

# CANADA ENTERS CLAIM FOR BILLION DOLLARS AGAINST GERMANY

Reparations Do Not Include Losses Involved in Sinking of Ships Which is Included in British Claim — Largest Constituent of Claim is Amount Expended by Canada Pensions Board.

A despatch from London says: The total amount of Canada's claim for reparations against Germany, with the exception of losses involved in the sinking of ships, which are included in the British total, has been forwarded to the Reparations Commission by the Canadian Government. When the marine losses are added, Canada's claim will amount in all to about one billion dollars. This enormous sum, however, is not regarded as a practical figure, inasmuch as it will be but one of the items in the "moral" damages due from Germany, rather than the actual amount recoverable under the peace conference settlement. Its largest constituent is the amount paid out, or to be paid out, by the Canada Pensions Board, which, as capitalized, is assessed at slightly over five hundred millions of dollars. For separation allowance another hundred million dollars has been added. A third item is the charge for the expenses of the Canadian portion of the army of occupation. This is a definite figure, but not a large one, as the Canadian troops remained on the Rhine for only a few months.

The Canadian marine losses, as already stated, are not separately mentioned in the Dominion Government's statement, being included in the British total of over seven hundred million pounds. It would appear that

a considerable difficulty may later develop over the apportionment of the sums recovered from Germany under this head.

This money is not to be paid over to the companies which owned the lost ships, since they were reimbursed by the payment of the insurance, nor to the insurance companies, since they profited from the war premiums, but will become the property of the taxpayers and to be used by the respective governments of the Mother Country and the Dominions for public expenditures. The difficulty, which promises to arise is over, the question of vessels owned in one part of the Empire and registered in another. In the case of the Canadian Pacific vessels, for instance, which are owned in Canada but registered in Great Britain, the contention advanced here is that reparation should be made to the country of registry rather than to the country of ownership, especially as so much C.P.R. stock is held in the United Kingdom. This is a view which will scarcely be popular in Canada.

How Canada and the other parts of the Empire are to share in the twenty-two per cent. of the total German payment for reparation which Great Britain is to receive has not yet been decided. This will probably be a subject for discussion and decision by the Conference of Premiers in London in June.



NOW ALL TOGETHER—HEAVE HO, MY HEARTIES!

## Large vs. Small Universities.

Much is said and written about the advantages of the small university, about students being "lost in the mass" in a large university. But to this, as to all questions, there are two sides. A little consideration makes clear in a large university, classes cannot be large, for classrooms usually accommodate not more than forty students. And a large university is not just one large building—it consists of a great number of buildings which are called colleges or departments. Really, a large university is a collection of colleges; that is, it is a group of smaller universities bound together in a common interest, a common name, and a common esprit de corps. Hence, an advantage which a small university possesses is possessed also by the large university.

Besides, if university education is a preparation for life in the world should not university life approximate in its general characteristics to the life of the world. The youth who is trained in the large university learns to compete with the best, he learns to know all types of human nature. And

who succeeds like the man or woman who really studies and knows human nature—that most fascinating of all studies? In the large university the student brushes shoulders with the keenest intellects there are, he learns to take his place among men, he learns something of the occupations and aims of others of his kind. Here are prospective clergymen alongside of prospective engineers, journalists mingling with budding doctors and lawyers, teachers with foresters, dentists, chemists, and architects. Such daily contact kills narrow provincialism and is, in itself, one of the best phases of a liberal education. To go out into life with general knowledge thus obtained, with the prestige of a degree from an immense institution, is to go out equipped for excellence for a successful career.

The little daughter of an author had often watched her father inscribe his compliments on the fly-leaf of copies of his books for presentation to friends. She bought a Bible for her mother as a birthday gift. What better than to do what daddy always does? So she wrote her little dedication as follows: "With the author's compliments."

## Weekly Market Report

**Toronto.**

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94; No. 2 Northern, \$1.91; No. 3 Northern, \$1.87; No. 4 wheat, \$1.82.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 49¢; No. 3 CW, 45¢; extra No. 1 feed, 45¢; No. 1 feed, 43¢; No. 2 feed, 40¢.

Manitoba barley—No quotations received yesterday.

All of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—95¢, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 49¢; Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.93 to \$1.98 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.83 to \$1.88; No. 2 Goose wheat, \$1.78 to \$1.88, shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—\$5 to 90¢, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, 95¢ to \$1, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.60 to \$1.65, nominal, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—\$10.70, bulk, seaboard.

Ontario flour—\$8.50, bulk, seaboard.

Milled—Delivered. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38.40; shorts, per ton, \$37 to \$38; good feed flour, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bag; Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 32¢; triplets, 31½ to 32½¢; old, large, 32 to 35¢; do, twins, 32½ to 35½¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 56¢; fresh, 58 to 61¢.

Margarine—29 to 35¢.

Eggs—New laid, 48 to 50¢; new laid, in cartons, 51 to 53¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japanese, \$2; Lima, Madagascar, 10½¢; California Lima, 12½¢.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial, \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25¢.

Honey—60 and 80-lb. tins, 22 to 24¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15-section case; 5½-2½-lb. tins, 23 to 25¢ per lb.

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 41¢; heavy, 37 to 39¢; cooked, 53 to 57¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; cottage rolls, 35 to 36¢; breakfast bacon, 45 to 46¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 55¢; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54¢; boneless, 55 to 59¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 21½ to 22¢; tubs, 22½ to 23½¢; pails, 22 to 23¢; prints, 23 to 24¢. Shortening, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 15½ to 16½¢; pails, 16¢ to 18¢; prints, 16 to 17¢.

Good heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; butcher steers, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; butcher heifers, choice \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, med., \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$4 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$5 to \$7; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good, \$6 to \$8; do, fair, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$7 to \$8; do, 800 lbs., \$6.50 to \$7; milkers and springers, choice, \$10 to \$15; calves, choice, \$15 to \$16; do, med., \$12 to \$14; do, com., \$5 to \$10; lambs, \$11 to \$12; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$7; do, heavy and bucks, \$4 to \$5; do, yearlings, \$10 to \$10.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$13.75; do, off cars, \$14; do, f.o.b., \$12.75; do, to the farmer, \$12.50.

**Montreal.**

Oats, No. 2 CW, 60¢; No. 3 CW, 55¢. Flour, man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$8.40. Bran, \$38.25. Shorts, \$36.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$26 to \$27.

Cheese, finest easterns, 27 to 27½¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 53½ to 54¢. Eggs, fresh, 54¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 95¢.

Med. cows and heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.50; canners, \$3; bulls, \$5 to \$6.50. Good veal, \$14 to \$16; med., \$12 to \$13. Lambs, good, \$12.50; com., \$8 to \$7. Hogs, selects, \$16; sows, \$12.

# ALLIES TO RENEW TRADE RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

Krassin, the Bolshevist Envoy, is Returning to London to Resume Negotiations, While Another Soviet Mission Will Discuss Matters With Italy.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—The Allied Powers are once more preparing to renew trade relations with Russia, according to diplomatic advices received here by the State Department. Great Britain is expected to be first to show the way, while Italy will likely follow suit. Recent cable advices from Japan were to the effect that that country would act in consonance with the course taken by the European powers. The probability that differences in the way of reopening trade relations would be smoothed out was indicated by the information received recently that Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevist envoy, who negotiated the preliminary trade agreement between Britain and Russia, had left Moscow for London to resume negotiations, while another Soviet mission was leaving Moscow to discuss the same question with Italy.

International problems dealing with the Near and Far East are involved in the negotiations which Krassin will conduct. The trade agreement which he is anxious to make, if accepted, would bind the Soviet Government to stop its propaganda work in the East. The trade agreement which Krassin negotiated with Lloyd George was taken by him to Moscow, where the Bolshevist leaders accepted the agreement in the main, but objected to its binding agreement with the countries of the Near East stop. It is believed, however, the Bolshevists will find a way of reaching an agreement with the British, according to the view of Washington officials.

## New Taxes Announced by Ontario Government

Two-mill tax on all real estate transfers. One-quarter of one per cent. tax on all bank reserve funds. Extension of amusement tax to billiard parlors and pool rooms. Railway taxation increased from \$25 to \$40 per mile. Increased taxes under Mining Tax Act.

**Estimated Increased Revenue:**

Property tax	\$250,000
Bank reserve fund tax	450,000
Billiard Parlor tax	280,000
Railway tax	420,000
Mining Act tax	100,000

**Total increase ... \$1,500,000**

## Premier Smuts's Victory.

The victory over the secessionists in the South African election by Premier Smuts is more than a triumph for a man who has been called the ablest citizen of the British Empire. It is a success for the empire itself, a notable registration in favor of the unity of the nation.

Premier Smuts is one of the remarkable men of the age. His work in England during the war revealed to all who were not acquainted with South African affairs a man of astonishing strength of character, pertinacity of purpose and industry. He made a deep impression on the Peace Conference, in which his opinions were given with a freedom and clarity unusual among diplomats.

By his success in the South African election Premier Smuts takes his place among the statesmen whose political power has survived participation in the Peace Conference, a company small in number and distinguished in power, and in the gallery of those who have served the British Empire well in peace and in war.

## When Brides Were Smacked.

The antiquity of the custom of throwing old shoes at weddings may be realized by reference to the Old Testament, where we find that, when the brother of a dead man refused to marry the latter's widow, she indicated her independence by "loosing his shoe."

This, coupled with the fact that it was the custom of savage nations to carry off brides by violence—a proceeding naturally followed by the casting of missiles of various kinds—proves that the connection between old shoes and marriage dates back almost to the dawn of history.

In fact, Urquhart, in his "Pillars of Hercules," states: "At a Jewish marriage I was standing beside the bridegroom when the bride entered. As she crossed the threshold he stooped down, slipped off his shoe, and struck her with the heel on the nape of the neck. I at once saw the interpretation of the passage in Scripture respecting the transfer of the shoe to another. The slipper, being taken off indoors, is at hand to administer correction. Hence it is used as a sign of the obedience of the wife and the supremacy of the husband."

## BLACK AND TANS CAPTURE FIFTEEN

Members of "Irish Republican Army" Digging Trenches Near Dunmanway.

A despatch from Cork says:—Black and Tans surprised and captured fifteen members of the "Irish Republican Army" who were digging trenches near Dunmanway, County Cork, on Wednesday night.

A despatch from Dublin says:—An attempt was made by incendiaries to destroy the Earl of Kenmare's house at Charleville, north of Cork on Thursday. Considerable damage was done to two rooms on the ground floor by an explosion.

There still has been no solution of the escape of Frank Teeling and two other prisoners from the Kilmalnam jail. An official communication says a military court has investigated the affair, and that as a result of the facts ascertained disciplinary action is contemplated against certain persons who are believed to have been responsible for the men escaping.

The matter is still under consideration, it is added, and further details cannot be given at the present time.

## Romance of Child Saving.

In one of his reports, the following encouraging incidents are related by Mr. J. J. Kelso, who for many years has been the Government Director of Work for Neglected and Dependent Children:

Some years ago, while visiting an American city, giving a talk on the great work that could be done in helping neglected boys and girls, a business man of the city showed by his appearance and manner that he was deeply interested. At the close of the meeting he asked for a private interview and said he was prepared to give almost any sum, from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, to help the movement, "for," he said, "I was just such a poor boy as you described to-night. My father was a drunkard, and as a little fellow of eleven I was compelled to work on the streets in a shoeblack and messenger, and endure all sorts of hardships, but I determined to overcome every obstacle and in time learned the jewelry business, and am now well established. I have no children and for many years I have been wondering how I could best help little fellows who are situated as I was once."

On another occasion, at the conclusion of an address on the importance of placing poor boys in country homes rather than in institutions, showing how character could best be developed by the actual work and experience of life, a fine-looking and well-dressed business man arose and said that although he knew he was out of order he could not keep silent. He, as a youngster, had been put in an orphan's home, but finding the life monotonous, had run away, and no doubt the good ladies of that institution thought of him as a probable filling a place in some penal institution. He had, however, wandered far into the country, and when he became tired out he stopped at a farm house, and asked for something to eat. The woman of the house not only gave him something to eat, but invited him to stay all night, with the result that he remained there for years, going out into the world between seventeen and eighteen years of age to make his way in life. He had succeeded and was now in good circumstances. "And," he said with deep earnestness, "the memory of that good woman's kindness and her words of counsel will remain with me as long as I live."

## Airplane Police For French Frontier

A despatch from Paris says:—The French Government is establishing several airplane squadrons to guard the frontier.

These squadrons will be known as the "customs police," and will aid the customs authorities in enforcing the revenue laws. They will be under the direction and command of the police authorities, however, and will be utilized whenever necessary to chase fugitives from justice.

The aged Sultan of Jogyakarta, Java, one of the two powerful and wealthy potentates of the Dutch East Indies, has decided to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, the Crown Prince of Jogyakarta, who has been trained in European ways in Holland.



Smuts the Diplomat. Premier of the Union of South Africa, who states that he intends asking General Hertzog, his Nationalist and unsuccessful rival, to the next Imperial Conference.

## INDIAN ASSEMBLY EXPRESSES LOYALTY

Desires to Maintain Empire Relations on Basis of Equal Partnership.

A despatch from Delhi, British India, says:—The Legislative Assembly at a four hours' debate on Thursday adopted a resolution, firstly, affirming that the relations between India and the British Empire be maintained on a basis of equal partnership and complete racial equality; secondly, regretting the application of martial law by the administration of the Punjab—this being calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indians—and, thirdly, damage compensations for the families of Amarjits victims on the same scale as Europeans.

A clause asking for the punishment of various officers was withdrawn.

## London University Appoints Woman to Chair

A despatch from London says:—The London University Senate has appointed Miss Anne Louise McIlroy to the University chair of obstetrics and gynaecology at the London School of Medicine for Women. Miss McIlroy was educated at the Universities of Glasgow, London, Berlin, Vienna and Paris.

Early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes is predicted.

