

LOYALTY OF INDIA TO BRITISH CROWN PUT TO THE ACID TEST

But Has Proved to be Still the Dominant Quality of All Races in India, Says Correspondent, in Reviewing the Results of the Prince of Wales' Tour — Political Situation Grows More Acute.

London, March 12.—The British Government has taken full military precautions to cope with possible outbreaks of violence attending the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, chief Nationalist leader.

Twenty-two Indian tribesmen were killed and 29 wounded, says a Reuter despatch from Delhi, when Government troops repulsed an attack by several thousand natives, under a chieftain named Moti Lal, in the Idar district, on March 3.

The tribesmen were armed with bows and arrows, guns, spears, swords and various other forms of native defence. The tribesmen are reported to have started the battle when they surrounded a detachment of Government forces.

In the course of a speech at Delhi on Friday, the Pandit Mavlaviya declared the arrest of Mahatmas K. Gandhi, the non-co-operationist leader, was the great blunder on the part of the Indian Government.

The Indian Moderates appear to be gaining strength, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Calcutta. They are endeavoring to carry out the program of Gandhi, despite the opposition of the extremists.

Apart from the non-co-operation movement, which is most active in the United Provinces, says a Reuter despatch from Delhi, the worst feature of the Indian situation is the unrest among the Sikhs in the Province of Punjab.

The political movement seeking the re-establishment of Sikh supremacy in Punjab is becoming inextricably mixed up with an internal religious quarrel over the guardianship of the shrines.

Another source of anxiety to the Government of India is the large number of civil servants retiring prematurely owing to discontent with pres-

ent conditions, an important consideration being the insults and dangers to which their wives and families are daily being subjected.

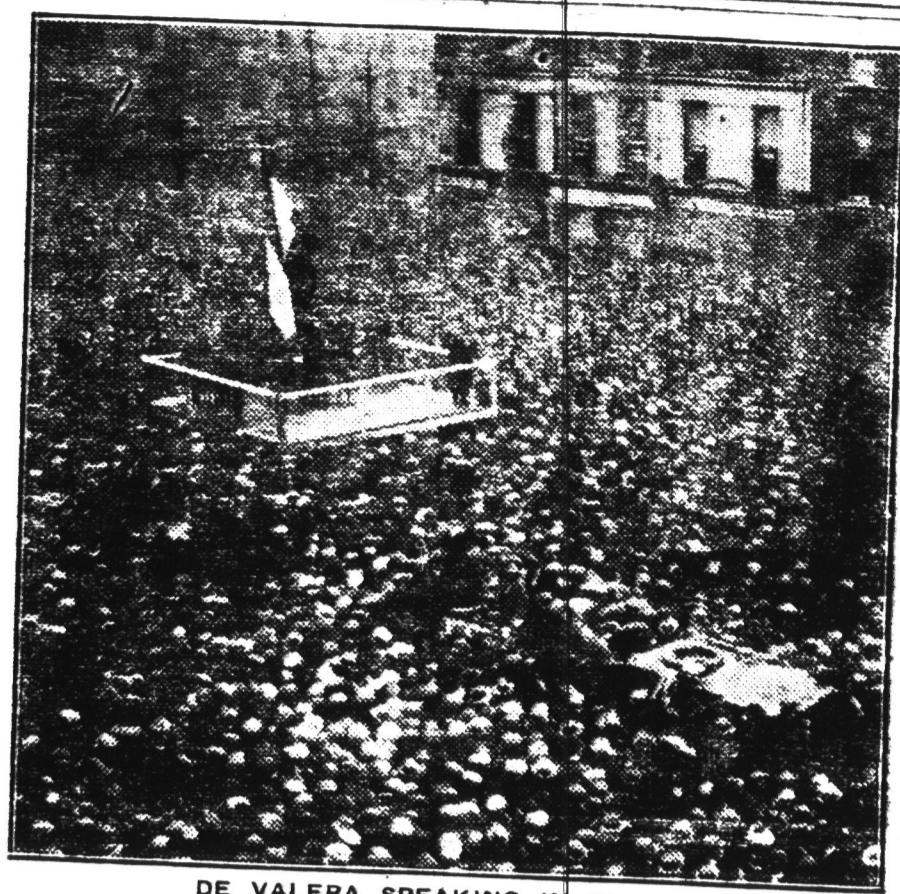
Reviewing the results of the Prince of Wales' tour of India, Reuter's special correspondent accompanying the Prince, says in a despatch from Rawalpindi, India, that the best informed quarters unanimously agree that the tour was very much more successful in the reception given the Prince than seemed possible in the face of the political agitation.

The correspondent adds: "The loyalty of India to the British Crown has been put to the acid test at a critical period and has proved to be still the dominant quality of all races in India. The personality of the Prince made a tremendous impression. Sport amounts almost to a worship in India and the proves of the Prince in riding, shooting, hunting and polo, coupled with his magnetic charm and wonderful virility have proved an immense asset to the Prince."

A Reuter despatch from Calcutta says that press correspondents pay warm tribute to the courage shown by the Prince of Wales during his tour of India which has just concluded. It is said that after the Bombay riots a strong suggestion was made in official quarters to cancel or curtail the tour but the Prince was determined to see the thing through.

The story is told that the Prince on several occasions desired to go unguarded into the camp of the extremists but was dissuaded when assured that the extremists were irreconcilable.

The Prince was inundated with presents worth a fortune, including many gold caskets studded with jewels. It will be difficult to find accommodation for them all on the H.M.S. Renown for the return trip.



DE VALERA SPEAKING IN DUBLIN
The photo shows a small section of the huge crowd which gathered in O'Connell Street, to hear him speak against the Irish Treaty. There was little enthusiasm. Note the new Irish flag on the platform.

BRITISH FORCES ON WATCH IN LIMERICK Situation in City Daily Becoming More Serious.

A despatch from Limerick says—British military forces appeared in the streets here on Friday, supported by double turreted armored cars, but after drawing cash for wages of the troops, withdrew to barracks where they are for the present confined awaiting developments.

The situation in Limerick is daily giving more anxiety. The rival armies continue to receive reinforcements, a detachment of fifty having arrived from Mayo to support the invading forces, while thirty-two men of the Limerick local brigade presented themselves to Commandant Brennan at the castle barracks for service under him.

It is felt that the strained situation cannot last much longer, but the regular Irish Republican army officers have instructions to avoid conflict except under extreme provocation, thus placing the responsibility for hostilities on the shoulders of revolting parties.

The regular Irish Republican army forces in the barracks of occupation outnumber the invaders two to one at present, but both sides are well equipped and dislodging the revolvers, if they put up a fight, will be a difficult task involving much bloodshed.

BILLION MARKS IS PROPORTIONED Allies Distribute First Payments of German Reparations.

Paris, March 12.—The allied Finance Ministers signed an agreement on Saturday afternoon for the distribution of the first billion gold marks of German reparations. The agreement disregards the United States' claim of priority for its expenses in connection with the occupation of the Rhineland so far as the actual sharing of this money is concerned, but recognizes the claim by a special clause, which states that all agreements on this question are subject to the United States' rights as the various Governments may establish them, the Finance Ministers considering that they do not have power to decide this question.

The Ministers decided after long discussion that the question was not for the Reparations Commission to decide, because that body was acting solely under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, to which the United States no longer was a party. Consequently, it was decided that the question was one for the various Governments concerned to settle.

The agreement provides that the expenses of the armies of occupation after May 1, 1921, shall be divided as follows: One hundred and two million Belgian francs to Belgium, 2,000,000 to Britain, and 460,000,000 French francs to France. The distribution of deliveries in kind by Germany in 1922 will be on the basis of 65 per cent. to France and 35 per cent. to the other allies. The Wiesbaden agreement will continue in force three years, with the reservation that payments will not exceed 350,000,000 gold marks' worth of material in 1922, 750,000,000 in 1923, and 750,000,000 in 1924.

The first billion marks paid in cash are to be distributed as follows (leaving out of account the American claim): Five hundred million gold marks to Great Britain as partial reimbursement for the expense of her army of occupation up to May 1, 1921; 140,000,000 gold marks to France for the same purpose and the remainder to Belgium with the exception of 172,000,000 lire allotted to Italy.

Austria Must Reform to Gain Britain's Aid

Vienna, March 12.—Edward H. Young, the British Comptroller, has notified the Austrian Government that a loan will not be forthcoming until an administrative and financial reform program is submitted for approval.

The news fell like a bombshell upon all parties, which so far have failed to agree. A meeting of the leaders has been called to consider the situation caused by the British announcement. The crown fell sharply yesterday because of internal conditions and heavy German purchases of foreign monies to meet reparations obligations.

France has repealed the daylight saving law, the repeal not to take effect until 1923.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OPENS FIRST SESSION OF FOURTEENTH DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Business of Session Commences With Delivery of Speech from the Throne Setting Forth the Legislative Proposals of the New Administration.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Parliament has been formally embarked upon the business of its session and the members of both Houses may now take up the first item of their program—the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the Throne.

The ceremonies incidental to the opening of the first session of the fourteenth Parliament of the Dominion in themselves differed but little from those of previous years. Procedure following tradition was carried out as in former sessions. The play was to many a familiar one, the principal person on the stage had changed. The new Governor-General, Lord Byng of Vimy, delivered to the members of the Senate and House of Commons, the speech from the Throne, embodying the legislative proposals of a new Government. A new Prime Minister, Hon. Mackenzie King, clad in the gold-laced uniform of a Privy Councillor, stood to the right of the vice-regal chair, and new speakers headed the Senators and the Commons who listened to the address.

Historic Sites Marked by Memorial Stones

A despatch from Three Rivers, Que., says:—Next summer, at a date not yet mentioned, the Historic Sites' Committee will erect a memorial stone on the St. Louis Hill to commemorate the battle of 1775 between the English soldiers and the American invaders, who were defeated here.

Another memorial stone will be erected at Les Visiles Forges, the oldest village in the St. Maurice Valley district.

Sir Hamar Greenwood is slated for the portfolio of British Home Secretary in succession to Hon. Edward Shortt.

During February there were 144 accidents in connection with the Canadian railways. The casualties were: Passengers killed, 2; injured, 16; employees killed, 6; injured, 121; others killed, 6; injured, 17; total killed, 14; injured, 154.

The speech from the Throne, which was rather more lengthy than is customary, disclosed in general terms the legislative plans of the new Government insofar as they have been completed.

The following proposals were mentioned in the speech from the Throne:

1. Co-ordination at an early date of the Government-owned railway systems.
2. Some tariff changes this session.
3. The arrangement of conferences with the railway heads to secure a reduction in the freight rates on basic commodities.
4. Renewed efforts to attract settlers to undeveloped lands.
5. Negotiations with other countries looking to trade expansion.
6. Co-ordination of the country's defence forces.

5,000 CANADIANS WANT REPATRIATION Relief to be Continued to Ex-Servicemen in London.

A despatch from London says:—The report that the repatriation of Canadian soldiers still in Great Britain was to be resumed, was recently received here and raised high hopes for a time. It develops, however, that its only foundation was the receipt by the High Commissioner's Office here of a sum of money to be applied to the continuation of relief work among distressed ex-servicemen. This is very helpful, as far as it goes, since it had been understood that the relief work was to be discontinued. It is hoped, however, that Hon. P. C. Larkin will be able on his arrival to announce the resumption of the scheme of repatriation. Fully five thousand Canadians, it is said, are prepared to take advantage of it.

FIRE AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN ARSENAL

Dominion Arsenal Buildings at Quebec Ablaze for Second Time Within Ten Days.

A despatch from Quebec says:—For the second time within less than ten days Dominion Arsenal buildings owned by the Federal Government have been menaced by fire which, in both cases, broke out from unknown causes. Last week the Dominion Cartridge Factory, located on the Cove fields, was partially destroyed and damage estimated at \$20,000 caused by a blaze which broke out late in the evening. At 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the main building, properly called the Dominion Arsenal, where some 200 men are employed, was in danger of being completely destroyed by a fire which was not under control until 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The authorities are perplexed by these two fires in so short a time. A suspicion is entertained that they are the work of some dissatisfied former employee.

INDIAN LEADER NOW UNDER ARREST

Ghandi Taken in Custody and Nationalist Given Prison Term.

A despatch from London says:—Mahandas K. Ghandi, the Indian non-co-operationist leader, has been placed under arrest. This announcement was made by the India Office on Friday night. The arrest was made at Ahmedabad, 310 miles north of Bombay. He is charged with sedition.

Lajpat Rai, a prominent Indian Nationalist, was sentenced at Lahore to two years' imprisonment. One year of hard labor was imposed for violation of the Seditious Meetings Act, and the other year for violation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The sentences are to run consecutively. He was sentenced last December to six months' detention and a fine of 500 rupees, but about a month later he was released, and re-arrested immediately on the charge of violating the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

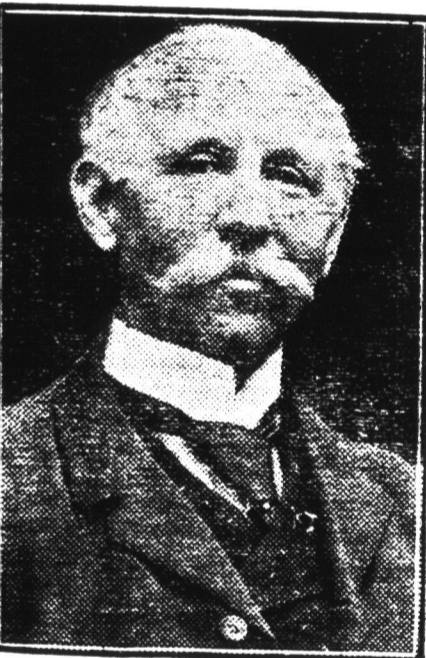
Free Public Lectures.

This week there terminated at the provincial university a unique and a very successful experiment. To a number of the alumni and friends of the university it seemed that people who live near the university should enjoy an educational service similar to that which has for years been available, in the form of extension lectures, to organizations throughout the province. These alumni arranged, therefore, for a series of six lectures on topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest, secured the cooperation of the professors concerned, engaged Convocation Hall, and offered six educational evenings, free of all cost, to the general public. The response was magnificent. On the evening of the first lecture Convocation Hall, with its 1,800 seats, could not accommodate all the people who sought admission. The interest was maintained from week to week in a most remarkable manner and many hundreds of people acquired the habit of attending university lectures. Indeed, during the past two years there has been evident on the part of the public almost everywhere a very general desire to learn more, to make leisure hours both profitable and pleasurable rather than pleasurable only, to cultivate the mind by taking advantage of all available educational opportunities. To this very laudable tendency the successful experiment carried out by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto has given a very considerable stimulus.

Cannada's Debt Decreased by \$699,882

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A decrease of \$699,882 in the net debt of Canada during the month of February, as compared with an increase of \$4,290,143 in the same month last year is shown by the financial statement issued from the Finance Department. The net debt of Canada now stands at \$2,371,886,102, as compared with \$2,372,585,984 on January 31st, 1922, and \$2,307,013,156 on February 28th, 1921.

Hon. Fred F. Pardee, well-known Ontario Liberal, and Hon. Gustave Boyer of Quebec, are appointed to the Dominion Senate.



E. Wylie Grier
Noted Canadian artist, who is among the exhibitors at the Art Exhibition held in St. Catharines under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Guild of that city.

United States Declines to Join Genoa Parleys

A despatch from Washington says:—The United States will help first help themselves. And this Government will exert "tactful pressure" to make those nations feel the necessity of getting back to normalcy.

This is the real meaning of the policy with regard to economic rehabilitation in Europe, as enunciated in the United States note declining to participate in the Genoa Conference, and the plan of action behind that policy.

