

# FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY ESSEN CENTRE OF GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL LIFE

A despatch from Essen says:—Two battalions of colored troops are in the first detachment the French sent into Essen. The troops began moving about five o'clock Thursday morning, and at ten the First Cavalry entered the town. They rode carefully through the streets scrutinizing the windows with their drawn curtains and the few persons who were abroad. It was like a real, war-time occupation, when the cavalry goes ahead to seek out sharpshooters, before the main body arrives.

The cavalry was followed by five more columns of cavalry, two battalions of Moroccan infantry, three batteries of light artillery and 12 tanks. The French placed machine guns at the street corners and sent out patrols. At noon, General Henry, commander of the Ruhr, took up his headquarters in the Hotel Kaiserhof, and half an hour later the military officials visited the city officials and officially informed them of the occupation of the city. The French requested billets for ten thousand troops.

The railroad station was occupied later as the troops arrived by road. Most of them are bivouacked around the city, which is encircled. It is known that many of the troops are to be sent to Berchum, Hugo Stinnes' stronghold, and it is presumed that the entire Ruhr region, to Dortmund and the outermost coal mining region will be occupied. Belgian troops are occupying some of the Essen suburbs.

The French troops disappeared off the streets at nightfall, a few hundred of them remaining in the city in their billets, or at the telegraph offices, post office, city hall, or railroad depots. Those visible at the post office excited more curiosity than resentment.

A later despatch from Essen says:—The French military authorities here have laid their plans for the exploitation of the coal industry of the district before both manufacturers and workers. It has become apparent to the French that the task which they have undertaken is not going to be in any way an easy one. From manufacturers and officials they will have to count on a kind of passive resistance, and from the workers they will have to expect demands far in excess of what would have been made on German employers. The plan of operation which they have drawn up is as complete as any that could probably

be made in the circumstances, but on the final analysis it depends on an alternative of good-will and co-operation or the employment of penalties, the possibilities of arrest and individual fines.

In the plan so far arranged there is no provision for the collection of any cash payments, and it is obvious that with the removal of the coal syndicate from the district the possibility of collecting a 20 per cent. coal tax has been abandoned until further sanctions are applied, subsequent to the Reparations Commission's decision with regard to a moratorium and the setting up of a customs barrier.

In brief, the French have simply assumed the task of distributing the coal output and in their schedule they are putting reparations deliveries as the first claim. The second body to be served will be the right bank of the Rhine, then unoccupied Germany, and, lastly, those other customers who formerly obtained supplies from the Ruhr.

Paris, Jan. 14.—It is understood here that Bochum and its coal fields, lying east of Essen, will be occupied by French troops for the purpose of giving the allies control of a much greater part of the Ruhr coal basin in order to collect the German Government tax of 40 per cent. It is proposed that, with this money, plus a similar amount due on German taxes on all coal burned in the Ruhr, the Allied Commission shall pay for deliveries of coal to the allies under the Versailles Treaty provisions, since Berlin has announced it will no longer make payments.

It is expected, if it proves necessary, that the allies will put a new paper mark into circulation, its value to be guaranteed by the collections it is believed may be made in the Ruhr district.

The district now held by the French and Belgians, producing 26,000,000 tons of coal, could not supply the allied quota of 19,000,000 tons and leave sufficient for the Ruhr industries in the occupied zone, which consume at the rate of 20,000,000 tons annually. But, since the fields which would be embraced by the extension of occupation produce 70,000,000 tons, the French figure control of them would solve the problem. Of course, the Germans outside of the occupied district might refuse to pay for coal and thus not pay the tax, but the French calculate their patriotism will not go so far.



FRENCH TROOPS ONCE MORE ON THE MOVE

The map shows the portions of Germany which are already occupied by allied troops as a guarantee of Germany's good faith. The dotted portion around Essen shows the thousand square miles of Ruhr district which France intends to occupy. It includes the richest coal and iron deposits in Germany. The Ruhr is the mainspring of German industrial life.

## BRITAIN RETAINS TROOPS ON RHINE

### Action of German Coal Syndicate Held Heedless and Provocative.

A despatch from London says:—At the conclusion of Thursday's special Cabinet Council, it was indicated that Great Britain, for the time being, at least, would sit tight and watch the developments in the Ruhr.

It means that there is no immediate prospect of any withdrawal of British forces on the Rhine and that the British representatives on the various inter-allied commissions will be maintained at their posts. It is recognized, however, that the situation has become more menacing as a result of the development of the policy of passive resistance by the Germans.

By removing its archives from the Ruhr, the German coal syndicate has seriously embarrassed the French and fears are felt that the French will put the screws on the German Government in an effort to get the archives. The action of the German coal barons is also likely to bring in its wake sabotage on the part of the workers.

The British Labor party endorses the action of the United States in withdrawing her troops from the Rhine and contends that the presence of British troops there now is doing no good. On the whole, though, the Laborites support the Government's general reparations policy and sees in the "Mailed Fist" tactics of France a further step toward the economic destruction of Germany and resultant European chaos.

The Laborites also think Germany right in adopting the policy of passive resistance, claiming that more can be done with this weapon to bring about failure of the French venture than in any other manner, especially action by foreign labor or Socialists.

In political quarters the action of the German coal syndicate in removing its archives is criticized as heedless and provocative. If there is a sitting of Parliament, undoubtedly the Laborites and Liberals will demand that the Government take a stronger stand against France, but the Government plainly has one eye on Lausanne and the necessity of French support in dealing with the Turks.

### Predicts Halt in American Progress

A despatch from London says:—Sir Mackay Edgar, British industrialist and financier, has just returned here from a visit to the States.

"It is an amazing spectacle," he says. "There you have 115,000,000 people feverishly tearing from the earth its irreplaceable wealth and using it to maintain a rate of growth utterly without precedent in all human history."

"They have long been the champion spenders of the world, but now they are making all previous records look silly."

Sir Mackay says that the biggest economic fact in the world to-day is America's gigantic consuming power. "It is terrible, because already it is outrunning production."

Then the financier goes on to prophesy that before long, while the demand will be as voracious as ever, the supply will have run short, and so he predicts a sharp halt in American progress, which may be something like a collapse.

## The Week's Markets

### Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.25 1/2.  
Manitoba oats—Nominal.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 88 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 87c, all rail.  
Barley—Malt, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.  
Rye—No. 2, 83 to 85c.  
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.  
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freights outside; No. 2, \$1.08 to \$1.10.  
Ontario No. 2 white oats—42 to 44c.  
Ontario corn—Nominal.  
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk, seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.  
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, \$1.10 per bbl; 2nd pats, \$6.60.  
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$12; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto.  
Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25 1/2c; triplets, 26 1/2c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.  
Dressed poultry—Chickens, milked, over 5 lbs., 23 to 31c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, over 5 lbs., 21 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 16 to 25c; do, 2 to 4 lbs., 14 to 21c. Hens, over 5 lbs., 23 to 27c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 19 to 25c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 11 to 17c. Roosters, 13 to 18c. Ducklings, over 5 lbs., 23 to 26c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 21 to 24c. Turkeys, young, 10 lbs and up, 28 to 38c; do, old, 18 to 23c. Geese, 15 to 21c.  
Margarine—20 to 22c.  
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 37 to 38c; selects, 43 to 44c; cartons, new laid, 60 to 62c.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, lb., 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.  
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, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per

lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Potatoes, Ontarios, No. 1, 90c to \$1; No. 2, 85 to 90c.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, bonlegs, 39 to 43c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$20; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$38; heavy weight rolls, \$35.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 16c; tubs, 16 1/2c; pails, 16 1/4c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tierces, 13 1/2 to 14c; tubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 17 to 17 1/2c.  
Heavy steers, choice, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, med., \$5 to \$5.50; do, com., \$4 to \$4.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.25 to \$7; do, med., \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butcher cows, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$13 to \$13.25; do, medium, \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$3.50; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$13.50 to \$14.25; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.  
Montreal.  
Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 91 1/2 to 92c. Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 63 to 64c; do, No. 3, 58 to 59c; extra No. 1 feed, 55 to 56c; No. 2 local white, 53 to 54c. Flour—Man. spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.10; do, seconds, \$6.60; strong bakers', \$6.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.15 to \$3.25. Bran, \$24. Shorts, \$26. Middlings, \$31. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17.  
Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 24 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 38 1/2 to 39c. Eggs—Fresh, 45 to 46c; selected, 40c. No. 1 stock, 36c; new-laid eggs, 60c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95c to \$1.

The idle man kills time. Time kills the idle man.

## RUHR SEIZURE MAY RESULT IN FRESH OUTBREAKS IN THE BALKANS

### German Labor and State Officials Protest Against French Occupation—Invaders Anticipate Further Trouble by Increasing War Material and Bringing Up Additional Troops.

London, Jan. 14.—There is anxiety here not only about extension of French occupation of the Ruhr and tightening of the screws on Germany, but also as to the possibility of the Little Entente making some show of force against Germany in support of France.

This would, it is believed, have a serious effect in the Balkans. In this connection the Economist says to-day: "There is definite danger, which we dare not disregard, that the occupation may start a conflagration that would spread right through Central Europe and the Balkans. This danger is increased by President Harding's announcement of withdrawal of United States troops from Coblenz, which advertises to the world and to Germany the withdrawal of moral support from France and her colleagues."

The Economist also asserts that if France fails to obtain what she is after in the Ruhr, she may attempt to extend her occupation to all Germany, and it is asked at what point Great Britain and other League of Na-

tions countries are prepared to take action to prevent such aggression.

Essen, Jan. 14.—Despite the order of General Degoutte, the French commander, prohibiting the half-hour strike in the Ruhr as a protest against occupation, Labor union and State officials have decided work will cease between 11 and 11.30 to-morrow morning throughout the district.

Word has also passed by word of mouth among the population of the Ruhr that all traffic in the streets and all pedestrians will stand still for two minutes as an additional protest.

The French are beginning to fear the stubborn German passive obstruction cannot be continued for any length of time without causing trouble. They are drawing up more troops and war material, including armored cars and tanks for the hilly streets.

The German security police are doing all they can to prevent a clash between the French soldiers and the grumbling Essen population. German gendarmes watch the guard posts in front of the post office, railroad station and coal syndicate offices.

## 1922 BIG HIGHWAY YEAR IN CANADA

### 5,786 Miles of Improved Roads at Total Cost of \$35,706,991.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Another big highway year in Canada has just closed. At the close of the calendar year 1922 there had been placed under agreement for Federal aid in connection with the Canada Highway Act 274 projects at an estimated cost of \$35,706,991 for 5,786 miles of road in the different provinces. Forty per cent. of the estimated cost, the percentage of Federal assistance payable due on this system amounts to \$14,282,796. There had been paid at the close of the year to the provinces about \$8,000,000.

This amount does not include any expenditures incurred by the provinces during 1922, as these must be audited by officials of the Department of Railways and Canals and certified to by the Canada Highways Commission as actual, necessary and reasonable; and further, owing to the fact that most of the provinces have not been able to have their accounts ready for audit.

This statement of Federal aid work does not include any work in Alberta, where the Highways Commission has not yet been constituted.

The following table shows for the calendar year of 1922 the mileage under agreement of the Provincial allocation under the act, and the total Dominion aid payments made:

	Mileage	Allocation	Payments
P.E.I.	838	\$ 603,455	\$ 143,758
N.S.	425.60	1,468,720	1,025,590
N.B.	1,237.20	1,163,845	810,276
Que.	556	4,748,420	787,533
Ont.	629	5,877,275	3,374,247
Man.	796	1,602,265	489,685
Sask.	1,434	1,806,255	300,837
B.C.	368	7,251,955	978,014

The distribution of Dominion aid to the various provinces for the last calendar year is as follows: Nova Scotia, \$539,177; New Brunswick, \$871,973; Quebec, \$247,315; Ontario, \$2,047,918; Manitoba, \$137,944; Saskatchewan, \$107,064; British Columbia, \$524,541.

Egg shipments from Alberta are breaking all records and indicate the rapid development of the poultry industry in the last few years in this province which used to be twitted because it used Chinese eggs.



New Canadian Senator  
Sir Allen Aylesworth, K.C.M.G., of Toronto, appointed to the Canadian Senate to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Senator William Proudfoot. He was Minister of Justice during the Laurier regime.

## BELGIAN OPINION DIVIDED ON RUHR

### Controversy May End in Fall of Coalition and Change of Policy.

Manchester, Jan. 14.—There are some signs outside Parliament that the country is not behind the Government's policy of supporting France in the Ruhr, says the Guardian's correspondent at Brussels. So far, however, there has been no convincing sign of disapproval in Parliament.

The extreme organs of Flemish opinion and the Brussels Standard organ of the Powerful Catholic Flemish Union are decidedly hostile to occupation of the Ruhr.

The controversy may yet lead to the fall of the present Liberal-Catholic Coalition, and possible withdrawal from the French side.

## Form Letters Exempt From Receipt Tax

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The exemption from the receipt tax which had been conceded by the Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue to form postcards acknowledging payments of money has been extended to cover a class of form-letters. That class is the type of form letter which, by a method of folding, has the address placed upon it and is dispatched without the use of an envelope.



A Canadian in Ireland.  
An adventurous young Canadian newspaperman is H. N. Moore, a son of Dr. T. Albert Moore, a leading Canadian Methodist divine. He is Managing Editor of the Freeman, of Dublin, and during the past four years his paper has been raided by Sinn Feiners, Black and Tans and Republicans. When all his equipment was destroyed he issued the Freeman as a handbill. Republicans have threatened him with death.