

IRISH IRREGULARS CARRY ON CAMPAIGN OF DESTRUCTION TO HAMPER FREE STATE

But There is No Doubt in Minds of Disinterested Observers That the Government is Governing— Cabinet Insists Upon the Terms Laid Down of Unconditional Surrender of All Arms.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Attention is now being directed here to the status of the conflict between the Irish Free State and the Irreconcilable Republican element and the outlook for peace.

Up to the present all rumors of peace have proved unfounded. Publication from time to time of Eamonn de Valera's captured correspondence reveals him in a despondent mood. As the Republican ranks thin out the fight is becoming less of a military adventure and more in the nature of a general attack on all property, the idea apparently being that, as the Government will have to pay eventually for such loss, these exploits will lead to its bankruptcy.

Hence houses are burned which belong to men unconnected with politics and of no importance in the Free State ranks. Their mansions, however, are big enough to swell the bill.

The captures in England and Scotland appear to have offered the Republicans an opportunity for propaganda, as showing the willingness of the Free State Government to invite British aid and employ British police, acting under the British statutes, to arrest their active foes.

Their drastic action is not confined to imprisonments and executions of irregulars; wherever disorder exists throughout the country counter-measures are taken. For instance, many farmers have taken advantage of present conditions to seize other people's land, and in frequent cases use other people's grazing ranches on which to pasture their cattle without costs. In these cases the Government has promptly seized and sold the cattle, the sums realized being used as compensation for the landlords and others whose fields were invaded.

A measure just passed by the Dail Eireann gives widest powers to the Sheriff in the enforcement of decrees for debts. This will immediately have the effect of enabling shopkeepers to collect money long due and, what is perhaps of more immediate concern to the Government, will greatly facilitate the collection of taxes.

There is no doubt in the minds of disinterested observers that the Government is governing.

Numerous peace moves are constantly being organized, but the Government turns them all down and insists that its own terms—the unconditional surrender of all arms—are the most to which it will ever agree.

BELGIUM RECEIVES PAYMENT ON TIME

"Foch Plan" of Coal Delivery to France and Belgium Becoming Operative.

A despatch from Paris says:—There is no confirmation officially here of reported German feelers for peace in the Ruhr. However, it is significant in view of known Belgian lack of enthusiasm for the enterprise that the Germans on Friday paid on time the 48,000,000 gold marks due Belgium.

Belgium military difficulties are emphasized by the decision to keep the present class with the colors another three months. This will enable the complete seventh division of 7,000 men to remain in the Ruhr.

Despatches from Dusseldorf show 1,200,000 tons of coal are now stocked at Ruhr pits ready for transportation to France and Belgium on the "Foch plan." By the end of the week, it is said, 3,000 tons will be transported daily to the two countries. Under the old reparations agreement before the occupation France and Belgium got 16,000 tons a day.

ASSISTED SETTLERS TO ARRIVE IN MAY

Reach Dominion in Time to be of Use for This Year's Farming Operations.

A despatch from London says:—Westward passenger travel to Canada is twice as great as this time last year. The increase is mainly in the third class, of whom 1,000 sailed in January as compared with 400 in the same month last year. What really counts in the way of immigration, however, is the spring movement.

Canadian immigration officials here say that preliminary discussions with the Imperial authorities indicate that if the Government's new immigration policy is approved by Parliament it will be possible to bring the first assisted settlers over in May. A considerable number will thus arrive in the Dominion in time to be of use for this year's crop.

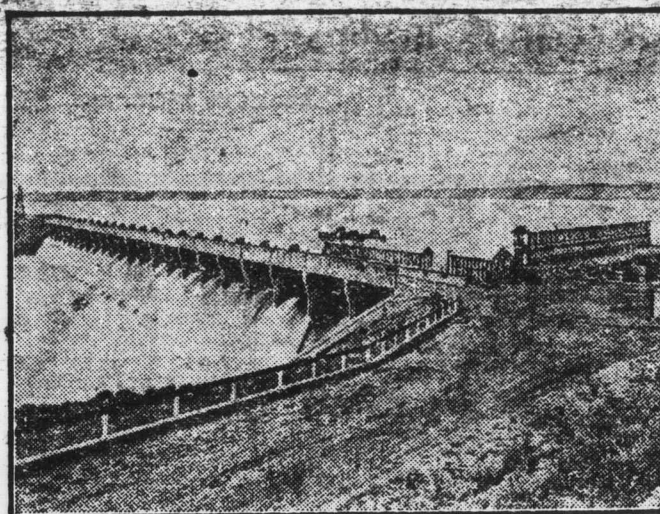
The C.P.R. has over 1,000 applications already from Canadian farmers who are willing to engage help under the railway's new immigration scheme. In connection with the applications for female help a number of farmers have intimated that if the girls make good they are willing to marry them at the end of the year. This inducement, however, is not being mentioned by the railway officials in their appeal for this class of immigrants.

\$75,000 Paid Taft as G.T.R. Arbitrator

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Ex-President Taft of the United States was paid \$75,000 for his services in connection with the Grand Trunk arbitration. This information was given in the House of Commons by Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways. The payment was not made by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, Mr. Graham added, but by Grand Trunk shareholders.

There promises to be a good wool market in the 1923 season, according to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. Since this co-operative selling agency was first organized in 1918 over 19,500,000 pounds of Canadian wool have been sold in Canada, England and the United States after being effectively graded by the Dominion Livestock Branch before being offered for sale.

For every inch of stature a man should weigh 3 lbs. 5 ozs.



AN IMMENSE IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Bassano, a little Alberta town, is the site of a huge irrigation system which serves a famous farming and ranching district east of Calgary. It is the Bassano dam, established at a cost of five million dollars.

Dominion News in Brief

Dawson, Y.T.—The Yukon Territory is holding up well as one of the leading fur producing sections of Canada. The official report shows a total of approximately 70,000 skins taken during the year ended August, 1922, with total value estimated at \$170,000. Of the skins taken nearly 60,000 were muskrats, an increase of 46,000 in that particular skin over the previous year's catch. The second heaviest catch last year was in weasels, with a total of 3,900 skins. The balance was made up of marten, mink, red fox, lynx, silver fox, bears, etc.

Vancouver, B. C.—The largest honey crop in the history of British Columbia was garnered during 1922, registering as it did a value of \$177,839 at wholesale. Last year's big output represented the remarkable average of 61 pounds of honey per hive from 11,591 hives in 2,143 apiaries. This compares favorably with 1921, when the average production was 30 pounds per hive, from 10,329 hives, in 2,072 apiaries.

Calgary, Alta.—Taking advantage of the ideal weather prevailing here, a number of Calgary citizens enjoyed a few holes of golf at the links on February 27th. Alberta has experienced a mild winter this year, the

thermometer seldom going below the zero mark.

Winnipeg, Man.—Total sales approximated \$250,000 at the second fur auction sale of the year here. The average trend of prices is slightly lower with some strong exceptions, which included wolf, red and white fox, and fisher. Of the skins sold down the percentage was probably not more than 10 per cent.

Halifax, Ont.—Efforts are being made to place Halifax within one day and night's travel of the new gold fields of northwestern Quebec. The plan of a navigation company is to take passengers to Ville Marie in the evening, thence to Les Quinze by motor car in the early morning, and then by boat up the Ottawa and the Konojewis Rivers.

Sherbrooke, Que.—According to a recent census conducted by the Jersey breeders of Quebec there are approximately one hundred farmers raising Jerseys in this province. Their herds comprise about two thousand purebred animals and over six hundred grades.

St. John, N.B.—The customs receipts here for the month of February show an increase of \$66,122 over the same month of last year. The total for last month was \$662,495, and for February, 1922, it was 596,373.

NEWS ITEMS CARRIED ACROSS NORTH POLE

Canadian Liner on Pacific Receives Tidings from Station in England.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—Something new in wireless records was established by the Empress of Russia during her passage across the Pacific.

Chief Wireless Operator William Adams heard the call of the Leaflet Station, an important radio plant located near Oxford, England, and received a number of news items from the opposite side of the world. The Leaflet Station was approximately 4,800 miles away and the messages were picked up clearly, although there had been considerable interruption.

"The ether waves evidently carried the news over the North Pole, as we were on the opposite side of the globe," remarked Captain Hosken, Commander of the liner, in discussing the long-distance wireless message.

A total of 147,895 persons were in receipt of benefits under the Pension Act as at March 31, 1922, according to the annual report of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Canada. Those pensioners are divided as follows: Disability pensioners 45,120; disability pensioners' wives 26,630; children 37,880; other relatives 772; dependent pensioners, all classes, 19,406; children 16,374; other relatives 476; Pension Aid, 1866, 2; pensioned under 1901 Act, 610; pensioned under 1885 and general, 98; British supplementary pensions 294; French and Belgian supplementary pensions, 39; Italian 2.

The Teacher as a Factor in the Community.

Registrations of delegates are beginning to pour in from all parts of Canada for the big National Conference on Education to be held in Toronto during Easter week. From the far-away Province of Prince Edward Island delegates have already enrolled. Coming, as this conference does, during the same week as the Ontario Educational Association, it will bring together the greatest group of people genuinely interested in education that has ever assembled in the history of Canada. General C. H. Mitchell, who is sending out the invitations, reports that many organizations are asking permission to send three or four times as many delegates as were originally assigned to them.

A total of 19,636 immigrants were refused admission to Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922. It was announced in the Federal House. Of this number, 18,553 were rejected at the International Boundary and 1,083 at ocean ports. The total number of American citizens refused admission was 10,268.

Immigration from the British Isles has lately been showing considerable increase when compared to the corresponding period of last year. British immigrants in January totalled 1,057; in January, 1922, they were 467. Immigrants from the United States totalled 642, and 1,003 in January of last year. Immigrants from all countries for the ten months ending January 31, totalled 62,849, in comparison with 82,268 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, a decrease of 24 per cent.

UNDERGROUND RIVERS IN CANADA'S NORTHLAND

Departmental Officer Locating a Bison Herd Notes Unique Geographical Feature.

The wonders of Canada's northland grow with each year and each exploration trip. Mr. F. V. Seibert, D. L.S., of the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, in tracing the limits of the habitat of the wild wood bison last season, discovered that the northern part of the range contained a number of underground streams, the most important of which are the Nyarling and Clewi rivers. The country in which these streams are found lies west of Fort Smith on the Slave River and south of Great Slave Lake. They rise on the northern edge of Alberta and flow northward, their waters reaching Great Slave Lake through the Little Buffalo River.

The formation which permits of this peculiar condition consists of limestone strata, overlying beds of gypsum. The water, in finding its way beneath the surface, has carried away large portions of the gypsum deposits, and the roof of limestone has fallen in, causing numerous "sink holes," or in some cases dry valleys. These sink holes vary from six feet to one hundred feet in depth, and are sometimes large enough to contain a

whole city block. This formation extends from Peace Point, on the Peace River, for a distance of 150 miles to within a few miles of Buffalo Lake. The northern portion of this formation alone carries the dry valleys.

The Nyarling River (the name in Chipewyan signifies "underground") drains through this portion. It takes its rise in a large muskeg near the northern boundary of Alberta, and, after a course of about fifteen miles, flows into a small lake, where it disappears into the ground. It emerges again about ten miles farther on in a series of small muskeg lakes, from which it continues its regular course to the northeast.

The line of the underground water-course is clearly marked all the way across the intervening ridge, by a dry valley varying from fifty to one hundred feet in depth and from one-fifth to one-half mile in width.

The valley is covered with dense vegetation which stands out in sharp contrast to that of the surrounding plateau. A number of other streams, including the Clewi, exhibit these peculiar characteristics on a smaller scale.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.22.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 90c; No. 2, 88½c.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 75 to 77c.
Rye—No. 2, 80 to 82c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Milfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.14 to \$1.16, according to freights outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—48 to 50c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk, seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.



Birdman Appointed A.D.C. Wing Commander W. G. Barker, one of Canada's most famous airmen, a winner of the Victoria Cross, D.S.O., and M.C., has been appointed an honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, Lord Byng.

local white, 54 to 55c. Flour, Man spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$7.10; 2nds, \$6.60; strong bakers, \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.25. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$26 to \$28. Shorts, \$28 to \$30. Middlings, \$33 to \$35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$18 to \$14.
Cheese, finest easterns, 27½ to 28c; Butter, choicest creamery, 49½ to 50c; Eggs, selected, 41c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.
Com. dairy cows, \$5; good fat cows, \$4.50; choice lambs, \$12; calves, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5; good butcher and select hogs, \$10.25 to \$10.50; thick fat western Canada sows, \$8.

The traveling salesman shivered all night in his room in the village hotel. In the morning, early for him, he rose and sought the roaring office stove. Standing in the circle of heat pulling icicles from his beard was the farmer who delivered the milk. The salesman paused, staring. "Man!" he exclaimed, "which room did you have?"

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—

It is not too early to plan for summer vacation. Where to spend it is the question. Ontario has many beauty spots, where lake and river, with natural scenery and varying degrees of solitude are available at the wish of the holiday-maker. Lakeside resorts abound along the Great Lakes, while in Algonquin Park, the Muskoka and Rideau Lakes districts in old Ontario, and the Lake-of-the-Woods district in newer Ontario, offer to the holiday-seeker recreation under conditions of complete relaxation.

To those who wish to spend their vacation in travel, the mountain parks of the west and the seaside resorts of the Maritime Provinces offer many attractions. The latter provinces are making a united effort to attract tourists this year.

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GARY BYRNES