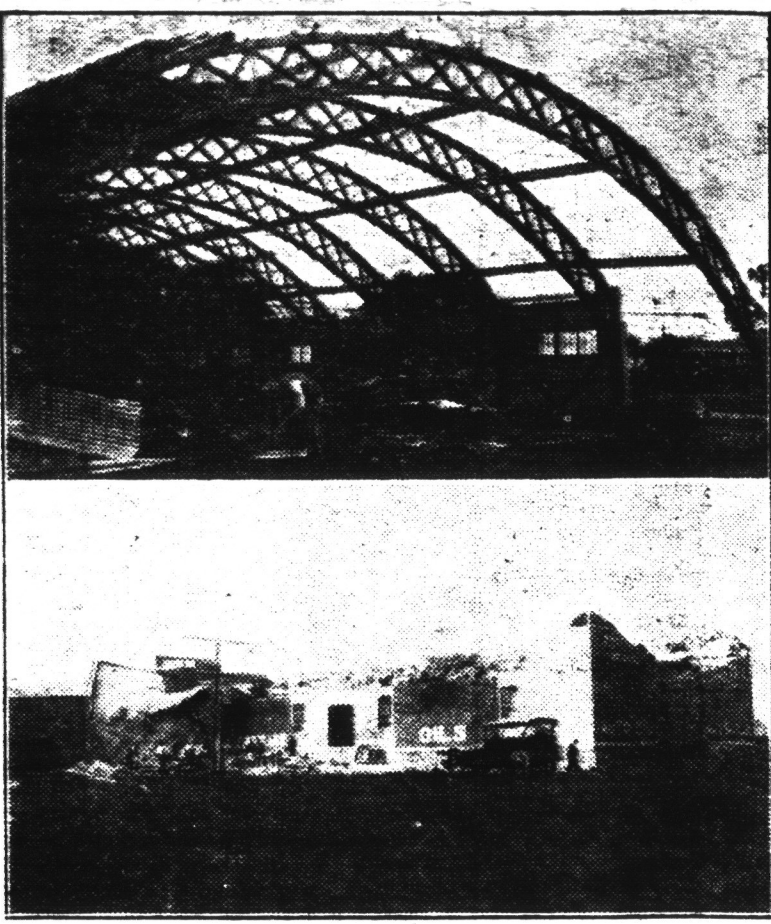
A New University Building.

It will be welcome news to the alumni of University College to learn that the Government of Ontario has provided money for the erection of an Administration Building for the University of Toronto and that the plans have already been drawn. For many years graduates of University College and students in attendance there have felt very strongly that the historic old college was not receiving "a square deal." Its classrooms have been in proportion to the number and the size of the classes taking instruction there. The college has been submerged in the provincial university and has not had any opportunity for the development of that corporate life which is characteristic of the other three colleges—Victoria, Trinity, and St. Michael's. Even the name University College, has fallen somewhat into disuse because its building has been known as the Main Building of the university. The new building, which is now under way, is to be erected at the rear of Convocation Hall. It will provide offices for the President, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Superintendent of Buildings, and the Director of University Extension. The removal of these offices from University College will set free several rooms for classroom instruction and will restore to University College the distinct identity which has been dormant for many years.

Eighty Monarchists Arrested in Germany

A despatch from Berlin says:—Eighty Monarchists have been arrested with complicity in the Rathenau assassination. The Yossische Zeitung prints a sensational confession, wherein a dozen names of members of the Reichstag and sons of nobility are mentioned as financing secret murder organizations, chiefly the infamous Ehrhardt brigades. The nationalist party has ordered an investigation, threatening the expulsion of the law-breaking members.

Canada's total population, as fixed by the sixth census, is 5,788,482. The population of Ontario stands at 2,933,662, of whom 1,226,292 live in rural districts.



HAVOC WROUGHT BY CYCLONE
Scenes in Winnipeg where great damage was done by the cyclone. Above is the Thistle Rink with the roof torn off and below a solid brick building that was blown to pieces.

INCREASE OF NINE MEMBERS IN HOUSE

Prairie Provinces Will Have Eleven More Representatives After Redistribution.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—There will be 244 members in the House of Commons after the next redistribution, according to the revised population figures for Canada, which have been given out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is an increase of nine members over the present House.

The distribution of the members among the provinces in the present House and after redistribution will compare as follows on the basis of these figures:

Province	House Present	House New
Quebec	65	65
Nova Scotia	14	16
New Brunswick	11	11
Prince Edward Island	4	4
Ontario	81	82
Manitoba	17	15
Saskatchewan	21	16
Alberta	16	12
British Columbia	14	13
Yukon	1	1

The chief increases in membership are, as were expected, in the Prairie Provinces, which will send eleven more members to Parliament after redistribution than they do now. The decreases are in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The province which gains the largest increase is Saskatchewan, with five; while Alberta is a close second, with four.

It is not certain whether the Yukon will retain its separate representation after redistribution. The territory was first given a member by Act of Parliament in 1902. At that time there was a population of 27,219 in the territory, but at present it is only 4,157.

Aerial Tests With Ships to be Scrapped

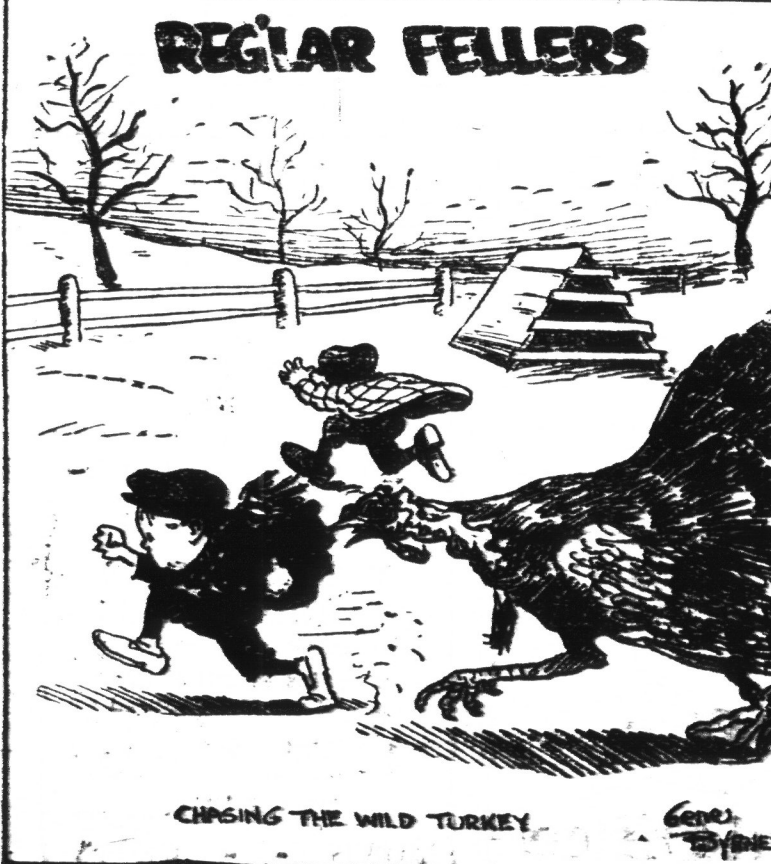
A despatch from London says:—A number of the capital ships due to be scrapped by Great Britain under the Washington treaties will be used to carry out extensive aerial attacks upon war vessels, according to present plans. The air attack experiments are meeting with opposition from fishermen, who claim the exploding bombs have a serious affect on the industry.

Large Shipment of Canadian Cars to Britain

A despatch from London says:—The statement that 85 per cent. of the firm's cars imported into England were completely manufactured in Canada, was made by the managing director of General Motors Limited, in opening the company's new plant at Hendon. Over three hundred Canadian-built cars were shipped to London last week by one firm alone, despite the twenty-two per cent. tariff.

Canadian Exhibit in London Next Autumn

A despatch from London says:—A Canadian sample exhibition in London will, it is hoped, be opened next September or October. The Consolidated Export Displays, Limited, which is behind the project, has met with encouraging spirit. A large number of Canadian agencies in London have disappeared during the past two years, and, apart from food products, there remains few lines of Canadian manufacturers or natural products now being shown here. A good sample collection will help to fill the gap.



The Unexpected.

The joy of life is the unexpected. We want some accidental, unpredictable felicity to disturb the even tenor of our way. The maiden has her cherished vision of a Prince Charming who shall suddenly arrive from somewhere—and the thrill and the fearful fascination are that she does not know when he is to come, or whence Love, like lightning, is to strike without a possibility of forecast.

The young man goes to a city, or visits a far country, lured by the likelihood of an adventure. He joins the navy, on the promise that he is to see the world, in which things are different from what he finds about him in Ontario every morning. He enlists in the army, wishing to encounter risks, and go where things are stirring and history is written at the point of blundered steel.

But among the stay-at-homes, the shut-ins, the folk who may not stray afield from sober routine, the unexpected happens and is forever gratefully received.

We made a tentative plan for the day. We could not tell what an agreeable surprise the generous heart and kind act of a dear friend would impart into it. Perhaps it was a letter. Perhaps it was a visit of solace. Perhaps it was a poem read, or a book lent, or a favorite dessert sent in, or a bunch of flowers bestowed.

Whatever it was, it gave us a new outlook, and we said thank you not merely for the gift, but for the friendship of which the gift was the welcome symbol. It brought us a hearing in evidence that we did not live and labor in solitude, unregarded. There were some—or there was one—who thought of us when we knew it not.

If you expect to be asked to a party or a journey, and then are not invited, it may be disappointing—especially in winter. But if there is disappointment when our hope is denied or deferred, there is likewise rare satisfaction in being asked, when we did not expect to be asked, to a delightful occasion. The pleasure is the greater because we had not guessed that it was coming.

The unexpected is not always fun. Sometimes it is a tragedy, that sweeps away in one fell moment what we had treasured through the years to build. In the event of such disaster, it is for us to prove that life is greater than any of its "chances and chances," and we are to be captains of our souls even through the dark days we could not forecast.

Opening of a New Canadian Industry.

A discovery made in the course of experiments at the Forest Products Laboratories at Montreal may lead to the establishment of a new Canadian industry of some proportions and, with the further utilization of its product, effect a further expansion in the pulp and paper industry. This is that mass of ordinary quarter-inch Canadian wall boards, made from wood pulp, are better protectors to tables or polished surfaces from heat than either the imported asbestos or felt pads.

Exhaustive investigations and experiments have been made with asbestos and felt pads and with pads of ordinary Canadian beaverboard, and the argument was all in favor of the latter. The tests showed that ordinary asbestos mats and even fairly thick asbestos board permitted the passage of twice as much heat as did ordinary quarter-inch wall board made from wood pulp.

Wall board is comparatively cheap and has a decided advantage over the imported asbestos pads in price as well as efficiency. It has also been proved beyond question that the wood pulp articles have as lasting qualities as the more costly imported goods.

With Canada importing approximately a million dollars' worth of manufactured asbestos goods and three quarters of a million dollars' worth of felt pads per year, opportunity exists for manufacturers profiting by this new discovery and building up a new Canadian industry.

The pulp and paper industry of Canada is one which is exhibiting most remarkable and consistent expansion, centres of the industry being established in every province and manufacturing activity being constant in forest areas from east to coast. The new phase of the industry might find suitable and convenient location practically anywhere in Canada where pulp and paper is manufactured, and the manufacturer find ready to his hand, without waiting for their development, every convenience he could desire.

Eastern Canada Railways to Reduce Fares

A despatch from Montreal says:—At a meeting of the Canadian Passenger Association in Montreal the railways in Eastern Canada decided to achieve some reduction in fares for week-end-trips from the larger centres to nearby summer resorts and country places, also for organized society excursions, pilgrimages, round-trip parties, celebrations and demonstrations, effective July 10. Particulars of these reduced fares will be in the hands of agents by July 10.

On a Business Basis.

George developed a journalistic instinct at the early age of fifteen. With the consent of his father and some assistance from the same source, he bought an "amateur printing outfit" and started the Kinkerville Monthly Journal, subscription price fifty cents a year, payable in advance.

THREE HUNDRED CANADIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN COMPETE IN MUSIC CONTEST

It marked a new epoch in Canadian musical history: that assembly of 300 Toronto public school children at Massey Music Hall on a recent afternoon to compete in a Music Memory Contest, staged under the auspices of the Toronto Board of Education.

But you will say, "What is this Music Memory Contest?" It is simply a means employed to familiarize school children with the cream of the world's music and leading composers. In this case, 300 children, representatives of sixteen local schools, met at Massey Hall, where they were given scores cards on which they were instructed to write down—after the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra had finished playing a certain musical selection either in full or in part—the composer, nationality and century of the composer, and something of the significance of the piece. There were ten such numbers played by the orchestra under the direction of Nickolai Sokoloff:

- (1) Andante Cantabile, from String Quartet, Op. 11, Tschalkowsky (Russian).
- (2) Andante from Symphony No. 5, Beethoven (German).
- (3) Berceuse (Cradle Song), from "Jocelyn", Godard (French).
- (4) Rhapsody, "España" (Spain); Chabrier (French).
- (5) Symphonic Poem "Finlandia", Sibelius (Finnish).
- (6) Invitation to the Waltz; Weber (German).
- (7) March Slav; Tschalkowsky (Russian).
- (8) Meditation from Thais; Massenet (French).
- (9) Prelude to "Lohengrin", Act III, Wagner (German).
- (10) Allegro moderato, and Andante con moto, from Symphony in G Minor (unfinished); Schubert (German).

The reader will perhaps now ask, "but how could you expect public school children to know such difficult numbers? The answer is easy. For two or three months previous the pupils of the various schools have been

familiarizing themselves through the medium of the phonograph, piano, orchestra, teacher's instruction and other ways with 225 prescribed selections. Local contests were held in the various schools, and by a process of elimination, 300 were selected to enter the finals at Massey Hall, when the contestants had to give the necessary information on each of the ten numbers chosen.

The contest proper was followed by a miscellaneous program rendered by the orchestra. At the conclusion of this, Sokoloff presented the prizes to the pupils gaining the highest number of marks, and also the school with the highest aggregate. The prizes were furnished by a number of the leading local music houses.

While this is the first Music Memory Contest to be held in Canada, it is not new in the country to the south. Several have been conducted in New York, Detroit, Cincinnati and other American centres. Speaking of the beneficial effect of such a contest, Mr. George A. Gartlan, director of music in the public schools of New York, said: "Whatever may be the united or divided opinion of teachers in this respect, we are firmly of the opinion that music memory contests are powerful in the direction of doing real constructive work in music with school children. Apart from the musical value of the contest, it awakens the interest of the parents and the community, and inspires the pupils to real enthusiasm. During the spring term over three hundred thousand grammar school children were actively engaged in the contest, and apart from the keen enjoyment of the pastime, they were acquiring a musical repertory which will remain with them for years to come.

"The delightful influence of this work was keenly felt, because in the fall term when the new Course of Study was written, lessons in music appreciation became a part of the required school work, a condition which did not exist prior to the establishment of the Music Memory idea."

OBLIGED TO GIVE UP MT. EVEREST ASCENT

Condition of Climbing Parties Renders Further Progress Impossible.

A despatch from London says:—Mount Everest has again baffled the best efforts of man.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Telegraph confirms previous reports that Brigadier-General C. G. Bruce, head of the present expedition, has been forced to the conclusion that persistence in the effort to scale the peak would only result in useless tragedy.

General Bruce was most reluctant to abandon further attempts, but the condition in which the two climbing parties returned, the advice of his medical officers and the certainty of worse weather conditions daily, forced him to a decision, says the writer.

Major H. T. Morshead was the worst sufferer from frost bites. O. L. Mallory and another member of the party also were badly bitten and several others less severely.

The correspondent quotes "one of the greatest authorities on the Himalayas" as saying that Bruce's "glorious failure" has proved conclusively that the summit is almost unattainable. The authoritative view in India is that if an expedition started earlier in the season it might be barely possible to reach within a thousand feet of the top, but that the rest lay outside only to be covered by almost superhuman effort, under unreasonably favorable weather conditions, and that men would face the certainty that they would never return.

We can never say of any test in life that it is the greatest.



Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson

Who was assassinated in London outside his own home. He was formerly Chief of the British Imperial staff and lately adviser of the Ulster Government.

The exact cause of sleep is unknown.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.42 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.26 1/4.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 57 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 56c; extra No. 1 feed, 56c; No. 1 feed, 53 1/2c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal. All the above, track, Bay ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c; No. 3 yellow, 76c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, net 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.00. Rye—No. 2, 95c. Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, 32c to 33c; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed, \$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 42c, outside.

Maple sugar—No. 20, \$2.00; per 5 imp. galis, \$2.10; No. 25, \$1.90.

Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.

Potatoes—Delaware, \$1.15 to \$1.40. Smoked meats—Ham, \$1.40 to \$1.45; cooked ham, 54 to 57c; smoked rolls, 27 to 30c; cottage rolls, 34 to 37c; breakfast bacon, 31 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 40 to 42c; baste, boneless, 41 to 46c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$1.7; lightweight rolls, in bbis, \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.

Lard—Prime, tierces, 16c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pains, 17c; prints, 18c. Short-springs, tierces, 15c; tubs, 15 1/2c; prints, 18c.

Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher cattle, choice, \$8 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$5 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, \$8 to \$8.75; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$7; do, med., \$3.50 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fat and watered, \$14.50; do, lights, \$13.80; do, heavies, \$12.50; do, sows, \$10.50.

Ontario, No. 3, 4c, 40c, 40c, 40c. Ontario, No. 3, 4c, 40c, 40c, 40c.

Man spring wheat, first, \$7.80. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3; Bran, 22c; shorts, 25c. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, 82c to 85c.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2c; potatoes—Per med., \$4.00 up; Eggs—No. 1, candled, 32 to 33c; select, 35 to 36c; cartons, 37 to 38c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20.