DAMAGE CLAIMS IN IRELAND ESTIMATED AT $150,000,000

Problem of Settlement Involves Sifting Just from Fraudulent Demands Upon Imperial and Free State Governments.

A despatch from London says.—Now that peace has been restored in the Irish Free State, an effort will be made to speed up negotiations to settle damages growing out of disturbances in Southern Ireland. The total of such claims will be enormous. The problem is a big one, and there are numerous complications which militate against haste in arriving at terms of settlement.

The aggregate of damage done to property in Ireland in the last four and one-half years is variously estimated, but the sum of $150,000,000 seems to be a fair computation. Of course, all claims are not yet in, and when the last claim has been filed, the real task will begin—that of sifting just from fraudulent demands upon the Imperial and the Free State exchequers.

The Colonial Office, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, which is, of course, concerned with claims arising before the truce, received deputations of Lords and members of Commons, representing former Southern loyalists from time to time, but rather strict secrecy is maintained concerning the course which the conversations take at these conferences. But, as usually is the case in the award of damages, the claimants are up in arms because they do not think they are going to receive as much as they are entitled to.

The claims fall into two categories. [illegible] arising before the [illegible] of July, 1921, which was a [illegible] legacy and [illegible] of the Irish [illegible] years. Nevertheless claims aggregating nearly $5,000,000 have already been paid, although that, of course, is not a drop in the bucket compared to what must be found when the Government settles down to the task of paying the [illegible] has been going on [illegible] especially in the last year [illegible]

pensation in respect of injuries to its own supporters in the pre-truce period. Subsequent damage will be settled under a criminal injuries bill passed by Dail Eireann.

This latter bill provides for cash settlement of approved claims up to $1,000. Claims above this amount will be settled partly in cash and partly in Free State securities. Acceptance of government securities is very distasteful to former Southern Irish loyalists, who would like to have their settlements in cold cash, and they are pressing the Imperial Government to guarantee payment of their losses. That the Government here has steadfastly refused to do.

Among those former Southern loyalists are many who, having done everything in their power to thwart Irish home rule, finally abandoned Ireland altogether upon the creation of the Free State. Their position is akin to that of the loyalists in the United States after the Revolutionary War. Though much of the property of the American loyalists was confiscated, there arose no end of Revolutionary War claims, which, to this day, are still in process of settlement by a special standing committee of the United States Senate.

The American precedent may well be cited as an indication of the time it will require to adjust all of the claims growing out of the wholesale destruction which has been carried on in Ireland in the last five years.

Payment of those claims will, of course, be a drag on the Free State for many years. Nevertheless claims aggregating nearly $5,000,000 have already been paid, although that, of course, is not a drop in the bucket compared to what must be found when the Government settles down to the task of paying the [illegible] has been going on [illegible] especially in the last year [illegible]

Effort.

[illegible] a righteous scale of [illegible] values, we [illegible] things according to th[illegible] effort it [illegible]ires to produce them. [illegible] at which [illegible] go trouble at all is [illegible] earth no [illegible] at all. What anybody [illegible] demands a small pri[illegible] in the [illegible] market—unless by [illegible] are [illegible] condition the buyer is [illegible] compelled [illegible] more than the work [illegible] mind the finished p[illegible]uct for [illegible] a goodly sum is give[illegible] there is [illegible] history of the long and [illegible] stressful [illegible] of one or many. We [illegible] of Paris today, or [illegible] of Shakespeare, becaus[illegible] a tremendous amount [illegible] effort or a [illegible] Titian, a [illegible] Newton or [illegible] Edison, [illegible] to be where the age [illegible] have last [illegible] placed him, not by a [illegible] but by a conquest [illegible] matter, of soul over [illegible] ing over every natural [illegible] obstacle. [illegible] the graves of the great ones we [illegible] pilgrimages as to shrines. Many

FRANCE PURSUE SEPARATE POLICY TO SAVE EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

Declares That French Policy is Destroying Germany and That Occupation of the Ruhr Should Drive to Maintain Entente but if Necessary Will Take Separate Action—Germany Must Make Reparations to Full Extent of Her Capacity.

[illegible] Bonar Law [illegible] report to settle the reparations problem by negotiation instead of by military [illegible] expected [illegible] penalties. The Premier was most [illegible] policy in refusal to avoid any shutting of the [illegible] and reparations by reopening negotiations.

[illegible] day afternoon in a [illegible] identical statement read in the Lords by Marquess Curzon, but whereas, according to the arrangement, there was no discussion of the statement in the Commons speeches were made in the Lords by Viscount Grey and Earl Birkenhead, which were, in the words of Lord Curzon, "a little irregular."

It is assumed that the French and Belgian assent had already been obtained to the general outline of the British proposals. If and when the French and Belgian assent is obtained, the text of the note which Britain will draft in reply to the German offer, the British or, as it will then be, the allied note, will be presented to Berlin.

The next stage will be the appointment of an international expert commission to determine what amount of indemnity Germany can pay.

In contrast to such statements by his predecessors, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, which were very long, Premier Baldwin's pronouncements were particularly brief, taking about 10 minutes for delivery.

The question on everybody's lips—how far the British Government's open disapproval of the French Ruhr policy and its holding aloof therefrom were to be converted into an active policy separate from France—was to a great extent unanswered. Premier Baldwin certainly moved quite perceptibly away from Mr. Bonar Law's attitude of passivism, inasmuch as he announced the Government's decision to submit to the allies a separate reply to Germany's latest offer. But he did not give the slightest indication of the nature of the proposed reply.

This was the only important point in the pronouncement, which, for the remainder, was a warning couched in the most friendly language, but plainly telling France that the British Government could not much longer remain a passive spectator to a policy which threatened the economic collapse of Germany and with it disaster to the whole of Europe.

Taken as a whole, the pronouncement seemed to be a new appeal to France to retrace her steps and come into line with all the allies in a new

have envied the honor that is said earth's true nobility; but they who envy are not they who would have endured the stress, the pain, the lonely and difficult conditions that preceded the culminant success.

It is a fortunate thing that, as a wise philosopher assures us, we can all do more than we think we can do. In the war there were repeated surprises of the sort. The French people themselves we had thought incurably frivolous, and in our midst we had the flippant, the light-hearted and light-hearted, the giddy, gaudy butterflies of fashion and pleasure whom, we supposed, no solemn or sanguinary event, could sober or tame. We found that when the [illegible] was needed they rose above their easy and luxurious and builded better than any one knew.

"If you think you can, you can." A man must make up his mind ere he girds up his loins for any great adventure. In the disposition lies the secret of success—in the willingness to "labor on, spend and be spent" with a hope burning within, like a hidden lamp, that some day "the smooth shall bloom from the rough." The crude and homely old adage tells us that we never know what we can do till we try. If we will but make the effort, we shall be surprised to find what we can do—and we shall go on from strength to strength because of the fortitude of the will that has entered into resolute command over our every weakness and our tremulous despair.

Be warned against nursing revengeful thoughts; they are apt to develop sharp stings.

Although some years ago, P. Burns, millionaire rancher and packer, sold eight of his ranches, the new turn of the cattle industry following the removal of the British embargo, has turned his attention again to the ranching industry and he has traded his $400,000 Calgary business block for the Glengarry Ranch, west of Claresholm, a property that was owned by British investors. This ranch consists of 22,000 acres of deeded land with improvements.

The development of the flour milling industry in Canada in the last fifty years is indicated in a return just completed which shows that in that time the capital invested in flour mills has increased from $10,000,000 to $62,000,000, the consumption of raw material from $32,000,000 to $165,000,000, and the value of products from $39,000,000 to $195,000,000. The export of wheat flour from Canada in the same period has increased from $1,600,000 to $54,478,000.

RECORD MAY BE SET BY WEST WHEAT CROP

Railways Add to Equipment in Order to Handle Huge Harvest.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Reports to the Department of Agriculture from the West confirm the generally optimistic statements respecting Western crop prospects that have been issued by the railways, the banks and the various Governmental agencies in the Prairie Provinces. Of course no one will officially hazard the opinion that there will be a 500,000,000 bushel wheat crop or anything like it, for this would mean 100,000,000 more than even last year, when the largest wheat crop in the history of the country was harvested. But the uniformly excellent conditions, together with an acreage only a little over one per cent. below that of 1922, warrant expectations of a new record yield.

It may seem like expecting too much to look this year for another crop as large as that of 1922. It however, must be borne in mind that when Alberta has a big yield the country generally follows suit. In 1915, when the West raised 364,000,000 bushels of wheat from a little over 14,000,000 acres, Alberta had an average yield of slightly over 31 bushels to the acre, six more than had Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This year Alberta has about 6,000,000 acres under wheat, and if it can duplicate its performance of 1915 this would mean about 190,000,000 bushels, and Hon. Vernon W. Smith, one of the members of the Alberta Government, has ventured the opinion that the yield may go 175,000,000. So it is not surprising that big figures are being forecast.

The railways are preparing for the heaviest crop movement in their history. Last year they set up a remarkable record, but high as it was they are convinced that they must be prepared to do even better this year, and to this end their plans have been laid. The Canadian Pacific Railway is adding sixty new engines to its Prairie lines, these being of the largest type, and adding 2,000 box cars to the already huge number on its Prairie divisions. The Canadian National is also making important additions to its equipment.

WASHINGTON MUCH DISTURBED OVER POSSIBILITY OF PULPWOOD EMBARGO

A despatch from Washington says:—Administration officials are much disturbed over the action of the Canadian Parliament in passing a law authorizing the Governor-General to place an embargo on the exportation of pulpwood.

The State Department disclosed that the United States is taking up the matter with Canada to point out the serious consequences to the paper and publishing industries in this country if the Governor-General should exercise the discretion placed in his hands and proclaim such an embargo.

In some quarters here it is believed the Canadian Parliament passed this legislation primarily for the purpose of arming the Governor-General with a retaliatory weapon to be used in the event that the United States should use the flexible provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff law to Canada's serious disadvantage. Even without these provisions Canada is hard hit by the tariff, and several provisions of the law are working an even greater hardship upon Americans than Canadians. For example, Canadian cattle, which used to be shipped to this country and fattened on American grain when the price was low, are now shut out by the tariff, and are being diverted to England. The Pacific Coast lumbermen have petitioned for a reduction of the $1 rate on logs, which was aimed solely at Canada.

Whatever the real motive behind Canada's action, the administration is exerting all proper pressure to see that the Governor-General does not invoke his authority and slap on an embargo that would cripple the paper industry of this country.

Arrangements are being concluded according to report by the Alberta Government for the financing of the extensions of railways in the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, the farthest north railways in Canada.

Col. W. H. Price of Toronto
The Provincial Treasurer in Premier Ferguson's cabinet.

Capt. Joe. Thompson
The newly appointed Speaker of the Ontario House.

John S. Martin
Minister of Agriculture in the New Ontario Cabinet.

FRENCH DEVICE DOES WORK OF PILOT

Takes Photographs and Drops Bombs from Aeroplanes.

A despatch from Paris says:—"Making airplanes think" is the latest diversion of French aviation experts at Villiers Coublay, according to the few details that have been allowed to leak out, but which indicate considerable success already attained.

Hitherto, it has been thought necessary to have at least one passenger in machines controlled by wireless, his duty consisting in dropping bombs or taking photographs. With a new device, however, an electrically controlled roll of paper providing contacts whenever certain altitudes and distances are attained, is made to do the same work.

For instance, by inserting a properly perforated "music roll," an unoccupied plane has been started on a twenty-mile flight, risen to 2,500 metres at the end of the third mile, released a dummy bomb, circled to the left for ten miles more, descended to less than 500 metres, opened its camera eye to snap the scenery below while the motor slowed down to prevent blurring the pictures, and resumed normal flight back to the starting point, landing safely.

Not the least advantage of the new system is that the oldest planes can be sent up in time of war without risking the life of a pilot or observer.

Halifax Starts Campaign With British Shipping Companies

A despatch from Halifax says:—The City Council has begun a campaign to induce British steamship companies to use Halifax as a port of call for large passenger and mail steamships, and it has instructed the Mayor to cable Rear Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt thanking him for his interest in developing a fast Atlantic mail service via Halifax.

A message was sent to the British Postmaster-General urging him to test Halifax as a mail port with a steamer of the Mauretania type. It was said that the port possesses "increased facilities for the expeditious handling and transmit of mails for practically the whole continent."

Queen of Netherlands Preserves Incognita in England

A despatch from London says—Queen Wilhelmina is doing some outdoor painting in oil during her stay in England's beautiful lake district. But she is visiting England not as Queen of the Netherlands, but as the "Countess of Buren," and is preserving the strictest incognita.

She is accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Juliana, their daughter. En route to the north country they stopped a few moments at Victoria station, where the King and Queen of England were awaiting them.

POLITICS REPLACE THE SWORD IN IRELAND
President Cosgrove of Ireland making a political speech before a huge gathering in Ireland, his first since peace has been restored. An election is now pending in that country.

Canada from Coast to Coast

St. John's, Nfld.—It is understood that the concession by the Newfoundland Government to Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., for the erection of large pulp and paper mills in Newfoundland, will mean the employment of some 4,000 men on construction work, and the establishment of the industry will mean regular work for between 2,000 and 3,000 on lumbering and in the paper mills. It is proposed to develop about 100,000 h.p. at a point near Deer Lake, and to put up pulp and paper mills capable of turning out 400 tons of newsprint daily.

Halifax, N.S.—One hundred and fifty delegates of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association will tour the British Isles next summer, and hold their annual convention in London, according to decisions reached at the final meeting of the convention here. The party will leave about the first of June and will attend the British Empire Exhibition. The tour will last about six weeks.

Fredericton, N.B.—Though the season is two weeks later than usual, the absence of heavy rainfall since seeding operations began and the cool weather, permitted farm work to proceed rapidly, according to the weekly crop report of the provincial department of agriculture. Pasturage is good. Hay gives promise of a fair crop, with newly seeded ground showing an abundance of clover.

Quebec, Que.—A despatch received from London, Eng., states that the British silk manufacturing firm of Courtaulds has decided to establish a large plant in the Province of Quebec shortly, near Quebec City, for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn.

Toronto, Ont.—The latest American company to establish a branch factory in Canada is the Wayne Pump and Tank Co., which has leased a building here. Machinery for manufacturing purposes is being installed. The firm heretofore had only maintained a selling office in Toronto.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Co. will spend about a quarter of a million dollars this season on the betterment of their plants in Western Canada. Other milling companies have also announced their intention of constructing additions to their plants in order to handle the increased business.

Regina, Sask.—During the first quarter of 1923 Saskatchewan led the other provinces of the Dominion in the number of free homestead entries with 290, as against 262 for Alberta, 115 for Manitoba and 28 for British Columbia. Saskatchewan also had soldier grant entries almost equalling the combined number of the other provinces.

Edmonton, Alta.—High water mark on Alberta irrigation bonds was reached in a recent sale of $1,950,000 of United Irrigation District debentures to the British American Bond Corporation, of Vancouver, at a price of 103. The sale was put through by the provincial treasurer in behalf of the board of trustees of the district, the issues carrying the government guarantee.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Hudson's Bay schooner "Lady Kindersley" will leave here shortly for the Arctic. Included in her cargo are various articles which shows the Eskimo is being civilized. In addition to modern rifles and ammunition, there are phonographs, sewing machines, rubber boots, toilet articles, scissors, needles, tires and whiskey.

Dawson, Y.T.—It is reported that several new rich [illegible] claims have been struck at King Hill since the snow disappeared. The vein of high grade ore has been found on the Western slope of the hill near the Treadwell-Alaska lode which is one of the heaviest producers at present. Nine good veins have now been struck on South Hill, opposite King Hill. It is understood that a number of new companies will send representatives into this field this year.

Party of Sixty Spent Night to Hear English Nightingales

A despatch from London says: To hear the nightingale a party of sixty men and women recently spent the night in the Surrey woods and were recompensed for their labors by hearing some exceptionally fine singing.

Some members of the party were disappointed in that they failed to spot a rarer bird than last year's only nineteen songsters being identified, as compared with fifty-two last year. One night's tally, which included the notes heard from all directions, was worth going the way to hear. It was unanimous in the opinion of those who went there.

James [illegible]
[illegible] new explo[illegible] with [illegible] been [illegible] and Percy [illegible] in the [illegible] great [illegible] recently. [illegible] The ship is [illegible] under [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.14½.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49½c; No. 1 feed, 48c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.

All the above, track, bay ports.

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, 1.03½.

Barley—Malting, 57 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 68 to 69c.

Rye—No. 2, nominal.

Peas—No. 2, $1.40 to $1.45.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $25 to $26; shorts, per ton, $27 to $29; middlings, $33 to $35; good feed flour, $2.15 to $2.25.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.

Ontario No. 2 white oats—46 to 48c.

Ontario corn—Nominal.

Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. patents, in jute 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, $6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.8[illegible]

Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, $15; No. 2 timothy, $13; mixed, $12.50 to $13.50.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.

Cheese—New, large, 21c; twins, 22c; triplets, 23c; Stiltons, 24c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32½c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33½c. New Zealand cheese, 30c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 32 to 33c; ordinary creamery prints, 30 to 32c; No. 2, 31 to 32c.

Eggs—Firsts, 27 to 28c; seconds, 24 to 25c; extras in cartons, 30 to 31c.

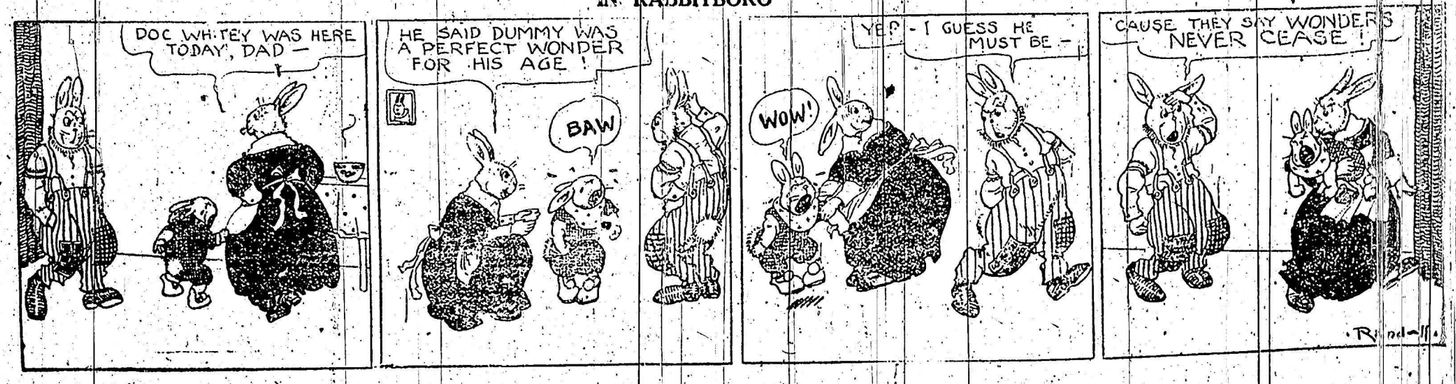
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 1[illegible] hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 3 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 20c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 28c; turkeys, young, 30 to 32c; old, up, 25c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 45c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 17c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 30c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 29c; turkeys, young, 40 to 45c; old, and up, 30c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, lb., 7c; primes, 6½c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., $2.50; per 5-gal tin, $2.20 per imp. gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.

Honey—Ch[illegible] lb., 2 and 3 lb. tins, 2[illegible] Ont. Ontario [illegible] 1, 5 to 10 [illegible] Sault [illegible] 28; tooled [illegible] soft, 24 to [illegible] 25c; [illegible] dial head [illegible] backs, [illegible] Cured meats [illegible] to 70 lbs., $18; [illegible] 90 lbs., [illegible] rolls, in [illegible] roll, $23. Lard—Pure [illegible] tubs, 14c to [illegible] prints, 15c; [illegible] 15c; tallow, [illegible] to 10c; [illegible] prints, [illegible] Choice heavy [illegible] butcher steers, [illegible] good, $7 to $7.[illegible] $7; do, com[illegible] $4 to $5; cows, choice, $5 to $6; [illegible] $4 to $5; bulls, [illegible] $2; butcher bull[illegible] do, com., $4 to $5; [illegible] good, $7 to $7.[illegible] stockers, good, [illegible] to $5; milkers [illegible] $80; calves, choice, $6.50 to $8; [illegible] lambs, spring, [illegible] Cattle, [illegible] heavy, $7 to $[illegible] $8.50; [illegible] $2.75 to $[illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] sold to a range [illegible]

Corn, Am. [illegible] Can. West, [illegible] Can. West, [illegible] extra No. 1 feed, [illegible] 2 bpel white, [illegible] spring wheat, [illegible] sacks, $6.30; [illegible] do, winter patents, [illegible] Rolled oats, bbl., [illegible] Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Hay, No. 2, $13 to $14. Cheese, fine [illegible] Butter, choice [illegible] Eggs, selected, car lots, $1.10 [illegible]

IN RABBITBORO