

Dominion News in Brief

Dawson City, Y.T.—When the first steamers reach Mayo Landing with the opening of navigation this year, approximately 8,000 tons of silver ore from the mines of Keno Hill will await shipment. This quantity will represent the winter haul, and another two thousand tons may be moved this summer, making the total shipments ten thousand tons for 1923.

Nelson, B.C.—The lumber industry in this district continues active, about 50 per cent. of the lumber shipments going to the United States. The demand has been good, although there is a slackening of orders from the United States. The Prairie Provinces, however, have come into the market as buyers, and purchases have been heavier than for some months past.

Regina, Sask.—In 1922 Canada produced 2,418 tons of salt cake, valued at \$54,804, and 1,329 tons of glauber salts, valued at \$42,719, according to government figures. There are a number of immense deposits of glauber salt in this province which at the present time, are only in the initial stages of development, but it is anticipated that the next few years will see a considerable increase in production.

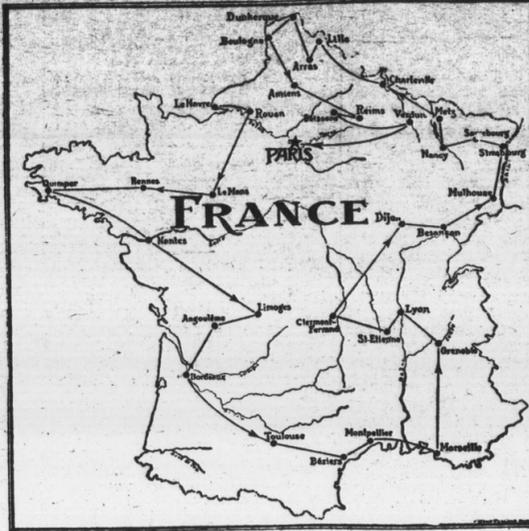
Timmins, Ont.—Announcement comes from Quebec City that a lease is to be granted on April 25 to interests who will develop Des Quinze Rapids, at the north end of Lake Temiskaming. The development of Des

Quinze will undoubtedly solve the power problems of the various mining companies operating in that district, and increased activity is anticipated as soon as the new power station begins operations.

Quebec, Que.—Effective April 1, a permit is necessary to enter and travel in the forests of Quebec until the 15th of November. This is in accordance with a system inaugurated to control those entering the forests and check, as far as possible, the outbreak of forest fires.

North Sydney, N.S.—Active preparations to meet the demands of the expected gold rush to Labrador and to make North Sydney the base for the traffic, have been commenced here at the instance of the Board of Trade. It is expected that several hundred prospectors will leave for the north as soon as the ice clears and the merchants of North Sydney have organized a co-operative syndicate for the merchandizing of equipment and supplies.

Summerside, P. E. I.—Reports submitted at the annual meeting here of the Canadian Silver Fox Association showed a membership of 300 from all parts of Canada, and a registration of 6,000 silver foxes. The membership is expected to be doubled during the coming year, and a large increase in the number of registered foxes is anticipated.



A CANADIAN TOUR IN FRANCE.

The route indicated on the map is that to be taken by the Made-in-Canada exhibition, which is to travel in a convoy of forty huge motor lorries. The lorries, which are to be provided by the French Government, are used in preference to a train because they can be located in the heart of each town or city, instead of being kept on a railway track around a station, usually not a desirable part of the city in which to see an exhibition.

RUSSIA NO LONGER IN NEED OF HELP, SAYS U.S. RELIEF SOCIETY

American Relief Administration Spent About \$70,000,000 in Russia but Expects to Withdraw Soon as Famine is Over and Crop Prospects Are Good.

A despatch from Moscow says:—Following a conference between Colonel William Haskell, head of the American Relief Administration in Russia, and his district superintendants, word is expected from Herbert Hoover, head of the organization, for withdrawal from the country.

Col. Haskell explained to newspapermen that after spending some \$70,000,000 in Russia, the Administration finds the famine is over and there is no reason for it to remain. Furthermore, it is estimated Soviet

confiscation of the church treasures has netted about \$5,000,000, and the purpose for seizing these was announced to be famine relief. About \$2,000,000 of the sum is still either unspent or not yet converted into cash.

Col. Haskell declares Russian crop prospects are excellent, and the Soviets are selling wheat abroad. In fact, in Orenburg, in the Volga region, once hard hit by famine, the Government is selling rye to the Quakers, who, in turn, hand it out to the Russian people, according to a report made to Col. Haskell.

The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.33.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, bay ports.
Am. corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.01½;
No. 2, \$1.00½.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 76 to 78c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$29; shorts, per ton, \$31; middlings, \$36; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—50 to 52c.
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.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per barrel; 2nd pats., \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$8.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.

Cheese—New, large, 22c; twins, 23c; triplets, 24c; Stiltons, 25c. Old, large, 31 to 32c; twins, 33 to 34c; Stiltons, 35c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 99 to 40c; dairy, 26 to 27c; cooking, 24c.
Eggs—New laid, loose, 33c; new laid, in cartons, 37c.

Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 20c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 35c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 30c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 25c; hens, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 24c; roosters, 24c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 29c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 40c.

Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. Maple sugar, lb., 23 to 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tins, 10½ to 11c per lb.; 3-2½-lb. tins, 11 to 12½c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., No. 1, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Potatoes, Ontarios—No. 1, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; cooked hams, 36 to 40c; smoked 30c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 33c; special brand breakfast bacon, 35 to 38c; backs, boneless, 34 to 40c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$18.50; 70 to 90 lbs., \$18; 90 lbs. and up, \$17; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$35.50; heavyweight rolls, \$32.50.

Lard—Pure tines, 16 to 16½c; tubs, 16½ to 17c; pails, 17 to 17½c; prints, 18½c. Shortening, tins, 14½ to 15½c; pails, 15½ to 16½c; prints, 17½ to 18½c.
Heavy beef steers, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$6 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeding steers, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; stockers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; calves, choice, \$9 to \$10; do, med., \$7 to \$8.50; do, com., \$4 to \$6.50; milk cows, choice, \$70 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$14 to \$15; do, spring, \$9 to \$13; sheep, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, culls, \$4 to \$5; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.15 to \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.40 to \$10.50; do, country points, \$10.50 to \$10.25.

Hog quotations are based on the price of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selects, sold on a flat rate. Bacon selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent.

MONTREAL.
Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, \$1.02 to \$1.03. Oats, Can. West., No. 2, 68 to 69c; No. 3, 63 to 64c; extra No. 1 feed, 61½ to 62c; No. 2 local white, 60½ to 61c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$7.30; 2nds, \$6.80; strong bakers', \$6.60. Winter pats., choice, \$5.80 to \$5.90. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.10 to \$3.20. Bran, \$28. Shorts, \$30. Middlings, \$35. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$13 to \$14.

Cheese, finest easterns, 16 to 16½c. Butter, choice creamery, 31½ to 32c. Eggs, selected, 34c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.20 to \$1.25.
Bulls, com. and med. quality, \$3.25 to \$4; cows, com., \$3 to \$3.75; veal calves, fairly good, \$8; do, med., \$5 and \$5.55; do, com., \$4 up; spring lambs, \$6 to \$10 each, depending upon weight and fleshing; hogs, good, \$12; do, mixed, including a few heavies, \$11.50 to \$11.75; sows, \$8.50 to \$9.

If you want to give anyone a bit of advice, manage first to make him want it.

Natural Resources Bulletin

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

The study of the natural resources of Ontario is a fascinating one. From one season to another the situation changes. New natural resources are being discovered, new mines are opening up unforeseen wealth, and new conditions of development are making use of previously valueless resources. The story of the province's precious metals, gold and silver, reads almost like a fairy tale. In 1901 Ontario's gold production was but 11,844 ounces, of a value of \$244,837. In 1922 the output was 1,000,199 ounces, valued at \$20,674,109. In 1901 Ontario's silver output was 151,400 ounces, valued at \$89,250, whereas, in 1922 this output had increased to 9,167,846 ounces, valued at \$6,491,971.

The total value of gold production in Ontario to the end of 1922 was \$108,300,000, and of silver \$220,800,000. This has been produced almost exclusively from a portion of Northern Ontario heretofore regarded as valuable only for its timber. There are many thousands of square miles of similar country not yet explored.

One hundred pulp and paper mills are now in operation in Canada, of which number 40 are pulp mills, 33 paper mills, and 27 pulp and paper mills. Seventeen are newsprint plants. The present progress of the industry indicates an output of 1,500,000 tons of newsprint in 1924. This will mean the utilization of over 2,250,000 cords of pulpwood for a single year's newsprint paper output in the Dominion.

According to a despatch from Paris the Senate unanimously adopted a bill for the appropriation of 4,000,000 francs for a Canadian travelling exposition in France. The exhibition which is to be held this year is for the purpose of advertising Canada's manufactures and natural resources by means of motor cars, which will tour the principal districts of France.

Extensions, improvements, buildings, etc., involving an expenditure of \$13,000,000 will be undertaken by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, according to C. S. Wise, vice-president and general manager of the company. The greater portion of this outlay, amounting to about \$8,000,000, will be expended in Toronto and Montreal for new exchange buildings and apparatus.

A new cement company, to be known as the National Cement Co., has been incorporated with Federal charter and headquarters in Montreal. The plant of the new company will have a capacity of 3,000 barrels a day, and will be built of reinforced concrete at an approximate cost of \$1,800,000. The estimated output of the plant will be about 900,000 barrels a year. Construction of the mill will be commenced about May 1 of this year and will probably take about nine months to complete.



Encouraging Immigration. W. J. Black, Deputy Minister of Immigration, who has arranged for the settlement of 13,000 British men, women and children in the Dominion, under the Empire Settlement Act.

FLOOD SUBSIDING ALONG ASSINIBOINE

Removal of Ice Jam by Government Corps Brings Relief to Manitoba.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Flood conditions in central and southern Manitoba, which caused great havoc during the past week, inundating thousands of acres of farm lands, disrupting transportation, forced families from their homes, isolated others from towns and turned low lands in many sections of the province into huge lakes, are now on the wane and the situation generally is much improved. Along the Assiniboine River, where extensive damage has resulted, the floods at Brandon, Portage La Prairie and territory to the east, the removal of ice jams by Government engineering corps has relieved the situation considerably and with the river comparatively free of ice, the water is receding. Many thousands of acres of land in the Popular Point District, about forty miles west of this city, are still under water, but with the river now free of ice, the water is expected to flow back from the flooded areas rapidly.

Airplanes Pick Up Mails at Plymouth

A despatch from Plymouth, England, says:—The Plymouth Chamber of Commerce on Friday inaugurated a time-saving experiment in picking up the urgent mails dropped from incoming liners in Plymouth Sound. Dummy mail dropped overhead at six o'clock Friday morning was taken ashore in a fast motor launch and transferred to airplanes, which left for Cologne and Paris, arriving in those places at approximately three and four o'clock Friday afternoon.

The use of this scheme, it is contended, would enable the delivery of letters to business houses in time for the replies to catch the return air mails the following morning and reach Southampton for the mail boat that evening. The Air Ministry is said to be watching the experiment with great interest.

Bonar Law Takes Month's Sea Voyage

A despatch from London says:—It is announced that Premier Bonar Law, with the permission of the King, is leaving immediately for a month's sea voyage.

Official word from Downing Street says his medical advisers insist there is every reason to believe the Premier's voice will be restored completely at the end of the month. The destination of his voyage is not revealed.



Premier of Australia. Stanley M. Bruce, Australia's soldier-premier, who is not yet forty years of age. His cabinet is made up of young men, even of whom have had no previous cabinet experience.

BRITISH GIRL SUFFERS DAYS OF TERROR

Youthful Daughter of Commander at Kohat Kidnapped by Afridi Tribesmen.

A despatch from Simla, British India, says:—The story of the sufferings of Molly Ellis, youthful daughter of the British commander of Kohat, while in the hands of Afridi Tribesmen, after she had seen them kill her mother in the early morning of April 14, is told in dispatches from Peshawar, where she is resting under the care of her father and Mrs. Starr, the woman physician who played a large part in her rescue.

After their murderous raid the kidnapers fled to the hills above Kohat, half driving, half carrying their captive up the steep, rocky paths. Throughout the following day she could see the searchers passing in automobiles below her. Her only protection from the severe cold of the hills was a coat belonging to a British Afridi named Shahazada, the man who killed her mother.

The next four days were a nightmare of alternate traveling and hiding, with the girl in an ever growing state of exhaustion from her physical efforts and apparently hopeless outlook. Her feet were lacerated from tramping over the stony tracks, and once, in the course of the terrible journey, she fell, fainting, at the top of a snow-covered mountain pass, upon which Shahazada lost patience and drew his dagger to kill her, being restrained only by his companions.

After six days of traveling they reached her captors' home in the Tirah country. Meanwhile, a search by friendly tribesmen was in progress under the direction of Kuli Khan, a native official, who on the twentieth reached Kanki Bazaar, the home of a famous and influential Mullah, or Mohammedan religious leader, named Mahmud Akhundzada, where, after much pressure, he ascertained that the captive was held in a mountain fortress eight miles away. Kuli Khan managed to have conveyed to the girl a parcel of comforts and a letter of encouragement, and in return learned that she was being reasonably treated by the women of the tribesmen.

Mrs. Starr at this time was near Kanki Bazaar, under a native escort, having arrived after adventures which seemed to threaten her mission with failure, and the Mullah, apparently fearing trouble, sent a letter to her party ordering them to turn back. This letter was ignored, and the party reached Kanki.

Shortly afterward Kuli Khan induced the Mullah to bring about the transfer of the captive girl to the Mullah's house, where she was eventually taken, being carried over the shoulder of one of the tribesmen. The meeting between the girl and Mrs. Starr was a joyful one, but the danger was not ended, for while they talked the abductors stood around menacingly, insisting that Molly was still their captive.

Presently the captors learned that a party of Afridi friendly to the British had arrived at their village and were attacking it, whereupon Shahazada seized Mrs. Starr and hustled her from the room, threatening both her and Miss Ellis. The Mullah became enraged at this insult to the sacred rights of hospitality under his roof and publicly cursed Shahazada and his fellows.

In this dramatic fashion the balance tilted to the side of the rescuers and the surrender of the captive was speedily arranged. The tribesmen's demands for a ransom and pardon were abandoned, and on Tuesday of this week Kuli Khan and the other rescuers started with the girl on the journey to Peshawar, where there was a joyful reunion between Molly and her father.

Mountain peaks 1,630 feet high have been discovered under the sea 100 miles off the Californian coast.



Reports a Combine. A. R. McMaster, chairman of a commission appointed by the Federal House to enquire into conditions surrounding the agricultural industry, who reports that "price of Atlantic transportation service is determined neither by the law of supply and demand nor a basis of cost plus a reasonable profit, but a combine exists."

TRADE OF CANADA MAKES BIG ADVANCE

Exports Show Largest Gains in Year's Record of Increase.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—During the fiscal year ended March 31, Canada's total trade increased nearly a quarter of a billion dollars. Total trade during the year was \$1,748,530,880, an increase over the previous year of \$246,840,887. Export trade developed to the greater extent. For the 12 months exports of Canadian merchandise were \$932,229,443, or \$191,988,763 over the previous year; imports were \$802,457,043, an increase of \$54,694,059. Foreign merchandise was exported to the value of \$13,844,394.

Among Canada's domestic exports, agricultural products, with a value of \$383,425,251, ranked first. Next came wood, wood products and paper, valued at \$228,756,205.

Canadian exports during March increased to \$78,566,675 from \$58,646,312 in February. Exports in March of 1922 totalled \$60,847,484. Dutiable imports into Canada during March totalled \$61,619,994, and free imports were \$30,250,433, a total of \$91,870,427, compared with \$65,307,696 in February, and \$72,378,726 in March last year.

New Life Preserver.
Including a collar to keep a wearer's head erect, a new life preserver resembles a sleeveless coat and is so worn.

DE VALERA ISSUES TERMS FOR PEACE

Republican Leader Has Ordered Suspension of Hostilities in the Meantime.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A suspension of hostilities by the Irish Republicans against the forces of the Free State Government, and an offer to negotiate peace with the Free State on certain conditions were proclaimed on Friday night by Eamon de Valera, the Republican leader, and his Chief of Staff, E. F. Aitken.

De Valera's proclamation sets forth the general political principles of the Republicans and asserts that the ultimate Court of Appeals for deciding disputed questions is a majority vote of the people of Ireland, that resistance by violence should be excluded, but that adequate facilities should be afforded the people for the proper presentation of the issues involved.

The proclamation adds that nobody holding Republican principles should be excluded from Parliament and the council of nations. It says the military forces are servants of the nation and amenable to a freely elected national assembly.

De Valera expressed the belief that this declaration affords a basis for peace, and adds:

"We hope this advance will be met in the spirit in which we make it, and that it will be supported by all who love our country and desire a speedy and just ending to the present national troubles.

"As evidence of our own good will the army command is issuing here-with an order to suspend aggressive action, to take effect as soon as may be, but not later than noon of Monday."

The effect of this proclamation is still doubtful. De Valera all along has declared his willingness to abide by a decision based on the free will of the people; but he is said still to maintain his original position that the British Government must not interfere in Ireland if the people decide in favor of a Republic.

Chief of Staff Aitken in his order for a cessation of offensive operations tells the Republican troops to remain on the defensive and protect themselves and their munitions. This is taken as implying that there is to be no yielding on the part of the Republicans to the Free State Government's demand for the surrender of all arms.

The opening of a new colonization land office in the Abitibi region has been announced by the Quebec Government. This office will be located at Senneville, which is in the eastern section of the Abitibi, and the object is to allow settlers to establish themselves on the rich soil near the Bell River.



Gene BYRNES