

# HEATED DEBATE IN DAIL EIREANN OVER WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Other Matters Cause Stormy Scenes—Party Bickering and Minister Baiting—Question of Observance of March 17.

A despatch from Dublin says—The issue of woman suffrage was injected into the Dail Eireann's debate on Thursday, when Mrs. O'Callaghan proposed that the Dail issue a decree extending the franchise to women between the ages of 21 and 30, instead of confining it to women of more than 30. This would make women voters on equal terms with men.

This raised a heated discussion. The Griffith and Collins forces charged that it was an attempt indirectly to postpone the election. This was hastily denied. Griffith pointed out that the election must be fought on the present franchise, it being impossible to prepare new lists within the available time. The motion was defeated on a vote of 47 to 38.

Later in the day de Valera made another threat to withdraw from the Dail. Although the Dail ratified the truce agreement between the rival parties made at the Sinn Fein convention, the ratification process provided only an interval in party bickering and Minister baiting. The Griffith and Collins party was heckled by anti-truce throughout the day. Another discussion arose on de Valera's proposal for a \$25,000 loan for the initial purposes

of the Irish race organization adopted at the Paris race convention. De Valera admitted that United States representation at Paris had been not what was expected, but angrily charged misrepresentations of his position.

This discussion took the form of allegations and explanations. Collins suggested that a committee of two from each side investigate the position and report. The suggestion was adopted.

Count Plunkett proposed that the Dail decree all business suspended and public houses closed on St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Griffith opposed this, saying that when he tried this some years ago there was a popular revolt; adding that the Gaelic League, which enforced it, became unpopular consequently. The assembly's feeling being against the proposal, a compromise was made on the undertaking by Griffith stating that they would consider the matter. Griffith declared himself opposed to penalizing the poor man for his poverty, because while the poor man was unable to get a drink on the National festival, the rich man could have all he required at home. On Griffith's motion the Dail adjourned to April 25.

## PROTECTORATE OF EGYPT ABOLISHED

Land of the Nile is Now a Sovereign and Independent State.

A despatch from Paris says—A Cairo despatch states that Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued a proclamation abolishing the British protectorate of Egypt and declaring her a sovereign and independent State, with a provisional status quo for the defence of Egypt, the security of the Empire's communications and the protection of foreigners and of the Sudan.

A despatch from London says—Prime Minister Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons that the British protectorate over Egypt has been terminated, and that Egypt was free to work out such national institutions as might be suited to the aspirations of her people.

At the same time Mr. Lloyd George gave the terms upon which the British Government will give Egypt the opportunity of working out her own salvation.

He said a Government white paper would show the House what had taken place since the declaration of the policy of the British Government last December, after the failure of the Egyptian mission to London led by Adly Yeghen Pasha. The paper also would contain, he added, the declaration of policy on which the Government, in accordance with the principles laid down in December, now proposed to proceed.

Martial law will be abolished in Egypt as soon as an act of indemnity has been passed, the Prime Minister announced. He explained that martial law had been used, not to enforce the British policy upon Egypt, but as a main instrument of Government in the hands of the Egyptian Ministers for certain important measures arising out of war conditions. An act of indemnity, therefore, would be necessary before any Government could dispense with martial law.

## Advance in Living Costs in Germany

A despatch from Berlin says—The high cost of living is once more the sole topic of discussion throughout Germany. During the last few weeks most of the necessities have advanced nearly 100 per cent. Only a few weeks ago, Berlin street cars advanced the fare to two marks, without transfers. Now the management informs the public that a further advance to three marks will be necessary. This is a typical example of the ratio in the advance of many essentials of life. The new price wave is bound to react soon, and there is every reason to believe the stage is being set for a new crisis.

Francis Wellington Hay, M.P.P., North Perth, has been chosen Liberal leader for Ontario.

## Mr. Larkin is Now A Privy Councillor

A despatch from Ottawa says—P. C. Larkin, who was recently appointed Canadian High Commissioner in London, will shortly be sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of Canada. His appointment to the Privy Council dates from March 1, when he assumed the duties of High Commissioner. Membership in the Privy Council carries with it the title of Honorable, so Mr. Larkin will be addressed in future as Hon. P. C. Larkin.

## Adult Education.

Mr. Albert W. Mansbridge, founder of the Workers' Educational Association in England, spoke on Friday, March 3rd at the University of Toronto on "An Adventure in Education for Grown Men and Women." Mr. Mansbridge is a trades unionist who gave the best part of his life and sacrificed his health in the interests of education for working men. For his excellent work in the organization of the Workers' Educational Association, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of M.A. Mr. Mansbridge also organized the Workers' Educational Association in Australia and is now on a visit to America to encourage this work in Canada and in the United States. The first Workers' Educational Association in Canada was founded in co-operation with the University of Toronto in 1918, and there are now seven evening classes in Toronto receiving education of university grade. The provincial university has also established four Workers' Educational Association classes in Hamilton and three in Ottawa. The University of Alberta conducts two such organizations in Edmonton and Calgary. It is expected that Mr. Mansbridge's visit will furnish a very considerable impetus to this important type of work in America.

## Telephone Connection With Ships at Sea

New York, March 5.—"Hello, Central, let me speak to Ship—400 miles at sea off Nantucket." "They're busy now; I'll call you in half an hour." Such conversations will be common within a few weeks. The first "Radio Central" was operated successfully to-night. Experiments proved without question that an ordinary telephone line can be hooked up with a radio outfit and that the conversation can be heard clearly by both parties.



The Dominion House of Parliament, with the Governor-General and the Party Leaders inset.

## BRITISH GARRISON PRESERVES PEACE BETWEEN WARRING IRISH FACTIONS

Dublin, March 5.—A revolution against the Provisional Government has broken out in Limerick city.

During Saturday night detachments of the Irish Republican army loyal to de Valera, from the counties of Cork, Tipperary and Clare, entered Limerick city, occupying the three principal hotels and using them as billets.

These Republican soldiers went to Limerick to uphold the recent proclamation, signed by the principal officers of the mid-Limerick Brigade of the Irish Republican army, calling the Provisional Government traitors and refusing to obey orders from Dublin.

The Provisional Government sent a company from the loyal Irish Republican army, numbering about 140 men, fully uniformed and equipped, to occupy the barracks at Limerick. Up to the present writing there has been no clash between these armed and opposing factions of the army.

The British garrison is still in Limerick city, and throughout Sunday a British armored automobile patrolled the streets, probably preventing hostilities.

It is learned to-night that this car will be withdrawn and the British policy there will be one of hands off, letting the Irish fight it out.

## BITTER FACTIONAL FIGHTS IN FIUME

Italy is Urged to Assume Administration of Disorganized City.

Rome, March 5.—A proclamation urging Italy to assume administration of the city of Fiume, due to the serious fighting between the Italians and the Croats, was issued to-day by the Fiume Committee of National Defence.

The Government palace at Fiume has been occupied by the Provisional Government. The Italian carabinieri and the Royal Guards have been commissioned to preserve order. Fiume has been in a state of uproar for weeks as a result of the bitter factional fights.

## Films of Royal Marriage Are Crossing Atlantic

A despatch from London says—On board the Olympic, which left Southampton for New York on Wednesday, is a small barrel, the contents of which is eagerly awaited on the other side of the Atlantic. Specially constructed to float, this cask is packed with films and photographs of the wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles. Off Nantucket the barrel will be flung overboard and picked up by a United States destroyer, which will meet the Olympic there. The destroyer will then make for Boston, and from there the films and photographs will be distributed throughout America. By this scheme it is anticipated that the films and photos will be screened and published in America a day earlier than would be possible otherwise.

## Vesuvius Again in State of Eruption

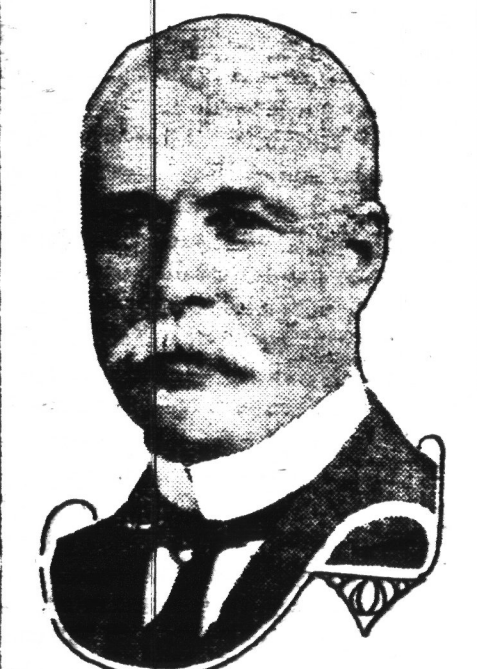
Naples, March 5.—Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption. The phenomenon began with two mild shocks of earthquake, which were followed by the collapse of the eruptive cone, 200 feet high, which stood inside the crater. The fall of the cone was accompanied by rumblings and explosions and the throwing out of ashes and incandescent stones. Liquid lava poured out from the crater in streams, and in the 24 hours since the disturbance began, it covers an area of 100,000 square feet.

Senator John Milne died at Hamilton on Saturday in his eighty-fifth year.

## PEERESSES TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

Twenty-four Women of British Peerage Secure Privilege Awarded.

A despatch from London says—Viscountess Rhonda has established the claim of women, who are Peereses in their own right, to take their seats in the House of Lords. There are 24 Peereses in the United Kingdom who can take advantage of the decision—one Duchess, four Countesses, two Viscountesses and 17 Baronesses. Some having married Peers higher in rank than themselves, are known by their husband's titles.



William German, M.P. For Welland, Ont., has, it is officially announced, been appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

## Arthur J. Balfour Made Knight of the Garter

A despatch from London says—King George has conferred the Order of the Garter upon Arthur J. Balfour in recognition of his services at the Washington Conference. This is the highest honor within the gift of the King.

The order was conferred on Mr. Balfour by King George at Buckingham Palace on Friday.

## BRITISH ARMY IN CONTROL IN INDIA

General Rawlinson Does Not Expect a Rebellion of the People.

A despatch from Delhi says—The military men in India are keenly alive to the possibility of dangers from the present political situation. They are not given to exaggeration, nor do they minimize the grave possibilities of the issues which chest games in India and cause the great spirit of unrest throughout the country.

"We do not believe there will be a wholesale rebellion or rising of the people," said Lord Rawlinson, during an interview. "But we are expecting that we must meet sporadic outbreaks in different parts of the country, which may or may not be more serious than the recent Mohlah trouble."

"Have the reductions in the British Imperial forces in any way impaired the efficiency of the army in India?" he was asked.

"In no way," he replied. "We have made reductions of about 25,000 men in the organizations here. Of these reductions, as compared with our strength in 1914, 6,000 were British. We have under arms in India about 60,000 British troops. The native army numbers about 140,000, of which not all are at present in India. These troops are approaching the efficiency of the large pre-war force."

"With the practical defeat of Mahatma Gandhi at the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, do you expect the movement to swing from the present stand of non-violence to one from which violence and riots may be expected?" he was asked.

"That is not for soldiers to answer. I cannot judge this myself. All I can say is that we are prepared to deal with any disturbances."

"In such an eventuality, are conditions similar to those which existed in Ireland—guerrilla warfare—likely to spring up?" I asked.

"Is there any comparison between Indians and Irishmen?" he countered. Indeed there is not. In India a force of 200 police is capable of controlling a mob of 10,000. This has been done.

Sir Donald MacMaster, Member of the British House of Commons, died in London, England, on March 3. He was born in Williamstown, Ontario.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.		Eggs—New laid straight, 36c; new laid, in cartons, 38 to 39c.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.59.	Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 1 feed, 59c.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.	Maple sugar, 3b., 19 to 22a.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	All the above, track, Bay ports.	Honey—40-50 lb. tins, 14 1/4 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2 lb. tins, 17 to 18c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$5.50.	Smoked meats—Hams, med., 38 to 34c; cooked ham, 48 to 48c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, homeless, 35 to 40c.
Man. flour—No. 2 yellow, 79 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 77 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 76 1/2c; track, Toronto.	Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.	Ontario wheat—Nominal.	Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.
Man. flour—No. 2, 78 to 80c.	Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.	Man. flour—First pats, nominal.	Ontario flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.
Man. flour—90 per cent. patent, bulk, seaboard, per bbl., nominal.	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, No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.	Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.
Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, 98c, \$7.60 per bbl.; 2nd pats, (bakery), \$6.60.	Manitoba flour—1st pats, in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats, \$8.20.	Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/4 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/4c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/4 to 26 1/4c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.	Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 30c; creamery, prints, fancy, 39 to 40c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 34 to 36c; cooking, 25 to 26c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 36c roosters, 20 to 22c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 38c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.	Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 20 to 22c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.	Margarine—20 to 23c.	

## REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

