

Dominion News in Brief

Powell River, B.C.—The Powell River Pulp and Paper Co. will embark this spring on a campaign of development that will represent an expenditure of over four millions of dollars when completed. A large steam plant is to be erected, the first unit of which will cost half a million. The developments will extend over two years.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—Large export orders of flour are being received by the local milling companies from the Orient and the United Kingdom, to which markets large shipments have been made during the past few months. All mills are running to capacity, and practically all report that they are unable to supply the demands for low grade flours.

Regina, Sask.—A feature of the creamery butter production report of the Province of Saskatchewan, is that slightly over 66 per cent., or over 5,000,000 pounds, of the total creamery butter output of 1922, was exported under Government grade certificate. Of this amount 1,700,000 pounds were shipped direct to Great Britain, while 120,000 pounds went to the United States, and the balance to other markets.

St. Catharines, Ont.—An excellent trade was done during the past season by the Niagara District Grape Growers, Ltd. The company handled 1,486 cars of grapes, as against 755 in 1921. The gross turnover was \$1,643,976,

double the turnover of the year of organization. Growers were paid \$45 a ton for all grapes, excepting Niagaras, which brought \$42 a ton.

Montreal, Que.—Montreal paid the largest amount of income tax during the fiscal year to December 31, the amount being \$18,195,749. Toronto came next with \$11,742,770 and Winnipeg third with \$4,019,399. The total collected income tax throughout the Dominion in the same period was \$55,517,222.

Bathurst, N.B.—An important addition to the industries of the Maritime Provinces is being made by the erection of a large newsprint mill here by the Bathurst Co. The work of construction was started on October 2 last, and it is hoped that the first machine will be turning out paper by June next. The initial capacity of the mill will be about 55 tons daily, and provision has been made for a further extension to manufacture 110 tons daily.

Sydney, N.S.—Organized by the British Empire Steel Corporation, for the declared purpose of helping its employees to solve their housing problems, the Empire Housing Co., formally opened offices here. The corporation owns many building lots throughout the city and has evolved a plan which, it is said, will assist its employees to acquire building sites and to finance the construction of homes on easy terms.

CANADA TO GET ONLY FOURTH OF CLAIM

Asquith Awards Dominion \$8,000,000 as Settlement of Debts Standing Over from War.

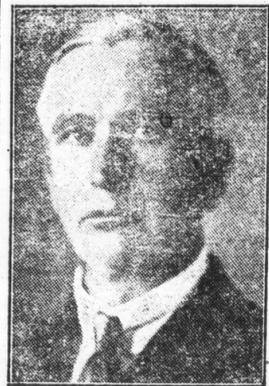
A despatch from London says:—Former Premier Asquith, as arbitrator of the differences between the British and the Canadian Governments, relating to an adjustment of debts standing over from the war, has handed down his decision, awarding Canada \$8,000,000 as a settlement. The Dominion claimed \$32,900,000. Both sides accepted Asquith as arbitrator, and for his work he is to receive £1,000.

The dispute was the result of financial transactions which took place between Canada and the Imperial Government during the war. While hostilities were proceeding the British Government received advances from Canada of something over one thousand million dollars. The British Treasury, on their part, supplied Canadian troops with food, clothing and munitions, and also British currency for paying Canadian troops.

At the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer interim adjustments of the account took place between the two Governments at various dates up to 31 March, 1920, at which date the Imperial Government owed Canada over one hundred million dollars.

When the final adjustment of accounts came to be dealt with a decision had to be reached on the question of exchange. The Canadian Government held that payments made to them on account of the debt should be credited to Canada "at exchange rate of the day" on which the payments were made.

On the other hand, the British Treasury held that sterling must be



Will Have Grain Trade Probed. W. C. Smith, a farmer member of the Alberta Legislature, has succeeded in getting through a resolution asking for a full and complete investigation into the grain trade of Canada.

credited at par of exchange, namely, \$4.86 2-3.

The interim agreements were held by Canada to be tentative and for the convenience of the British Treasury. The British Government, however, held that these agreements were final, and they were not disposed to reopen them.

H. H. Asquith, in giving his award, has allowed the exchange on all transactions covered by the interim agreements to stand, and the outstanding balance due to the Canadian Government is to be settled at the "rate of the day" when payments are made. The substance of the decision means that Great Britain has paid the bulk of her balance to Canada with depreciated pounds, but has received par value for them. The small amount still due to Canada will be paid at current rate of exchange.

Ice at Niagara Dislodged by Explosives

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Ice-shooting for the spring has commenced in the Niagara River gorge. Employees of the Niagara Gorge Railroad Company started their annual work of dislodging overhanging ice from the walls of the gorge.

The ice, during the early thawing weather is dangerous to traffic on the trolley tracks at the foot of the cliff, and all men see that appear to be loosened are shot with a heavy charge of explosives.

Residents at the north end of the city consider the shooting one of the best signs of spring.

Men of every nationality secured status of citizens of Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922. Altogether 10,360 foreigners were naturalized. Americans with 2,206 and Russians with 2,060 led in the number of persons who became naturalized Canadians.



THERE ARE LOTS MORE LIKE THIS IN IRELAND

In their systematic destruction of the property of sympathizers and supporters of the Irish Free State Government, the rebels under de Valera made an attempt to raze the home of Sir Horace Plunkett. The attempts did not meet with sufficient success to satisfy the rebels, so they returned the next day, again fired the house and completed its destruction.

The Danger Years of the Teen-Age.

BY H. M. MORRIS.

A young man came to Toronto recently from the farm to seek employment, and so far has not been successful. He has enquired at the office of many commercial, industrial and manufacturing establishments to face the following questions: "What standing had you when you left school? Have you had any experience along the line of work required in this industry? What age are you?" The young man informs me that he replies as follows: "I passed the entrance at thirteen years of age and have worked on the farm ever since and am now twenty-one. My parents wanted me to go on to school but I did not realize the need as I do now. Now I have come to the conviction that farming is not my job and before it is too late I want to get into the vocation that I can make my life work."

This young man is typical of hundreds and even thousands of young men who leave the farm for the urban centres. It is not, as is commonly supposed, education that lures them away from the farm. This young man and many others left the farm and tried some other vocation in spite of their lack of education. Ask any of these young men if they are in favor of the Adolescent School Attendance Act, which requires boys and girls to stay at school till they are sixteen years of age and you will invariably hear, "Well, it would have been a blessing for me if my parents had made me go to school and I suppose they would have done so if it had been compulsory." Or if you ask any of the 7,000 people who are attending night classes in the Technical School, Toronto, where they may take courses in printing, plumbing, electricity, mechanics, steam and gas engines, automobiles, architecture, millinery, domestic science, sewing, nursing and etc., you will no doubt get a reply in favor of an extension of the compulsory school age to sixteen years.

The Adolescent School Attendance Act was passed by the Legislature in 1919, under the Conservative Administration, when the Hon. H. J. Cody was Minister of Education. By proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor made on the 13th day of July, 1920, Section 3 came into force in September, 1921, requiring that all boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen inclusive, to be accounted for as being either at school or engaged in some useful employment. Children are not compelled to leave home to attend school but school boards are urged to make provision to give them a practical training in the home school or by several school sections combining for Continuation Classes.

The following argument for the Act was advanced by F. P. Gavin of the Department of Education, in an address before the Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association in 1921. "At present children are allowed to leave school at fourteen years of age regardless of their attainments, without any preparation for wage-earning and without an opportunity to find out what work they are best fitted to do in life. They are not mature enough either in body, in mind, or in character to gain admittance to desirable employment. The doors of skilled employment where they might continue to learn something useful are closed to such youthful workers. The Technical Branch of the Department of Education has made surveys in ten Ontario cities for the purpose of determining the need, if any, of technical education, and the nature of it, in each community. In calling upon em-

ployers to learn the number and distribution of employees, we enquired about the age at which they would take young workers. In the case of skilled or semi-skilled occupations the employers, with scarcely an exception, stated they did not employ adolescents under sixteen years of age. "They are not strong enough," "they waste too much material," "they do not work," "they have no sense of responsibility," are the things employers say about them. What, then, is the result? Such children find employment in unskilled occupations and blind-alley jobs, leading nowhere and only too frequently with bad environment. They shift about from one occupation to another with little opportunity to acquire skill or to increase their earning power. They soon reach the maximum earning capacity which they find insufficient to maintain decent standards of living as men and women. At twenty-one they usually find themselves without a trade, or any special skill, too old to start over again, and on the way to increasing the ranks of unskilled and casual labor.

No child can be adequately educated for life by fourteen years of age. The sudden transition of such a child from school to wage earning, and especially of the kind he must accept, is too complete and too dangerous. This sudden transition from one joint control of the school and the home to the apparent freedom of wage earning only too frequently results in a retrogression of character just at the time character is becoming fixed. The complete removal of the school control and the loosening of the home control when a boy begins to earn money are responsible for much of the "rowdiness" so apparent in adolescents.

"In all civilized lands criminal statistics show two sad and significant facts: First, that adolescence is pre-eminently the criminal age when most first commitments occur and when most vicious careers are begun; second, the proportion of juvenile delinquents seems to be everywhere increasing."

The report of the Toronto Juvenile Court shows the ages of children brought into court during 1920. The percentages of these ages are:

Age 7 years	1.05
Age 8 years	3.28
Age 9 years	7.14
Age 10 years	9.04
Age 11 years	10.30
Age 12 years	15.21
Age 13 years	11.18
Age 14 years	18.55
Age 15 years	20.19
Age 16 years	2.63
Age unknown	1.40

The table shows that 39 per cent. of the delinquents are 14 or 15 years of age. Judge Mott points out that up to the age of 14 the school and the home have joint control of the child. As soon as the school gives up its control, there is a sudden rise in the frequency of petty crimes. One must conclude there should be some kind of school influence and control during these two dangerous and difficult years of the adolescent's life.

Bugler of Balaclava Dies at Home in Ireland

A despatch from Belfast says:—Thomas Finlay, who as bugler sounded "charge" for the gallant Light Brigade at Balaclava, and thus started the wild ride immortalized by Tennyson, died on Tuesday at Drogheda. Finlay's death follows closely that of Thomas Shaw, a member of the famous brigade, who died at London, Ont., Sunday night.

THREE MEASURES TO SUBDUERUHR ADOPTED BY FRENCH PREMIER

A despatch from Paris says:—Premier Poincare has decided upon three important measures to subdue the Ruhr. They involve:

1. Infliction of the death penalty by arrangement with the English—upon all Germans responsible for fatal railroad accidents.
2. Imprisonment of all defaulters of the 40 per cent. coal tax until they pay.
3. Movement of "colored" as distinct from "black" troops into the Ruhr.

These steps have not been decided upon without grave deliberation, and the decision regarding colored troops is said to be due to the insistence of Marshal Foch that the colonials have been absorbed to such an extent in the French army that there is no reason why Moroccans and Annamites should not be used for purposes of occupation.

Several of the Ministers have suggested that keeping the 1922 class with the colors will be sufficient, but this idea has been out-voted, and the alternative presented was either par-

tial mobilization or use of colored troops. Partial mobilization would imperil the Poincare Ministry, in view of the Premier's statement on the day the Ruhr was occupied that no soldier or railroadman would be mobilized, so colored troops are apt to be used.

A despatch from Dusseldorf says:—Two decisions having an important bearing on the administration of the Rhineland and the Ruhr by the Allies are announced at French headquarters here. The first is the final step in giving necessary powers to the French and Belgian commanders to administer the German railroads and the second provides for the collection of an internal revenue tax on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

In the decree promulgating these decisions the Inter-Allied High Commission's right to operate the railroads along the left bank of the Rhine is turned over formally to the army authorities, partly as a precautionary measure to guarantee the safety of the troops of occupation. The Cologne bridgehead area occupied by the British is not included in this order.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.24 1/2.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, 91c; No. 2, 89 1/2c.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.45 to \$1.50.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$28; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.00.
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 5 lb. bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.10 to \$5.20; Toronto basis, \$5.05 to \$5.15; bulk seaboard, \$4.95 to \$5.00.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl; 2nd pats., \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$14; mixed, \$11; clover, \$3.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.

Butter—Finest pasteurized creamery, solids, 50 to 51c; prints, 51 to 52c; ordinary creamery solids, 46 to 48c; prints, 48 to 49c; dairy, 29c; cooking, 15 to 18c.
Eggs—Fresh gathered, \$7 to 8c; held, 26 to 29c.
4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 20c.

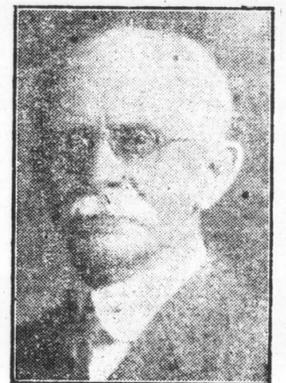
Live poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22c; do, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 15 to 18c; roosters, 12 to 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25 to 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 22 to 25c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c; do, old, 20c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, milk-fed, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 26c; do, over 5 lbs., 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 22c; hens, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 22c; roosters, 22c; 15c.

ducklings, over 5 lbs., 28 to 30c; do, Potatoes—On track, Toronto, 75 to 80c per 90-lb. bag.
Heavy steers, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.75; do, good, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.60; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$5; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeder steers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; Stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$2.50 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$12.50 to \$13; do, med., \$9 to \$11.50; do, com., \$5 to \$8; milk cows, choice, \$70 to \$90; springers, choice, \$80 to \$100; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7.50 to \$8; do, culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.

Hogs quotations are based on the prices of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis, or selects, sold on the graded basis, bring a premium of 10 per cent. over the price of thick, smooth hogs.

Montreal.
Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, 93 to 94c.
Oats, Can. west., No. 2, 64 to 65c; do, No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 56 to 57c; No. 2 local white, 54 to 55c.
Flour, Man. spring wheat pats., 1sts, \$7.10; 2nds, \$6.60; strong bakers',



Heads Educational Association. Joseph Grey Elliott, of Kingston, president of the Ontario Educational Association, which meets in Toronto in Easter week, in conjunction with the National Council of Education. Mr. man, is on the executive committee of both organizations.

\$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. 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, \$14 to \$15.

Butter, choice creamery, 52 1/2 to 53c. Eggs, fresh, 47c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Light butcher steers and heifers, \$5.50; choice baby beef, \$7 per cwt.; good fat dairy cows, \$4.50; do, com., \$3 to \$3.25; thin heifers and steers, \$2 to \$3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.75; good heavy bulls, \$5; do, med., \$4; do, com. hologans, \$3 to \$3.50; good veals, \$10; med. lots, \$3.50; com. ones, \$8. Hogs, selects and good quality butcher hogs, \$11; thick fat corn-fed hogs, \$9.50.

IRELAND PLUNGED IN ORGY OF CRIME

But Government Rule Grows Stronger Daily, Says London Express.

A despatch from London says:—Civil war in Ireland has ceased and given place to a widespread orgy of crime without political significance which the forces of law are steadily crushing. This is the substance of a lengthy survey of the situation in Ireland sent by the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express. He says the Government has the rebel forces completely on the run and is likely to keep them so until the trouble ceases. He describes them as merely scattered roving bands under robber chiefs and robber gang organizations. No district, adds the correspondent, can long be termed a rebel stronghold and the Government grows stronger daily.

German Ambassador Lunches At Buckingham Palace

A despatch from London says:—For the first time since the war, the German Ambassador, Dr. Gustave Stahmer, and his wife, lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.



To Fix Date for Easter. Lord Deborough, representing British business organizations, will attempt to have the date for Easter permanently fixed as the second Sunday in April at the meeting of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce in Rome, next month.

IN RABBITBORO

