

WEEK OF BLOODY BATTLE ENDS WITH DEFEAT OF IRISH IRREGULARS

Victory of Free State Troops Gained at the Cost of Many Lives and After the Destruction of Valuable Property—All the Important Leaders of Revolution Made Prisoner Except DeValera.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The siege of the strongholds of the insurgent Irish forces virtually ended with the surrender of small groups of the men who had been fighting for the past week behind the barricades, and the capture of one of the principal leaders, Cathal Brugha, former Minister of Defence. But the success of the National cause has been purchased at the cost of blazing buildings and terrible destruction in O'Connell street, to say nothing of the loss of life and the many seriously wounded.

There is still no information as to the whereabouts of Eamon de Valera, who has apparently escaped from the Free State's net.

While ten buildings, including three hotels, were aflame, the remainder of the irregulars, driven into Granville Hotel, with fire on all sides, still maintained a desperate resistance with automatics and rifles, but it was already seen that they could not long delay the inevitable end.

The O'Connor-de Valera insurrection is ending in smoke. Throughout Ireland the rising has been a fiasco. It may be said that the whole north, centre and west of the Free State is quiet. Between Dublin and Galway one can travel without incident. Cork and its population are almost wholly against the irregulars. The most difficult nut to crack will be in South Tipperary, where the irregular force has withdrawn into Clonmel and has treacherously barricaded the roads leading into the town.

The farmers throughout Ireland have been bitterly opposed to this insurrection. As the days pass the opinion of the country becomes more and more solid against the men who have precipitated this folly. It is known de Valera himself was opposed to it, and that he was "rushed" by Rory O'Connor, and only joined the movement after two days of wringing his hands, through fantastic motives of chivalry.

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A large number of prisoners are now in the hands of the National army, but it is known that many irregulars escaped during the attack on the buildings occupied by them. A member of the National army taken prisoner by the irregulars was held in the O'Connell street post-office, and he describes the fierce nature of the bombardment that drove out thearrison, including Commandant Sean MacEntee, former deputy for Monaghan, who with others seized a favorable moment to make a dash for liberty by a back street.

It is already becoming apparent that some of the more youthful of the irregulars are tired of fighting. Unobtrusively they are drifting back to their homes and their work, and no one comments openly on the fact. It is felt, therefore, that the rebel leaders would not be able to command a very big following. In any case, they are not the only people who know how to wage guerrilla warfare, and with public opinion behind them the National forces would have the advantage.

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THE EMPIRE'S AMBASSADOR
The Prime Minister of Wales on the balcony of Buckingham Palace, acknowledging the cheers of the huge crowds which greeted him on his return from the Orient.

CANADA'S ENVOYS TO LEAGUE MEETING

Will be Represented at Geneva by Fielding, Larkin and Lapointe.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Canada's veteran Minister of Finance; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Hon. P. C. Lorin, Dominion High Commissioner in London, will represent Canada at the third assembly of the League of Nations, which opens at Geneva, Switzerland, on September 4 next.

The two Cabinet Ministers will leave for Europe about the third week of August, and they will be joined in London by Mr. Larkin, Mr. Fielding, in addition to attending the League Assembly, will spend considerable time in London and Paris on matters relating to his department.

One of the matters which it is thought may engage his attention while in Paris will be that of resuming negotiations with the French Government for a more comprehensive trade treaty between Canada and France than now exists. There is also the question of a treaty with Greece, which may be taken up while the Minister is overseas.

Icebergs Still a Menace in North Atlantic

A despatch from Washington says:—The Naval Hydrographic Office warned officials of the Shipping Board and other operators of United States ships that ice is still coming into the North Atlantic in dangerous quantities and the southern trans-Atlantic lanes should be followed indefinitely.

While the lanes now generally traveled are somewhat longer, the Hydrographic experts feel that the safety factor should receive first consideration so long as ice continues to come down from the north in dangerous volume.

Timber District Near Regina Destroyed by Caterpillars

A despatch from Regina, Sask., says:—Caterpillars have eaten up fifty square miles of timber in the Kipling square near here. Scarcely a green leaf remains and the district presents the stark appearance of a winter scene, forestry officials say.

AIRMAN BURNS IN PLANE CRASH

Noted U.S. Army Pilot Killed When Motor Fails to Function.

A despatch from Mt. Clemens, Mich., says:—Capt. George C. Tinsley, an army aviator with overseas services in the world war, was killed when his plane fell and burst into flames at Selfridge Field on Thursday afternoon.

Flying a Spad, was about 150 feet in the air, when he turned sharply to avoid striking a hangar. The motor went dead and the plane fell. As it struck the ground it burst into flames. Witnesses rushed to the scene, but were unable to reach Tinsley until they had put out the fire. He was found in his seat, his body covered with burns, and a hole in his chest, apparently made by a sharp piece of wreckage.

Physicians expressed the opinion that Tinsley had been killed instantly or rendered unconscious by the fall and suffocated by the flames and smoke.

Tinsley was a member of the first pursuit group of the Army Air Service, which reached Selfridge Field last week after a flight from Ellington Field, Houston, Texas. The plane in which he fell was the same ship that he had flown north.

Widow of Field Marshal May Enter Parliament

A despatch from London says:—The Times states that Lady Wilson, widow of Field Marshal Henry H. Wilson, will be invited to stand as a Unionist candidate for Parliament for North Down, her late husband's constituency.



Victim of Monarchists.
Maximilian Harden, the Socialist leader, who was attacked by Monarchists in Berlin and severely injured.

PANIC CAUSED BY FIRE IN NEW YORK SUBTERRANEAN RAILWAY

Gas Fills Ten Cars in New York Tubes 75 Feet Below Surface with 500 Persons Aboard—160 in Hospital.

A despatch from New York says:—Fire, smoke, carbon monoxide gas and panic imperilled the lives of more than 350 men and women trapped in a short-circuited Interborough subway express train, 50 feet below the surface of Lexington avenue, at east 59th street, shortly after 11 o'clock on Thursday, and 125 passengers were overcome by the choking gas and smoke, with several burned or injured by falls or trampling, and three firemen hurt in effecting rescues.

Eighty-seven persons were attended in Bellevue, Flower and other hospitals in the central section of the city for partial asphyxiation. Of that number 57 were able to go to their homes after being treated, but the condition of thirty was so serious that they had to remain at the hospitals.

The comfortably filled ten-car train, bound uptown, had just left Grand Central Station when passengers and guards smelled smoke. The train's next stop would have been to the 59th street. It dashed down to the lower level of the subway tunnel at terrific speed. Just before it reached Fifty-ninth street, where there is a local station, and the express tracks are depressed ten feet below the level of the local track, there was a flash of fire and a loud detonation.

Clouds of smoke rolled up from burning insulation as the train came to a stop in darkness broken only by small storage battery lights at either end of each car. Guards played the chemicals from small emergency hand extinguishers on insulation ablaze beneath the three forward cars and one fire in the emergency motorman's switch box in the front of the third car. The smoke, occasioned immediately by the fire, was so thick that it was difficult for passengers to breathe. As the tunnel filled with smoke and the noxious gas, alarm grew into panic. Mute excitement made passengers fidget frantically with guards who refused to open the car doors opening above the dead third rail on one side of the train, and against a solid wall supporting up-town local tracks on the other side.

Calmer men used their fists to subdue others who were bowing over windows and children alike, breaking windows and seeking to force their way to escape from the choking fumes.

Independence.

We hear people now and then talk of taking a certain course of action to save their self-respect. Perhaps they have forgotten that besides the respect they owe themselves there is a deference which is due to others.

If independence meant flouting what other people think, laughing to scorn the wisdom of the ages, denying and traducing the independence as a purely destructive thing, would not be worth establishing. It would be maleficent, pernicious.

Children read the riot act to parental authority; workmen defy not merely those who employ them but the laws that underlie a stable social order; artists decide to be defiantly original and make a bonfire of ideas and fetters; and all these may think they are doing a heroic and a glorious thing. But perhaps they are only making asses of themselves. For want of a mirror, they cannot see the long ears; for want of an audience, they do not know that their utterance is a bray.

Independence? A precious boon. A possession so dear that a man ought to be prepared to lay down his life for it. But it must be independence of wrong for the sake of right; independence in defiance of an evil and in defence of a great principle. Independence for the mere sake of standing alone is not worth agony of effort nor the exigencies of self-denial. A dense and wooden-headed person who blocks the sobriety and sanity of a committee because he must have his own way is independent, but he is a pest. There is nothing admirable in holding out—the lone jurymen—for the mere sake of variance from the rest.

There can be no bouquets or plaudits for one who stands out and holds out merely because he hates to conform; that he is in the wrong. Dependence and interdependence, in their place and in their time, may be the beautiful and laudable things. "He scotch the solitary in families," and the purpose of it is that they may learn unselfishness. Members of a family are good for one another. One of these days in a great family of the nations a decent regard history, its own goals for its own government, its own people and its own history will be found entirely compatible with amity for all the rest. We who share the planet will learn our need of one another. Then wars will come to an end, for jealousy and hate, the fuel of wars, will not burn hot enough to enkindle the heart of man toward his brother.

BITS OF LONDON NEWS

A despatch from London says:—The blaze of jewelry at this year's Court has been quite up to the standard of other years, but an interesting story lies behind many of the diamonds and necklaces worn by the King and Queen's guests.

Fully half of the jewelry which glinted and sparkled that night was the property of its wearers for the night only, and in many instances it was returned to the safes of the jewellers to whom it actually belonged at midnight.

This practice, which London jewellers say has become more and more prevalent since the war, is brought about by the fact that many of the old and established families have been forced to get rid of their jewelry in order to keep their family establishments going.

"We do not make a practice of lending jewelry," said a representative of one of London's biggest firms, "but we oblige our customers when we know that they have had to get rid of their own jewelry."

"We do not charge anything for the loan of the jewelry, but we insure it for the night and the customer pays the insurance. We only do it for customers with whom we have done business for years."

Surgeons Operate on Milk Can. An ambulance drove up to a London hospital late one night this week and a milk can was trundled out.

"What am I supposed to do with this?" asked the surgeon.

"Operate on it," he was told, "there is a boy inside."

The doctor and his assistants, after obtaining some robust tools not ordinarily used, did as they were directed, and after two hours' hard work made a breach in the can through which they were able to remove Sidney Weinberg, aged nine. Sidney tells his own story.

"How did you get into the can?" he was asked.

"I slid in," he said. "Some of the boys dared me to get in and stay there for five minutes. I did it and they put the lid on. I was down on one knee, as if I were firing a gun, and I found I could not get out. Of course, can openers weren't a hospital, so they took me to a hospital. I felt like an Easter egg."

Remains of War Comrade. After an interval of more than five years, a former English soldier, while on a trip to France over the battlefields, discovered the skeleton of a war comrade who had fallen at his side while they both were taking part in operations against the Hindenburg line.

The incident occurred in Havincourt Wood, while the living veteran was idly inspecting one of the scenes of his army life. He stumbled over the skeleton lying beneath some foliage with a rifle at its side. The dead man's identification disc, which had not been destroyed by time, left no doubt of his identity. He had been reported missing and had never been found.

The strangest part of the occurrence was that before leaving his home for the trip to France the former Tommy had promised the dead man's relatives that he would make a search for any traces or information about his comrade.

Bumping Head Restores Sight. An ex-soldier who lost his sight in the war has just regained it by a remarkable accident.

He was out walking with a companion when he hit his head against a street lamp-post. The blow apparently struck the optic nerve, for immediately afterward the man, who had been blind for five years, was able to distinguish light from dark. For a few days his vision was blurred, but after that he regained virtually normal vision and is now able to read with ease. The doctors say that the cure probably will remain permanent.

Teach Languages by Wireless.

London experts have displayed great interest, but doubt the feasibility of the conference which has been summoned in the United States to consider the establishing of the universal language for the purpose of international communication by wireless.

Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz, of London University, is one who feels the task impossible.

"You might create a fictitious commercial language," he said, "but I do not believe in any international language becoming a living force unless it is one of the living languages, such as English, or French, or possibly even Latin, if living force could be given to it again. You might create a language for the elements of commerce, but I do not think it would even be useful for the science of commerce."

Godfrey Isaacs, director of the Marconi Company, also expressed doubt as to the establishment of a universal language as a result of the development of wireless telephony. He thinks in regard to Esperanto that it is exceedingly improbable.

"At the same time," he said, "we are keeping in view the possibility of teaching languages by wireless telephony. I think this will play a highly important part of the educational section of wireless and it will in time come to supersede the use of gramophone records for this purpose. I can see the engagement of eminent professors of language for the purpose of wireless tuition."

Optimistic Reports on Crops in Southern Alberta

A despatch from Calgary says:—Crop conditions based on reports of the United Grain Growers, were given Thursday by E. J. Freeman, newly appointed Commissioner of the Southern Alberta Drought Relief Act, and which were said to be the most optimistic reports yet issued on the crops this season. True, in some districts destructive, but this will be more than offset by the yields where plenty of moisture has been recorded.

Canadians Win British Scholarships

A despatch from London says:—The appointments of three Canadians to post-graduate science and research scholarships of the Exhibition of 1961 is announced by the commissioners. Those appointed are: James Murray Luck of the University of Toronto, for a scholarship; William Harold McCurdy, B.A., Dalhousie University, for physics; and Donald Frank Stedman of British Columbia University, for chemistry.

Prince of Monaco Leaves Legacies to Science

A despatch from Paris says:—The will of the late Prince Albert of Monaco leaves legacies amounting to five million francs to various scientific organizations. These include a million francs each to the French Academy of Science, the Academy of Medicine, the Oceanographical Institute, the Institute of Paleontology in Paris, and the Oceanographical Museum at Monaco.

On the Bargain Counter.

It was his wedding-day. Radiant in the newest of outfits, he started for the church, accompanied by his best man.

But his shoes hurt his pet corn, and it looked as though he would have to hobble up the aisle.

The best man had a brain-wave, and stopped at a boot-shop, where a large pair of shoes were purchased.

When the happy bride and bridegroom knelt at the altar rails, a general titter passed through the ranks of the guests, for on each sole of the new shoes, turned up for all to see, was the following inscription:

"Reduced to \$4.25!"

Convocation Week at the Provincial University.

The week ending June 10th was in many respects the important week of the year at the University of Toronto—important because, for those who were graduating, it marked the culmination of four years of study and the commencement of their life's work. Never in the history of the University have so many degrees been granted in one year—there were this year one thousand and ninety-six graduates in Arts, Medicine, Applied Science and Engineering, Education, Forestry, Music, Agriculture, Dentistry, Law, Veterinary Science, and Pharmacy.

But the newly-fledged graduates were not by any means the only people concerned in the activities of Convocation Week. The Alumni, graduates of almost all previous years, were back in large numbers at the University to renew the acquaintances and the interests of earlier days.

The "twos" and the "sevens" held class reunions and it was inspiring to see graduates of the years 1972, 1877, 1882, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1917, men and women who have attained distinction in various walks of life, enjoying the companionship of the college friends of years ago. Truly, the University of Toronto has reason to be proud of her thousands of graduates. In his address to the alumni, Sir Robert Falconer stated that the year just closed has been in every respect the best during his presidency of fifteen years.

Poor Economy.

Motorist: "I have now paid a cent for repairs on that machine during all the ten months that I've had it."

Prospective Buyer: "So the man who repaired it told me."

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



BY GENE BYRNES