

FREE STATE GOVERNMENT HAMPERED BY ACTIVITIES OF "BLACK WOMEN"

A despatch from London says:—Ireland's women are doing much to embarrass the Free State Government in its efforts to control affairs in that country. Miss Mary MacSwiney is not the only Irish woman who has worried President Cosgrove and General Mulcahy. She was so troublesome that they put her in jail only to find that she was more bother there than outside.

The "Black Women"—so-called because they wore heavy mourning when they sat in Dail Eireann last winter—are extremely active, but the better known advocates of republicanism are no more active than the hundreds of young girls and women who are assisting their brothers, husbands and lovers in the mad war which is sinking Ireland into further depths of despair. It is the women, who are utterly fearless, wonderfully resourceful and cunningly clever, who make it possible for a minority to wage a war on the duly constituted government and to paralyze practically all the official departments of the Free State.

It is no new thing for Irish women to play a prominent part in the fighting. When the British were fighting the Sinn Feiners with regular soldiers and Black and Tans the women were constantly hampering them. To-day these same women, or at least a large number of them, are blocking Mulcahy's army. The women are real "bitter-enders," out-and-out republicans. For the professional agitators, sincere as some of them must be to make the sacrifices they do, there is not a great deal of sympathy in Ireland, but for the mothers and sisters and wives, who "do their bit" by passing letters, by hiding men on the run, by secreting arms on their own persons, by offering false information,

there is the greatest respect among people who only a few months ago were doing just these things in their fight with the British crown forces.

The writer heard recently of a family in Dublin, the head of which is well known because of his work for the Free State, which is badly split. The wife, the story goes, is an active republican and so determined to carry on the fight that she has parted from her husband and put her children in the care of a nurse. The family is so well known that any further description would disclose its identity.

The young woman who served De Valera so faithfully as secretary during the period that he was dodging the British could tell many an interesting story of the services rendered by the members of her sex. Though Erskine Childers has been executed and the members of his staff who issued "The Daily Bulletin" of Sinn Fein activities have met various fates, the secretly published document is appearing daily.

One of the worst features of the present situation is that old friends are now sharply divided. The division is so great that it can be measured only by death. Some of the women who gathered secretly during the Macready regime are now on diametrically opposite sides in the life and death struggle. A year ago it seemed as if the Irish at last would be able to settle down to normal life. In fact, as recently as last June the prospects seemed bright for the opening of a new period in Irish affairs, but since then have come the Four Courts and Sackville Street battles, with Michael Collins slain from ambush, the natural death of Arthur Griffith, the shooting of Harry Boland and the execution of Erskine Childers among many other tragedies.

BRITISH TROOPS TO REMAIN ON RHINE Cabinet Regards German Coal Syndicate's Move as Provocative.

A despatch from London says:—At the conclusion of Thursday's special Cabinet Council, it was indicated that Great Britain, for the time being, at least, would sit tight and watch the developments in the Ruhr.

It means that there is no immediate prospect of any withdrawal of British forces on the Rhine and that the British representatives on the various inter-allied commissions will be maintained at their posts. It is recognized, however, that the situation has become more menacing as a result of the development of the policy of passive resistance by the Germans.

By removing its archives from the Ruhr, the German coal syndicate has seriously embarrassed the French and fears are felt that the French will put the screws on the German Government in an effort to get the archives. The action of the German coal barons is also likely to bring in its wake sabotage on the part of the workers.

The British Labor party endorses the action of the United States in withdrawing her troops from the Rhine and contends that the presence of British troops there now is doing no good. On the whole, though, the Laborites support the Government's general reparations policy and sees in the "Mailed Fist" tactics of France a further step toward the economic destruction of Germany and resultant European chaos.

The Laborites also think Germany right in adopting the policy of passive resistance, claiming that more can be done with this weapon to bring about failure of the French venture than in any other manner, especially action by foreign labor or Socialists.

In political quarters the action of the German coal syndicate in removing its archives is criticized as heedless and provocative. If there is a sitting of Parliament, undoubtedly the Laborites and Liberals will demand that the Government take a stronger stand against France, but the Government plainly has one eye on Lausanne and the necessity of French support in dealing with the Turks.

The true standard of a nation is what it thinks of its women and children.



Dr. Carl Cuno
The present German Chancellor, who wants the allies to accept Germany's word, in connection with reparations, waiving their rights to guarantee. He is also the head of the Hamburg American steamship line.

British Financier Sees Halt in U.S. Progress

A despatch from London says:—Sir Mackay Edgar, British industrialist and financier, has just returned here from a visit to the States.

"It is an amazing spectacle," he says. "There you have 115,000,000 people feverishly tearing from the earth its irreplaceable wealth and using it to maintain a rate of growth utterly without precedent in all human history."

"They have long been the champion spenders of the world, but now they are making all previous records look silly."

Sir Mackay says that the biggest economic fact in the world to-day is America's gigantic consuming power. "It is terrible, because already it is outrunning production."

Then the financier goes on to prophesy that before long, while the demand will be as voracious as ever, the supply will have run short, and so he predicts a sharp halt in American progress, which may be something like a collapse.

Tree Was Old Even in Champlain's Day

A despatch from Pembroke says:—In a virgin cedar swamp on Alumet Island a huge cedar tree has just been cut down that measures three feet in diameter at the base. The swamp belongs to Mr. P. Berrigan, who has recently sold its trees to Mr. J. J. Foster, who has a shingle mill at the south of the town. Mr. Foster estimates that between three thousand and four thousand shingles will be cut from the tree, and says that, though he has not the time to count its rings as a means of telling its age, it must be at least fifteen hundred years old, as cedar trees make but slow growth. Past the spot where this tree was cut Champlain portaged on his way up the Ottawa. It was an ancient tree even then.

Britain Reduces Its Adverse Trade Sheet

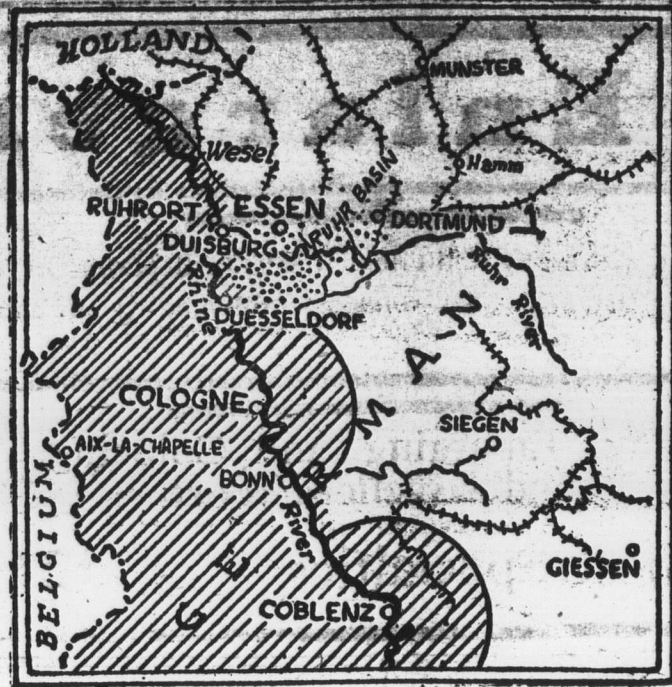
A despatch from London says:—Although 1922 was, generally speaking, a year of severe trade depression in Great Britain, many signs warranting optimism appeared on the horizon during the closing months, says the American Chamber of Commerce in London.

The review asserts that exports of British goods were higher by £20,000,000 than in 1921, and that their value is still increasing. It is apparent, the summary says, that the adverse balance sheet has been reduced by more than £100,000,000.

Coal exports in 1922 nearly trebled in quantity and nearly doubled in value. Exports of cotton goods showed a remarkable increase.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

One of the most remarkable recent developments in Canadian agriculture is the rapid strides being made by the dairy industry in the West. Reports to hand of dairy operations in Manitoba show that that province is not behind Alberta and Saskatchewan in this respect. The change in conditions is well illustrated by the fact that in 1914 Manitoba imported 70 carloads of butter whereas now 100 carloads are exported annually. Out of 51,000 farmers in the province, 26,000 are producing and shipping milk and cream.



FRENCH TROOPS ONCE MORE ON THE MOVE
The map shows the portions of Germany which are already occupied by allied troops as a guarantee of Germany's good faith. The dotted portion around Essen shows the thousand square miles of Ruhr district which France intends to occupy. It includes the richest coal and iron deposits in Germany. The Ruhr is the mainspring of German industrial life.

Dominion News in Brief

Victoria, B.C.—Berry acreages in the province show increases in almost every district. There are 2,386 growers and 6,202 acres now devoted to raspberries, blackberries, loganberries and strawberries. In addition there are 85½ acres planted to gooseberries, 42 to red currants, 138 to black currants, 111 to rhubarb. The total acreage increase was over 1,300 acres, as compared with 1921.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Tons of choice milk-fed turkeys and chickens have been shipped out of Southern Alberta this fall to Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma. Never have shipments to outside markets been so heavy, and never has the quality been better. One farmer, who shipped some 900 fowl to Montreal this season, expects to increase his surplus stock to 2,000 by next Christmas.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Coal deposits of considerable extent have been found north of here, according to Thomas M. Malloy, commissioner for labor and industries. This discovery is due to the work of a geological party, which recently went into the Prince Albert district. No detailed information has been received as to the extent of the deposit, or quality of coal discovered.

Winnipeg, Man.—According to Charles Murphy, general manager of Western Lines of the Canadian Pacific

Railway, Manitoba is now getting 75 per cent. of its coal supply from Alberta. A few years ago this market was almost entirely supplied from the American hard coal fields.

North Bay, Ont.—Fur pelts valued at \$11,000 were shipped from Biscota during the past week. Fur trapping in the district seems to have been very successful as a number of Indians came into Jack Fish, Heron Bay and White River, bringing with them about \$1,000 worth of pelts each.

Quebec, Que.—A bill is now before the Provincial Legislature which will in all likelihood be ratified, providing for the creation of a Maritime Fisheries Bureau which will organize fishermen's co-operative associations, instruct in the best methods of preparing and marketing fish and supervise cold storage warehouses which the administration will subsidize to the extent of \$400,000 in ten years.

Fredericton, N.B.—The new paper mill of the Bathurst Co., Ltd., which is in course of construction, will cost \$2,000,000, according to the president of the company. It is estimated that, including the pulp and paper, lumber mills and logging operations in both New Brunswick and Quebec, 2,000 to 3,000 men will be required by the company when all its plants are working at full capacity. About 50,000,000 feet of logs and pulpwood will be the minimum annual shipments.

Constantine Dies Suddenly At Palermo, Italy

A despatch from Rome says:—Constantine, former King of Greece, died at Palermo Thursday morning. His friends say he died of a broken heart. He was greatly depressed over the recent execution at Athens of the six ex-ministers, most of whom had been among his intimate friends. This tragedy and the general depressing effect of his reverses, undermined his health, it is believed. He had been suffering frequent attacks of heart failure recently, but only those nearest to him knew that he was dangerously ill.

He made his will while at Palermo and left the bulk of his fortune to his widow.

Belgium and Canada to Form Commercial Pact

A despatch from Brussels says:—Despite rumors to the contrary, the negotiations for a commercial agreement between Canada and Belgium are proceeding, and there are good grounds for believing that an agreement will shortly be concluded between the two countries.

List of Books for British Tommy

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has issued a list of books which the British Tommy is expected to read if he desires promotion. The list includes:

Shakespeare's King Henry V. and Richard II., Dickens' Tale of Two Cities, Conan Doyle's White Company, Walter Scott's Old Mortality, Books 3 and 4 of Palgrave's Golden Treasury and Coutheys' Life of Nelson.

German Manufacturers to Buy British Coal

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Bourse Gazette prints an Essen despatch saying that several German industrialists, including Hugo Stinnes and August Thissen, have been approached by a group representing British coal firms regarding the possibility of obtaining credit for the purchase of English coal in order to mitigate the consequences of the French seizure of the Ruhr.

A laugh is the most magnetic thing on earth.

VALLEY OF RUHR OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS WITH ESSEN AS HEADQUARTERS

A despatch from Essen says:—Two battalions of colored troops are in the first detachment the French sent into Essen. The troops began moving about five o'clock Thursday morning, and at ten the First Cavalry entered the town. They rode carefully through the streets scrutinizing the windows with their drawn curtains and the few persons who were abroad. It was like a real, war-time occupation, when the cavalry goes ahead to seek out sharpshooters, before the main body arrives.

The cavalry was followed by five more columns of cavalry, two battalions of Moroccan infantry, three batteries of light artillery and 12 tanks. The French placed machine guns at the street corners and sent out patrols. At noon, General Henry, commander of the Ruhr, took up his headquarters in the Hotel Kaiserhof, and half an hour later the military officials visited the city officials and officially informed them of the occupation of the city. The French requested billets for ten thousand troops.

The railroad station was occupied later as the troops arrived by road. Most of them are bivouacked around the city, which is encircled. It is known that many of the troops are to be sent to Berchum, Hugo Stinnes' stronghold, and it is presumed that the entire Ruhr region, to Dortmund and the outermost coal mining region will be occupied. Belgian troops are occupying some of the Essen suburbs.

The French troops disappeared off the streets at nightfall, a few hundred of them remaining in the city in their billets, or at the telegraph offices, post office, city hall, or railroad depots.

Those visible at the post office excited more curiosity than resentment.

A later despatch from Essen says:—The French military authorities here have laid their plans for the exploitation of the coal industry of the district before both manufacturers and workers. It has become apparent to the French that the task which they have undertaken is not going to be in any way an easy one. From manufacturers and officials they will have to count on a kind of passive resistance, and from the workers they will have to expect demands far in excess of what would have been made on German employers. The plan of operation which they have drawn up is as complete as any that could probably be made in the circumstances, but on the final analysis it depends on an alternative of good-will and co-operation or the employment of penalties, the possibilities of arrest and individual fines.

In the plan so far arranged there is no provision for the collection of any cash payments, and it is obvious that with the removal of the coal syndicates from the district the possibility of collecting a 20 per cent. coal tax has been abandoned until further sanctions are applied, subsequent to the Reparations Commission's decision with regard to a moratorium and the setting up of a customs barrier.

In brief, the French have simply assumed the task of distributing the coal output and in their schedule they are putting reparations deliveries as the first claim. The second body to be served will be the right bank of the Rhine, then unoccupied Germany, and, lastly, those other customers who formerly obtained supplies from the Ruhr.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25½.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 82½c; No. 3 yellow, 87c, all rail.
Barley—Malt, 90 to 92c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.10.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk, seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$1.10 per bush; 2nd pat., \$0.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$12; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto.
Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25½c; triplets, 26½c; Stiltons, 27c. Old; large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milked, over 5 lbs., 23 to 31c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 16 to 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 14 to 21c. Hens, over 5 lbs., 23 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 19 to 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 11 to 17c. Roosters, 18 to 18c. Ducklings, over 5 lbs., 23 to 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c. Turkeys, young, 10 lbs and up, 28 to 38c; do, old, 18 to 23c. Geese, 15 to 21c.
Margarine—20 to 22c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 37 to 38c; selected, 43 to 44c; cartons, new laid, 60 to 62c.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6½c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5 gal. tin, \$2.40 per sack. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 to 12½c per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 13½ to 14½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes, Ontario, No. 1, 90c to \$1; No. 2, 85 to 90c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 36c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 39 to 43c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$38; heavyweight rolls, \$35.
Lard—Pure tins, 16c; tubs, 16½c; pails, 16¾c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tins, 13½ to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14½c; pails, 14½ to 15c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.25; do, medium, \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; mixed cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.25; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.
Montreal.
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 91½



New Canadian Senator
Sir Allen Aylesworth, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, appointed to the Canadian Senate to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Senator William Proudfoot. He was Minister of Justice during the Laurier regime.

Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 58 to 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 56c; No. 2 local white, 53 to 54c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$7.10; do, seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter patents, choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$26. Middlings, \$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 24½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 38½ to 39c. Eggs—Fresh, 45 to 46c; selected, 40c. No. 1 stock, 36c; new-laid eggs, 60c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.
Fairly good dairy type heifers and trim cows averaging 860 lbs., \$4.25; commoner lots from that down to \$2; bulls, com., \$3; picked veals, \$10 to \$12; lambs, good, \$10; sheep, \$5 to \$6.25; hogs, select and good quality butchers, \$11.25; do, thick, fat, corn-fed hogs, \$10.75; sows, \$9 to \$10.

England at Top of Earth, Declares Astronomer

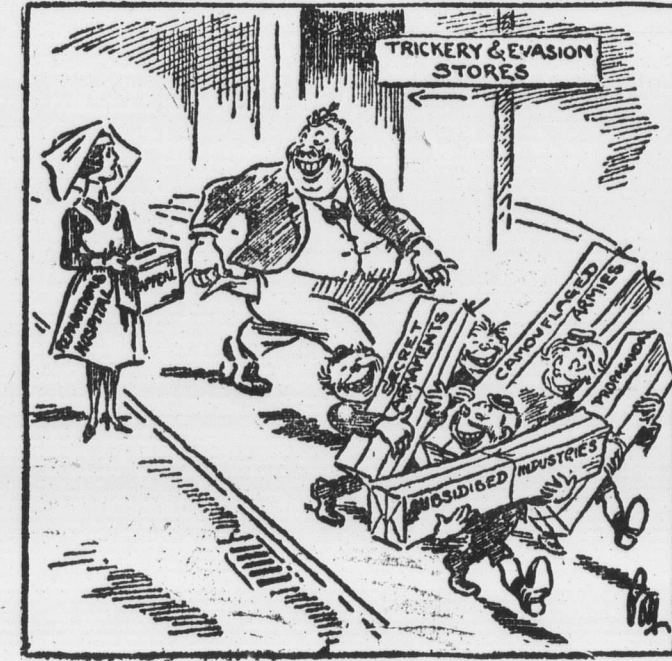
A despatch from London says:—W. H. Jeans, the English astronomer, has demonstrated England is on the very top of the earth, according to the Daily News.

Jeans calculated that the earth is slightly pear-shaped, with the top in a spot in south-west England, and the stalk ends in the South Pacific. Jeans believes the moon is a chip off the stalk end.

The Daily News reports that these calculations have been rewarded by a medal from the Royal Astronomical Society.



Famous Beauty Released.
Maude Gonne McBride, a noted Irish Beauty, was arrested by the Irish Free State last week. She was released shortly afterwards and immediately returned to her campaign against the government.



WHERE THE MONEY GOES
Foxy Fritz (After a long day's shopping with the children)—"Can't you see mein buckets are empty!"—Daily Express.