

WILL UNITE TO PREVENT
CANADIAN FOREST FIRESFederal Government To Co-operate With Provinces To Protect
Resources Which Are Claimed To Be Sufficient
To Pay National Debt.

HOUSE IS UNANIMOUS IN SUPPORTING IDEA

Canadian Press Despatch.
Ottawa, March 6.—Co-operation between the provincial and federal governments to preserve the forest wealth of Canada was urged in the house yesterday afternoon by Pius Michaud (Liberal), Restigouche and Madawaska.

The forest wealth of the Dominion, Mr. Michaud said, was sufficient to pay Canada's present national debt. There had been 4,000 forest fires in Canada during 1922, which had caused an immense loss, far greater than all the lumbering operations together. It had been stated that the area of forest growth destroyed would be equal to one strip one mile wide, stretching from Halifax to Winnipeg. The provincial governments desired the help of the federal government, and this should be given, as the lumbering industry was one of very great importance to the Dominion and to nearly every province.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, declared himself wholly in favor of the idea of co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion. His department would welcome any suggestions from the provinces with a view to curbing loss by fire and insect pest. Most of the provinces now control their own natural wealth, but the Dominion government was very happy to aid them in their preservation.

Meighen Falls in Line.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition, also emphasized the importance of forest preservation. The people of Canada, he said, had failed to realize what forest wealth meant for them and consequently parliament itself had not been alive to the situation. Forest conservation, Mr. Meighen suggested, should be an active policy, and that policy should be inaugurated without any delay.

The preservation of forests was vital to agriculture, declared Mr. Meighen. Trees assisted in retaining the rainfall which was essential to the production of food. He was convinced that discussion of this subject was worthless unless it resulted in some specific idea or recommendation; therefore, he suggested that the government might place a prohibition, or a very heavy duty on the export of wood pulp. Second-

ly, the provinces might agree to the adoption of uniform regulations regarding the burning of slash and the care of the forests. But if everything else failed, said Mr. Meighen, the Dominion government would be justified in making failure to clear slash a criminal offence by federal legislation.

Dr. Murray McLaren (Conservative, St. John) argued that much might be gained by a series of conferences between federal and provincial representatives on this matter.

E. A. Lapierre (Liberal, Nipissing) referred to the disastrous fire which took place in the Porcupine district, and stated that new mineral development in Northern Ontario and Quebec adjoined one of the finest pulp forests in Canada. Mineral development resulted in the accumulation of great quantities of slash, which was one of the chief causes of fire.

Tribute to Air Patrol.
W. G. McQuarrie (Conservative, New Westminster) paid a tribute to the work which had been done by the air patrol station in patrolling the forests of British Columbia.

"I am told," he said, "that some of our trees in British Columbia have taken a thousand years to grow. Now if one of these trees is burned down, and we have to wait for another to grow—"

"We wait," interjected Hon. Jacques Bureau.
Mr. McQuarrie said that he hoped the government would not be so economical as to close up the air station in British Columbia.

Hon. W. S. Fielding paid a tribute to the work of education in matters of forestry now being done by Mr. Frank Barnum. He had a good idea of sympathy with Mr. Barnum's export duty on timber, but there were difficulties in the way of carrying it out. In Quebec and Ontario the export of logs from lands held under license was prohibited, but there was no prohibition where the timber limits were owned in private parties, as was largely the case in the province of Quebec. This was one of the difficulties in the way of the imposition of an export duty, as the owners of the lands claimed they had the same right to sell their product in the best market as had the owners of any other private property.

ENGLISH WITH CAPITAL
DESIRE TO EMIGRATEFair Number of Inquiries Are
Received by Overseas
Settlement Board.

Associated Press Despatch.
London, March 6.—A fair number of inquiries have been received already by Major Ashton of the overseas settlement board, from ex-officers and others with capital approximately one thousand pounds each who desire to emigrate.

Propaganda on behalf of the board is to be conducted for several months to come in connection with the ordinary Canadian immigration channels, and will be extended to the United States, where it is believed there is a fair proportion of men with capital ready to take advantage of the settlement board's offer. Australia and other dominions for a year or more have pretty well explored these islands for the type of settler that the board is now seeking to interest.

CLEVELAND SPEEDERS
WILL GET TEN DAYSOr Forfeit Right To Use Their
Cars For Thirty Days to
Six Months.

Associated Press Despatch.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 6.—Speeders found guilty of driving faster than 30 miles an hour in Cleveland, beginning today, will have the alternative of serving minimum sentences of ten days in the workhouse, or forfeiting the right to use their cars for thirty days to six months, Municipal Judge Samuel H. Silbert announced today.

Declaring that merely sending speeders to jail had not broken up the speed menace, and that some new device had to be used, Judge Silbert asked the Cleveland Safety Council to prepare a list of garages and warehouses for use as "pounds." There were fifteen deaths from traffic accidents so far this year, as compared with ten in the same period last year, it was pointed out.

HEALY'S MAJORITY IS 1,072
IN LATEST REPORT MADE

Canadian Press Despatch.
Windsor, March 6.—Final checking up of returns in the North Essex by-election by Returning Officer Jas. H. Clark brought A. F. Healy's majority down to 1,072 today, a decrease of 104 from the returns given out by Mr. Clark Monday, in which Mr. Healy's majority was given as 1,176.

The difference in the figures is accounted for by the fact that four deputy returning officers in Windsor included their count of the votes at their polls in the envelopes which are sent to Ottawa, and which Mr. Clark is not allowed to open. In arriving at yesterday's figures, Mr. Clark made an unofficial estimate on these four polls, but since that time he has been in touch with the delinquent poll officials, and obtained statements from them as to the vote cast in their subdivisions.



CZAR'S COUSIN SEEKS TO REGAIN THRONE.

Grand Duke Cyril and the grand duchess, seated; Princess Marie Kera, left, standing, and Princess Cyrilovna. Plans are now under way to place Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the late czar of Russia, on the Muscovite throne. The grand duke with his family now is living at Cannes, France. The duke is known to entertain hopes of succeeding his late cousin on the Russian throne.

Shrine Circus Draws Throng
of Delighted Merry MakersFirst Night of Mocha Temple Enterprise For Crippled Children
Is Gratifying Success—Money Spent Freely in Good Cause.

All streets led to Masonic Hall last night, when the big Shrine Circus of being staged all this week by Mocha Temple Arab Patrol in the interest of crippled and maimed children, was officially opened amid scenes of hilarity.

The spacious hall, resplendent in gay colors, and resounding with shouts and hoarse barking, and covered deep with sawdust, was crowded by hundreds of merry-makers from early evening until late at night. Everyone seemed happy, and remembering the cause for which their money was going, they spent freely, making the first night of the big event an unqualified success.

And all this merriment there were sober minutes, however, when six little tots, whose crooked limbs are being treated because Shriners were interested, were introduced to the assembly. The shouts and the penetrating noises that filled the hall a moment before were hushed as the children hiding the stage was slowly lifted and the wee sufferers were revealed.

On one side of the stage three little girls, the oldest not more than 6, all dressed in hospital blue, and still wearing heavy plaster casts about their legs, looked out in wonder over the crowd. Big boxes of candies which they had been hugging tightly a few minutes before were forgotten as the brilliant array of colors and flowers caught their gaze.

Little limbs still bearing marks of the knife and hand, and light in white plaster casts, were forgotten in the wonder of it all. As the first moment of surprise passed away their faces became wreathed in smiles and one reached out as if she would clutch the symbols of the happiness of which she hitherto had been deprived. She did not know how her little fingers touched the heart of every man and woman who stood so quietly out there watching intently.

Marked With Pain.
On the other side of the stage were two boys and a girl, older, and with knees deeply marked with lines of pain and pathetic hopelessness. They did not smile as they saw the flowers, the flags and the bright lights. They were old enough to realize that they were beyond the reach of their shrunken limbs.

The three were not patients of the hospital, but they nevertheless found a place in the big heart of the shrine and were waiting for treatment that would give them strength such as they had never known.

The children were introduced by Arthur Carrothers, potentate of the Mocha Temple Shrine, who also officially declared the circus open, in the absence of Mayor George Weniger. Mr. Carrothers told of the free treatment that had been given the little tots in the public ward of Victoria Hospital. It was now the task of the shrine, he said, to supply splints, shoes and crutches to support the little legs until they were strong and straight again.

"It is for this purpose that you are here tonight, for the money that

proved to be a brilliant array of aluminumware, J. G. Gamgane, the boss of the booth, explained that even an armless woman could keep it bright.

"Chinatown" was for sale by plate, cup or saucer, and A. R. Skelton collected the money. J. McDougall, selling blankets, gave the lie to the sign in front, reading "S. Kinney, the Living Skeleton."

And then, to show up a brazen imposture, it might be said that Miss Ayer Dupuis is none other than Charles Dyson. Mr. Dyson was shouting out his lungs perched among bags of flour and sugar and juicy hams and sides of bacon. "The Barefoot Woman From Honolulu," with B. Pearce as chambermaid, also sold provisions.

Ben Noble ruled a booth of groceries which bore the sign "Madama, the Wonder Girl," while the Daughters of the Empire dispensed drinks and peanuts and lemonade, and were called all the while "The Bare-Faced Men."

Salas Made Rapidly.
Sales were made rapidly, and as each allotment of chances were sold, a number was drawn and the holder of that number triumphantly carried away a side of bacon or a ham, a bag of sugar or perhaps of flour, a pail of groceries and a set of blankets with some graniteware thrown in as good measure, all in one set of arms.

But this ballyhooing and the barking and selling was not the whole circus by any means. There were tumblers and clowns and other attractions.

Members of the Wingfoot Athletic Club of Knox Church gave a clever exhibition of tumbling and gymnastic work. Two acts were staged at different times under the supervision of M. McLean, their instructor. A funny clown, a member of the group, kept the children in excellent humor.

At 10:30 o'clock drawing was conducted for the pair of shoes which were won by number 67. The name of the winner was not revealed. The prize of the evening, a ton of coal, was won by Mr. Harper of 442 Adelaide street, who held the lucky number 669.

Word was received from Toronto early on Monday that a squad of provincial police would be on hand during the week to see that no laws were broken during the circus. They failed to appear. The committee, however, was very careful to see that no laws were broken during the circus.

Attendants Stalk Silently.
The booths lined either side of the room, and in the center, fair maidens and men carried with the red fox mingled with the crowd, selling chances. The deep sawdust everywhere, the deadened their footsteps and their willing victims had little chance of escape when, unaware, they were silently stalked.

Barkers and bally-ho men vied with each other to attract attention. On one side a great streamer read: "The Two-Fisted Boy From Mexico." On the other, a sign read: "The Two-Fisted Boy From Mexico." On one side a great streamer read: "The Two-Fisted Boy From Mexico." On the other, a sign read: "The Two-Fisted Boy From Mexico."

And then there was "The White Elephants From Africa." E. Hayden, in charge of the show, did not resemble in the least that kind of animal, and certainly the graniteware he was handing out was selling far too readily to be called "White elephants."

"V. Enus, the Perfect Thirty-Six."

GERMANY DESIRES
INTERVENTION OF
BRITAIN OR STATESPeople Will Insist Cuno Make
Formal Declaration on
Question.

IS UP TO AMERICA

Point to President Wilson's Influence Arranging European Peace.

By GEORGE WITTE.
Special Wireless to The London Advertiser and the Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

Berlin, March 6.—Neither the United States nor Great Britain will intervene unless a formal appeal is made to them by the majority of the people, supported by a majority of the politicians. With the exception of the reactionary leader, Count Westarp, head of the Nationalist party, and the Communist leader, Ludwig, the big men in the other political parties in the Reichstag told the writer just before the special session opened today, that two-thirds of the people of Germany were eager for outside intervention, which they realized would come sooner or later.

The statesmen believed the time had come for a formal declaration by Chancellor Cuno on the question of intervention, and said they would insist that he make a statement along these lines. In the Reichstag, it was said that the chancellor would reiterate the German proposals, which were submitted to the Paris conference in December last, but never considered.

These proposals in the meantime have been remodelled, and it is believed that the sum which Germany is now prepared to offer in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 gold marks. If Germany should ask outside intervention, this sum would be proposed as the basis for the resumption of the reparations negotiations.

Leaders Give Views.
The following views on the question of intervention were given the correspondent by the leaders of the six main parties in the Reichstag.

Gustav Koebe, Socialist Democrat, president of the Reichstag, Anglo-American intervention must take place sooner or later if peace is to be preserved in Europe. The present policies of both the German and French governments, in my opinion, make it impossible for either of these two countries to offer their good services voluntarily.

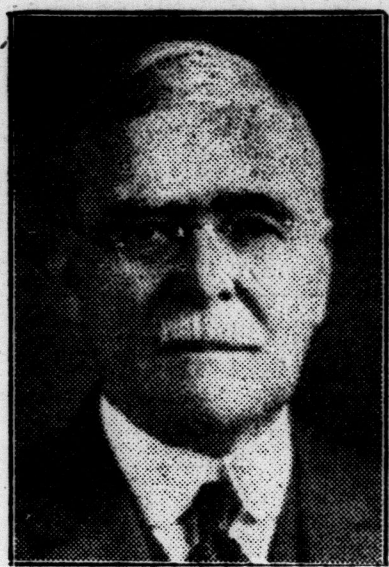
It is also absolutely necessary that the question must be settled once for all as to what Germany is able to pay and as to what France should have. Only a big disinterested power could determine this, and the United States might assume this role if invited to do so.

Gustav Stresemann of the German People's party, who is the chief of the German delegation to the League of Nations, said that Germany surrendered and signed the armistice because she believed it behooved the United States and the United Kingdom to intervene, so that treaties among the nations of the world will be sacred in the future and not violated, as being without the slightest moral significance so long as a country has might on its side.

Cut Invasion Short?
Ernest Götting of the Democratic party, "It is impossible to say just how long the Ruhr occupation will last. It may be months, perhaps more than a year, before the Ruhr struggle is decided, but if the United States and Britain have ever to get back a cent of the money they loaned France, it is to their interest to have the Ruhr invasion cut short. We want President Harding to intervene, because he will then prevent another world war, which may be brought about by France's imperialism, which is now being shown in all its horrors in the Ruhr."

Paul Fleischer, Centrist: "The time has come for the United States to intervene. If Germany asks Washington to act in this direction, it will not be because she hopes she will have the advantage in such intervention, but because she wants justice and peace. The world will applaud such an action by President Harding."

Count Max von Westarp, German Nationalist party: "Germany has been used to the idea of not expecting help from the outside world, although we believe that it is really the business of the United States and Great Britain to save Germany from being crushed completely. At this moment we realize that the time for outside intervention will come only after we ourselves have forced the invaders to leave German soil."



ROBERT MILLER

of Stouffville, elected head of the Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. Miller is said to have imported more pure-bred live stock to America than any other man. He is of the third generation of farmers in Canada and has been a member of the Exhibition Association since 1907 and a director since 1912.

BERLIN PRESS LOOKS
FOR ACTUAL WARFARECarries Leading Story Indicating France Prepares To
Fight Again.

By GEORGE WITTE.
Special Cable to The London Advertiser and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

Berlin, March 6.—According to the Berlin daily, Der Deutsche, the French are preparing for actual warfare. This newspaper prints the following first page story under a "streamer" head:

"The French in Mayence have printed posters indicating that France is getting ready for the resumption of warfare. Though they have not yet been displayed in public, these posters proclaim that all German men between the ages of 20 and 35 years will be interned in camps, while others, above 35 years of age, will have to remain one week, if they are not expelled."

"This," the paper adds editorially, "shows the whole world that the French want war, rather than peace."

TRAVELS 35,000 MILES,
WINS BROADWAY STARNine-Year Courtship Will End
in Marriage Ceremony
Tomorrow.

Associated Press Despatch.
New York, March 6.—A nine-year courtship, during which the man traveled more than 35,000 miles, will culminate here tomorrow when James Jolley, London civil engineer and actor, will marry Miss Jeanette Sherwin, star in a Broadway play. Jolley was a passenger on the Cedric, arriving today from England.

Miss Sherwin, who is a daughter of Mrs. Amy Sherwin, an Australian prima donna, known as the Tasmanian Nightingale, first met Jolley in 1914 in England. When she left for South Africa, Jolley gave up his job and followed her there. They met at Johannesburg, and he got an engagement in her company. He proposed but without success. Later they went to India, and again he proposed. This time the answer was "Yes," and the engagement ring was made at a bazaar in Delhi.

While the company was touring China and Japan, the war broke out and Jolley enlisted. He became a lieutenant. Then came a false report that he had been killed in action. They met in London, but Miss Sherwin refused to marry him at once, saying she wanted to distinguish herself on the stage.

Just recently she decided that she had reached the point in her career, where she could marry. When Jolley received the news he cabled from Suez that he would sail on the first boat.

SASKATCHEWAN ESTIMATES.

Canadian Press Despatch.
Regina, Sask., March 6.—Without criticism from the opposition, the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1923, aggregating \$1,295,458, were voted in committee of supply in the Saskatchewan assembly last night.

After spending several days in bed with a severe attack of the grippe, Premier Dunning was back in the house.

PAYS 25 MILLION
FOR OMISSION IN
COMMUNICATIONCanada Suffers Because Docu-
ment Sent Out From Ottawa
Was Not Explicit.

ASQUITH ARBITRATES

Debts Arrangement With Bri-
tain Should Have Stipulated
Regarding Rate.

By HENRY SOMERVILLE.
Special Cable to The London Advertiser and Chicago Daily News. Copyright.

London, March 6.—The London Times publishes a statement, that it was at the request of Canada, that the British government adopted a new system of mutual cancellation of indebtedness, by setting off borrowings on the one side against borrowings on the other side.

This statement is absolutely inaccurate. It was Britain, not Canada, which asked for setoffs. Canada accepted Britain this request, and the result is a cost to Canada of twenty-five million dollars. This is a salient fact, arising out of Asquith's award.

Disproof of the Times' statement, that setoffs were requested by Canada, is found in a despatch of March, 1918, from Lord Long, secretary of state for the colonies, requesting Canada to set off eighty-three million pounds, owed by Canada, against dollars owed by Britain. Lord Long said the arrangement would affect in a favorable manner, the chancellor's statement of accounts, and it would be helpful to him, to have it operate before March 31, which was the end of the financial year. He also said the setoff should be at par, "unless the Canadian government felt a different rate ought to be adopted."

Reply Is Made.
Governor-General Denisonshire replied on April 15, 1918, that \$1 million pounds' indebtedness had been cancelled on a basis "suggested provisionally without prejudice, to subsequent adjustment of final statement of details."

It is thus clear that Canada consented to setoffs at the British request, and that par exchange was only suggested tentatively by Lord Long, and agreed to only provisionally by Canada.

Unfortunately for Canada, a later communication from Ottawa lacked the specific stipulation, that par exchange was only agreed to provisionally. In June, 1918, the Canadian government received a letter from the British treasury, which began advising that the Canadian cablegram above quoted, and went on to mention a specific sum in pounds, to be set off against a specific sum in dollars, the exchange rate being computed at par.

A reply, signed Duff, came to London, consenting to this, without repeating the stipulation of the Devonshire cablegram on the same proposition, regarding final adjustment. This omission, whoever was responsible for it, has cost Canada twenty-five million dollars. Asquith's award upholds Canada's contention on the broad principle that, when she is paid pounds to extinguish dollars debt, she should reckon those pounds at their dollar value, at time of payment, not at par, which is the value of a debt to Canada other than the portion covered by setoffs.

Repayment Made.
Repayment has been made, or is to be made, at the exchange rate of the day. This is evidently common sense, for it would be just wrong to allow debtor countries to pay off in currencies in depreciated currency, and be credited at par. Moreover, various other British government departments, that have had transactions with Canadian departments, have settled their indebtedness at exchange rates on the day of payment, not at par.

In the earlier part of the war Canada owed Britain money, and on being called upon to settle she did so, paying in sterling, when sterling was at a premium. When the war ended, at one time during the war Canada borrowed thirty million New York dollars from the treasury. When the treasury demanded repayment, Canada had to find an extra \$28,000,000 to bring the value of Canadian dollars up to American dollars.

The British treasury claims to reckon sterling at par value, has not been allowed a standard of the value of the pound. It has been allowed on setoffs, where it is alleged Canada agreed to cancel debts at par. As this explanation shows that the British treasury and only for British credit, and with express stipulation as to final adjustment, unfortunately a subsequent document sent out from Ottawa took this stipulation for granted, instead of making it explicit. The result costs Canada \$25,000,000.

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
FEATURES LEIPSG FAIREmpty Booths Comment On
Ruhr Occupation by the
French Forces.

Associated Press Despatch.
Leipzig, March 6.—Heavy price reductions on standard commodities form the chief feature of the Leipzig spring fair, which has just opened. The reductions in shoe and leather products ranged from 20 to 50 per cent, while textiles dropped from 40 to 50 per cent.

Huge crowds were on hand to view the displays of approximately 14,000 exhibitors, of whom 700 are from foreign countries. Placards on a number of empty booths constitute a notable commentary upon the occupation of the Ruhr, these signs stating that the lessees were unable to exhibit because their plants were located in the Ruhr and the French had seized the samples en route to the fair.

