

## ULSTER POLICE AND IRISH FREE STATE FORCES LINE UP AT BORDER

### Bridges Leading Across Frontier Blown Up and Roads Made Impassable—Collision Near Clones Prevented by Presence of Women and Children.

Dublin, March 19.—A serious position has developed on the Free State and Ulster border during the last few days. Warlike activities are now the order of the day, and raids over the frontier are expected. Large forces of the I.R.A. and Ulster special constabulary have been concentrated in the Aughnacloy and Caledon districts along the boundary dividing Monaghan and Tyrone. Five hundred men of the Free State army were rushed to the scene in motor cars, and took up positions along the frontier. A flax mill and a number of farm houses were commandeered for the accommodation of the men, the inhabitants being forced to look for shelter elsewhere. Nearly all of the bridges leading across the border have been blown up, and the roads in the vicinity rendered impassable, so that intercourse is possible only over the fields and by laneways.

At several strategic points fortifications have been set up. Desultory firing was kept up over a wide area of the Free State boundary throughout the greater part of Saturday. Several Protestant families, it is stated, have been forced to leave their homes in the Glasslough district of County Monaghan, and cross over to sympathy in the Caledon district of Tyrone. Reprisals were threatened, and several Roman Catholics in Caledon and neighborhood were warned to leave by Saturday night.

Colonel McClintock, county commandant of the Tyrone special constabulary, visited the district in the evening and prevented reprisals being carried out. Afterward, he and others visited a bridge which was recently destroyed near the border, midway between Aughnacloy and Caledon, and while reviewing the demolished structure they were surprised by a number of shots fired at them from across the border. They withdrew to safer ground. An additional force of police was sent immediately to the district.

It has been decided to ask the authorities at Belfast for more adequate protection along the border. The Northern forces blew up a large stone bridge which separated the Northern and Southern territory, one and a half miles from Clones. Hearing the loud explosion, a strong patrol of the Free State army left the barracks at Clones and marched to the spot. A collision between the rival forces was averted by a crowd of women and children who came to view the demolished bridge and walked into the line of fire.

Reviewing the general situation in India, the correspondent declares a crisis is inevitable. He says: "I hear on all sides, 'We are in for an explosion when the Prince leaves.' Let us get it over. It will clear the air and end the uncertainty which has been paralysing all official and commercial India. Let the Indians be given every reasonable concession in self-government, and, above all, re-establish the prestige of Great Britain, which has been steadily diminishing."

A despatch from London says: "The close of the tour of the Prince of Wales in India leads several of the principal newspapers here to express the opinion that, on the whole, the journey of His Royal Highness was eminently successful. The Times holds the opinion that in any case India would have passed through a troublesome period in the past few months, if there had been no Royal visitor there, and that while the approach of the Prince made a pretext in some cities for subversive movements by agitators, which sometimes had unhappy results, the Prince's winning personality conquered in the end."

## INDIAN CRISIS EXPECTED AFTER DEPARTURE OF PRINCE OF WALES

### Royal Guest En Route to Japan After Four Months' Tour—Correspondent Sums Up Situation in Eastern Empire.

A despatch from London says: The Prince of Wales left Karachi on Friday for Ceylon en route to Japan, after a four months' tour of India. The results of the tour were disclosed in a long cable despatch received on Friday by the Daily Express from Sir Percival Phillips, its correspondent in India. The chief feature of the despatch was its amazing frankness.

Sir Percival, who accompanied the Prince during every stage of his tour, says, regarding it: "In my own opinion, the Prince's tour has not influenced the political situation one way or another. It would be idle to assert that the influence of the Prince's personality has been felt by a majority of the people of India, for he has not come in contact with them there as he did in Canada and Australia."

"The Prince has had a general view of the greater part of India, but few and scanty glimpses of the life of the natives."

Sir Percival Phillips, like the other British correspondents, pays a glowing tribute to the tact and determination of the Prince in facing a difficult situation.

The last issue for this academic year of "The Varsity," the undergraduate newspaper of the University of Toronto, contains a list of the outside activities of the provincial university. From this report it appears that Ontario's university is doing a large amount of special work for the general public and without remuneration of any kind. Though admittedly handicapped by lack of funds, the University of Toronto seems to be making a successful effort to serve its constituency in an adequate way. The list referred to includes a large number of interesting lectures that cost; in this list also are several important conferences to which the public were invited and also a number of short courses for which only a nominal fee was charged. From the report on University Extension it also appears that the same service is being rendered in the rural districts and that, well as in city, are anxious to take advantage of the resources of their own provincial university. At a time when public interest in education shows signs of such a marked revival,

## SULTAN AHMED FUAD PASHA PROCLAIMED KING OF EGYPT

### Field Marshal Viscount Allenby Made Formal Call on New Sovereign—British Government Reserves Certain Matters to its Own Discretion.

A despatch from Cairo says:—The proclamation of the Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha, as King of Egypt on Thursday, was accompanied by the firing of salves of 101 guns in Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said, and of 21 guns in all the other provincial capitals.

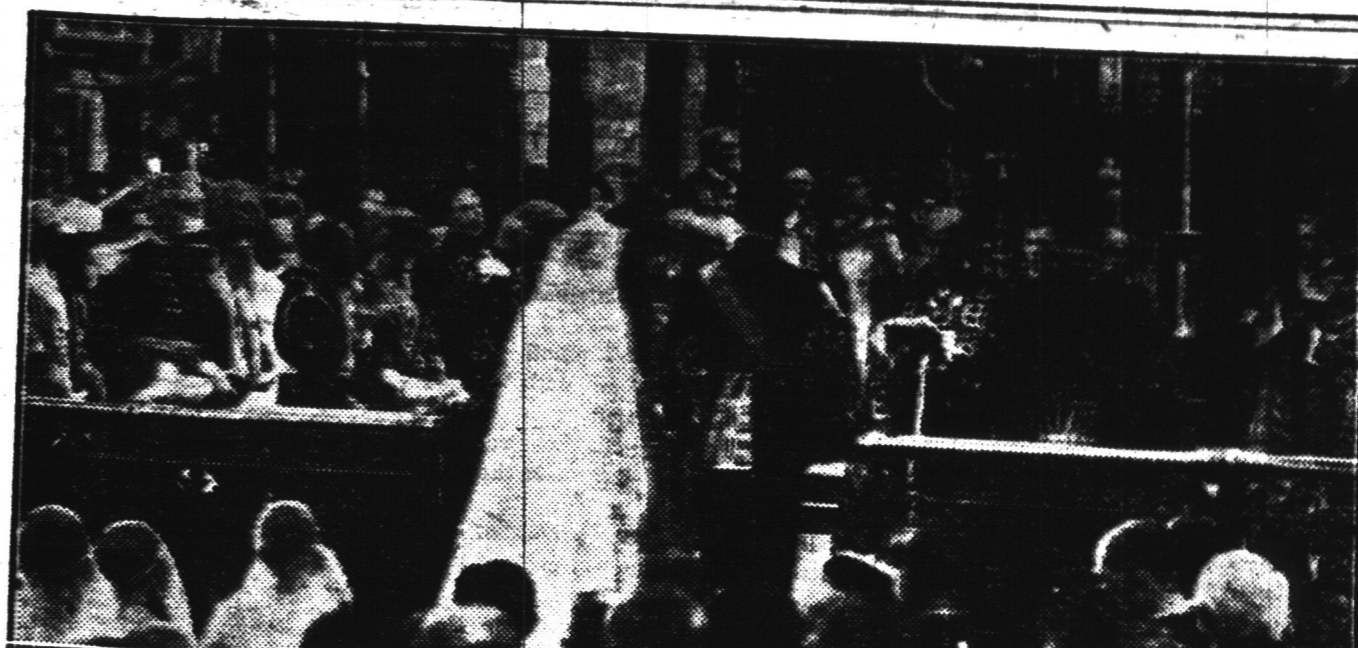
Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, hitherto the British High Commissioner, accompanied by members of his staff, called at the Royal Palace and congratulated King Fuad, whom he addressed as "Your Majesty."

The British Government has specifically and exclusively reserved to its own discretion the following matters: (1) Security of British Imperial communication in Egypt; (2) defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect; (3) protection of foreign interests and foreign communities in Egypt.

An incidental point is that Germany was deprived of her pre-occupation rights in Egypt by the Treaty of Versailles. German and other ex-enemy citizens in Egypt do not possess extraterritorial privileges enjoyed by other nationals.

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, has recovered from a severe illness.

Premier T. C. Norris has tendered the resignation of the Provincial Government of Manitoba to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Aikins.



THE ROYAL WEDDING  
Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles at the altar in Westminster Abbey. The officiating clergy and some of the bridesmaids are shown in the photograph. The King stands at the left of the bride.

## MANITOBA OF THE PRESENT

### A New Map Provides Latest Information on Land Conditions.

In peace as in war one of the first essentials is a good map. On the opening of hostilities map-making establishments were called upon to provide maps of the war zones to the maximum of their capacity; as every known to officers responsible for military movements.

In peace times accurate maps are in every sense fully as important. All land transfers, mining claims, forestry permits, or registrations of possession are established by geographical or astronomical position. To provide this information, which is especially important where new settlement is proceeding, the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior has recently issued a revised edition of the Homestead Map series of the Prairies Provinces.

The latest map of this series is that of Manitoba. When the first Homestead Map of Manitoba was issued in 1905 that province had approximately 350,000 population. An influx of immigration was taking place and homestead entries were numerous. The northern extension to Hudson's Bay transferred to the province, and in consequence only the smaller area was included in the map. With the issuance of the seventeenth edition, however, the map is assuring a tremendous importance in western affairs. Serving the original purpose available for homesteading, lands alienated but unoccupied and which are for sale, and lands homesteaded but on which patents are not yet issued, there have been added the localities of Indian reserves, forest reserves, timber berths, grazing leases, national parks, land districts and land agencies, railway lines, topographical features, new surveys and descriptive notes of the character of the country beyond the surveyed areas. This map also shows the trend of settlement, which is an important feature in the

formulation of a policy of road construction and the extension of electric transmission and railway lines.

Manitoba, according to the 1921 census, has increased her population to 613,008 which is largely centred in the area included within the original boundaries of the province although settlement is pushing farther north with increasing momentum. Covering a total area of 251,832 square miles, Manitoba has a considerable water area, this latter representing 19,906 square miles. Including the area surveyed in 1921 there is now available for entry 5,348,300 acres, 120,800 acres of this having been covered by the survey parties of the Federal Topographical Survey during the past year. Unpatented homesteads, or land on which the entry duties have not yet been completed, include 1,296,000 acres, while lands alienated but unoccupied account for approximately 2,384,840 acres.

Looking to the future of the province, when development of a pulp and paper industry will undoubtedly take place, the Dominion Forest Branch has established or proposes to establish a considerable number of forest reserves aggregating a total of 2,386,700 acres. These are situated in the various portions of the province, on land not at present required, or unsuitable for agriculture. The Grazing Lands Branch has also issued leases on a considerable area of land for grazing purposes.

This map is of great value to those contemplating taking up land in Manitoba, and in conjunction with the published lists of unoccupied lands, and a new pamphlet shortly to be issued on "Farm Loans," enables the prospective settler or those contemplating extending their land holdings to secure useful information regarding land settlement. Copies of the map and of the two pamphlets referred to may be had on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Department of the Interior.

## The University's Public Service.

It is gratifying to know that the University of Toronto is satisfactorily meeting this quickened interest.

## Noted Nova Scotian Passes Away

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says:—After several months' illness, Hon. James Wilberforce Longley, Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, since 1905, died at a private hospital here on Thursday afternoon.

While a member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, Mr. Longley was the author of many important acts, including the act to abolish imprisonment for debt. As a scholar, writer of historical works, orator and after-dinner speaker, he enjoyed considerable distinction outside his native province.

## Britain, France and Belgium Fix Summer Season

A despatch from London says:—"Summertime" in Great Britain will begin March 26 and end October 8. An order to this effect has been given to secure uniformity in time with France and Belgium.

## GHANDI GIVEN SIX-YEAR PRISON TERM

### Remarkable Scenes Occur During Trial of Indian Leader Charged With Sedition.

London, March 19.—Remarkable scenes attended the trial of Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad, say dispatches reaching London to-day. The court was crowded with his followers and when Gandhi was brought into court for sentence they all stood up.

When the sentence of six years' imprisonment was pronounced they fell at his feet sobbing.

Ghandi pleaded guilty to the charges made against him and declared to the court that he had no desire to conceal the fact that he had been preaching disaffection against the Government, that it was against a passion with him.

He said that he could not disassociate himself and his utterances from the diabolical crimes committed at Chauri Chauri, at Bombay and elsewhere—he knew that such consequences must follow his agitation. But he declared that if he was set free he would continue to follow his course as in the past and that otherwise he would consider himself falling in his duty.

Ghandi announced that while he was formerly a loyalist, he is convinced that the present system of Government has done more harm in India than any other and that the reforms are only a further method of draining India of her wealth and prolonging servitude.

In sentencing him the judge said that the fact that Ghandi expressed no regret made it impossible to allow him to remain at liberty.

The extremists in all organizations have issued warnings to the people not to make any disturbances.

## Germans Receive Lowest Wages in World

London, March 19.—The average German workers, even among the better-paid classes, according to a despatch from Berlin, are actually earning less than Siamese coolies, hitherto considered the lowest paid workers in the world, figures compiled by the Weltwirtschaftliche Nachrichten show. The German average is taken from the metal workers, who earn comparatively large sums, about 100 marks, or 37 cents a day. The Siamese coolie gets one tical, or about fifty cents, or about 140 marks a day, at present rates of exchange.

## Deputy Ruler of World Metropolis is a Woman

A despatch from London says:—The position of Deputy Ruler of London has been conferred upon a young Jewish woman, when Miss Adler, daughter of the late Chief Rabbi, Herman Adler, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the London County Council.

It is the first time a woman has ever held this post.

## Last Survivor of the "Light Brigade"

Liverpool, March 19.—George Richardson, who blew the charge when the "Light Brigade" rode up to the guns at Balaclava, died here Saturday. It is believed that he is the last of the "Gallant Six Hundred." He possessed 16 medals given for valor.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.59 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 60 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 57 1/2; No. 1 feed, 58 1/2.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 77c; No. 4 yellow, 76c; 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.

Buckwheat—No. 3, 78 to 80c.

Rye—No. 2, 86 to 89c.

Manitoba flour—First pats., nominal.

Ontario flour—90 per cent. pat., 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, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$18.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.

Unofficial quotations—Ontario No. 1 commercial wheat, \$1.30 to \$1.36, outside; \$1.35 to \$1.41, delivered Toronto.

Ontario No. 3 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.

Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, 98c; 2nd pats., 95c; 3rd pats., 92c; 4th pats., 89c; 5th pats., 86c; 6th pats., 83c; 7th pats., 80c; 8th pats., 77c; 9th pats., 74c; 10th pats., 71c; 11th pats., 68c; 12th pats., 65c; 13th pats., 62c; 14th pats., 59c; 15th pats., 56c; 16th pats., 53c; 17th pats., 50c; 18th pats., 47c; 19th pats., 44c; 20th pats., 41c; 21st pats., 38c; 22nd pats., 35c; 23rd pats., 32c; 24th pats., 29c; 25th pats., 26c; 26th pats., 23c; 27th pats., 20c; 28th pats., 17c; 29th pats., 14c; 30th pats., 11c; 31st pats., 8c; 32nd pats., 5c; 33rd pats., 2c; 34th pats., 0c.

Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2; Fodder cheese, large, 18 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stiltons, new, 24 to 25c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 22 to 28c; creamery, prints, fancy, 41 to 42c; No. 1, 39 to 40c; No. 2, 35 to 37c; cooking, 22 to 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducklings, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 30c.

Eggs—New laid straight, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 34 to 35c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$4.40; primes, \$3.85 to \$4.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.

Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.

Honey—60-30 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.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 32 to 34c; cooked ham, 47 to 50c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 30 to 32c; breakfast bacon, 29 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 37 to 40c; backs, boneless, 35 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$17 to \$20; mess pork, \$34; short cut backs, \$36; light weight rolls, \$39; heavyweight rolls, \$42.

Lard—Pure tallow, 17 to 17 1/2; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; pails, 17 to 17 1/2; prints, 18 to 19c; hortening, tierces, 16 to 16 1/2; tubs, 15 1/2 to 15 3/4; pails, 16 to 16 1/2; prints, 17 to 17 1/2.

Choice heavy steers \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, med., \$4.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher steers, \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$6 to \$6.75; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$2.50 to \$3; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; do, \$1.25 to \$1.50; do, med., \$1 to \$1.10; do, com., \$5 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$12 to \$14; do, com., \$6 to \$7; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$1.50 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$12.75 to \$18; do, f. h. b., \$12 to \$12.25; do, country points, \$11.75 to \$12.

Montreal.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 65 1/2 to 66c; No. 3, 62 1/2 to 63c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$8.50. Rolloed oats—Burgs, 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$32.50. Shorts, \$33. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$28 to \$29.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 to 17 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 50 to 54c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 90c to \$1.

Good calves, \$7; inferior, \$6; hogs, select, \$13.25 to \$13.50; sows, \$3 to \$4 less than select.



## TRYING TO YOUR RH...

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