FAR EAST IS PUTTING TEST TO WASHINGTON AGREEMENTS

Japanese Are Withdrawing Troops from Shantung But Chinese Suspicions Are Not Satisfied.

By Gardner L. Harding.

Far Eastern opinion has now thoroughly digested the Washington treaties and a world of hitherto constant distrust and suspicion in the Pacific is reconciled to the prospect of seeing them at work. Both in China and Japan the first heavy fire of criticism has subsided before the sober realization that the Washington decisions, however defective, represent a new era of international partnership which has come to stay, and which is incomparably better than the immediate past.

China may smart as much as she likes at the meagre recognition of her claims her delegates have brought back to Peking. But she is a full partner in the new order, and as Dr. Ferguson, her veteran American political adviser, put it the other day, she has a better platform from which to make her grievances known, and a fuller assurance that these grievances will be fairly heard than ever before. Dr. Ferguson, it will be remembered, left the conference in January, breathing fire and malediction against the way China had once again been duped by western diplomacy. His more mature reflections are interesting because they are characteristic of the general attitude of intelligent Chinese opinion. The resentment so strongly felt at Washington has subsided to a much more practical vigilance to make the most out of the new opportunities.

Disunion to Blame.

This is not to say that China is convinced that she got what she should have got at Washington. It is simply to say that people in China recognize the bald fact that they got all the northern delegates had the right to expect. Delegates Chung-Hui Wang, V. K. Wellington Koo, and Sao-Ke Alfred Sze never could talk with the defiance of men with a united country behind them, nor could they be expected to. With the patent demoralization of the northern government they were in an impossible strategic position. Representing a good deal less than half of China, it was up to them to admit their defective mandate, and resign, or put a good face on the matter and take the best they could get. In no case did they look for any gratitude, either from their popular critics or from their official masters, nor is there any danger of their getting any, the popular rumor being in Peking that as far as Messrs. Koo and Sze are concerned the powers that be will be only too willing to offer up their heads whenever inconstant fate should make it to Peking's advantage.

So the fact is that China is willing to appear to be satisfied with the conference largely because she wants to forget it, and to go after her demands with the full advantage of the very convenient vantage grounds the treaties provide. There is no question, for instance, that irrespective of north and south in government and conservative and radical in politics, the country is unanimously and profoundly determined to fight every inch of ground in the restoration of Shantung. The first skirmishes of this contest are now opening, and foreign observers who imagined that the Shantung treaty, for all the labors of the 35 sessions under American and British guidance that made it, settled the fate of this unfortunate province, would do well to watch the developments of the next few months very closely.

Japanese at Tsingtao.

One typical episode in this contest has recently been thoroughly aired in the Far East, though little has been heard of in this country. This is the attempted cmfwyp p p p ppupd's s., residents of Tsingtao to get permanent possession of the land, the best land in the city, which had been occupied during their stay in the port by the Japanese authorities. The Japanese local government, pursuant to its promise to give up all its official holdings in the city, held a series of public auctions at which this land was sold practically in intirety to Japanese bidders.

These Japanese owners then claimed the possession of a clear title to the land even after Tsingtao's restoration to China, resting their claim on Paragraph 5 of the treaty, which pledges China to give respect to "all foreign rights and privileges acquired during the Japanese occupation." The fact that quite literally a "land office" business was carried on in these transactions for the better part of six weeks without objection from Japan, at length moved the Chinese Government early in March to make a formal protest.

On March 15 the Japanese Government, with great good sense, yielded, and Mr. Obata, the Japanese minister in Peking, informed the Chinese Government that not only would no more such sales take place, but that all titles of this government land made subsequent to Feb. 4, the date on which the Shantung treaty was signed, would not be honored by the Japanese Government. This is a real victory for both parties, a testimony to the vigilance of the Chinese and to the reasonableness of the Japanese. It has created a good impression where an impression certainly did not exist before that the Japanese authorities were going to fulfill the purpose of the treaty as well as the letter.

As in all such disputes, however, the Japanese Government has its hands full in dealing with its own unruly Nationals, many of whom are incipient Fascisti, who already regard Tsingtao as a second Fiume and are exceedingly loath to recognize their Government's obligations. There are more than 35,000 Japanese in Shantung, and what is going to become of them when the Japanese army evacuates Tsingtao is one of the problems which is causing a good deal of restlessness in China.

Thorny Problem Certain.

Some of them have forcibly expropriated Chinese owners from mines and salt wells; many of them are land squatters; and a high percentage of them are rather objectionable adventurers in dubious trades. Whether the Government deliberately sent them to Shantung as the vanguard of a Japanese economic exploitation it is now too late to ask. They are there, and various perfectly respectable papers like the Tokyo Asahi bitterly resent the fact that the Government did not call representatives from their number into consultation while the clauses of the Shantung treaty were being framed.

To the Chinese, of course, they have no rights at all, and it is likely that they will not have a good time under Chinese restored sovereignty. They hold legally, as of before Feb. 4, a good many of the rights and privileges above protected, and it is safe to say that when "the legal status of all such rights and privileges" comes to be "decided by a joint Japanese and Chinese commission," as the treaty provides, the Chinese commissioners will be face to face with an exceedingly thorny problem.

With her routine programme of withdrawal from Shantung, meanwhile, Japan appears to be proceeding with as much dispatch as anybody could wish. A good many troops have withdrawn already, and it has been announced that all Japanese forces will be withdrawn from the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway zone of May 15, a little over the three months Japan promised, "if possible," and well within the six months stipulated limit. China is meanwhile preparing to replace the Japanese with picked troops from the Peking constabulary, the best police force she has.

Withdrawal Progressisng.

The plans for the reversion of the railway and for China's resumption of economic control in Shantung are not so hopeful, however. According to the latest accounts, the man whom the Chinese Government is planning to select to take over the Shantung Railway as managing director, a most difficult and delicate job in view of the part control still retained by the Japanese co-auditor general and assistant traffic manager, is Chin Yung-peng, former Premier.

It looks very much as if this appointment were a purely political attempt to control the wealth of Shantung for one faction. So at least think Wu Pei-fu, leader of the other faction, for he has protested vigorously against Mr. Chin's appointment and has moved troops toward Tsinanfu to make good his threats. That Shantung, which has been exalted throughout China as a kind of Alsace-Lorraine, should become a factional battle-ground would be exceedingly unfortunate, for even what remains of the good name of the Peking Government, and it is certainly to be hoped that a more impartial appointment with some attention to technical qualifications will be made.

Japan Being Watched.

This is all the more important in that the $13,000,000 or so in Chinese Treasury notes which must be raised in nine months and paid to the Japanese, plus a still unnamed sum to cover "Japanese improvements," must be derived from sources entirely and obviously free and clear from all suspicion of Japanese collusion, if any good faith is to be attached to the transaction at all. And if public indignation over so touchy a subject is sufficiently roused it may not merely be the good faith, but the very existence of the Peking Government which will be at stake.

This month a Japanese commission will leave for China to work out the concrete details whereby the Shantung treaty will be put into effect as far as those clauses are concerned which are due to be put into operation some time in May. China will then have an opportunity to ask why the electric lighting plant, the abattoir, and numerous other public services so admirably managed by the Germans in Tsingtao have either passed into Japanese private hands or have lost their German-installed equipment.

These are minor matters, of course, but Japan's dealing with China over Shantung is being taken as a symbol and a patent public example of what China may expect under every phase of the other results of the Washington treaties, Japan's opportunity for magnanimity far exceeds the value of the concessions she is being asked to make. If she can deal decisively with her own malcontents outlanders in Shantung and honorably withdraw from the scene of so many of her mistakes and so little glory, she will again win and deserve the respect of the world. There are plenty of loopholes in the Shantung treaty to carry her either way. On which way she chooses to take, the way of magnanimity or the way of renewed self-aggrandizement, will depend the first test of the value of the new Pacific regime of the Washington treaties.

CONSTIPATION BAD HEADACHES FAINT, DIZZY SPELLS

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind, and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of everyone then there will be no constipation, sick or bilious, spells, dizziness, heartburn, coated tongue, foul breath, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, jaundice, water brash, ect.

Keep the bowels properly regulated by the use of

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

and you will enjoy the best of health.

Mrs. Frank Willsey, R.R. 2., Belmont, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with constipation for nearly two years. I had bad headaches, faint and dizzy spells, and would bloat terribly. I was nearly discouraged for I had tried so many things that gave me no relief. My mother got me a vial of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and told me to give them a fair trial. After I had taken one vial I felt much better and continued their use. Now I have no faint and dizzy spells and am gaining nicely. I would not be without Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for the world."

Price 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CUTICURA HEALS SCALP TROUBLE

On Child, Broke Out In Pimples, Head Scaly, Used To Itch.

"When my little girl was two years old she had a severe case of scalp trouble which broke out on her head in pimples. When the pimples came off her head was scaly and used to itch so that she was always scratching.

"I tried all kinds of remedies but in vain. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which helped her. I bought more and after two weeks she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Lillian Fortier, 104 Unit St., Providence, R. I., Feb. 11, 1921.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for every-day toilet and nursery purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. 24C, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Lady Astor About To Make First Visit Home Since Election

Will Attend Pan-American Conference of Women at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., April 19—Lady Astor, formerly Miss Nancy Langhorne, of Virginia, is about to make her first visit "back home" since she was elected the first woman member of the British Parliament. She also will deliver her first address outside of England since she spoke at the International Woman Suffrage Convention at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920. Soon after her arrival in America she will come here to attend the Convention of the National League of Women Voters and the Pan-American Conference of Women, April 20-29.

Lady Astor will be one of the speakers at a mass meeting of the Conference following the state presidents' dinner, and will tell what women have brought to politics in Europe since they became active in Governmental affairs. She will come to Baltimore after addressing an evening mass meeting in New York city under the auspices of the League of Women Voters, and also will speak in Chicago. She will be the guest in Washington of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Milford, Pa., a girlhood friend, and finance chairman of the National League of Women Voters. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League, was appointed a reception committee to receive Lady Astor on her arrival.

Lady Astor expects to visit her home and relatives while in this country. She recently joined her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, of New York city, in launching a movement to aid the education of Southern women through scholarships. Her subscription for this purpose was accompanied by a note saying that "women are needing education now as never before."

RAISIN WEEK.

Fresno, California, April 19.—The California Raisin Industry with headquarters here, have set aside the week of April 23rd to 29th, as "Raisin Week." Raisin growers in this section, who are constantly increasing in number, feel that, while their product has advanced in popularity in leaps and bounds for the past few years, it has yet to be introduced in many homes throughout Canada, not only as a food of unusual beautiful flavor, but one of maximum health value.

Under this plan, Raisins are to be featured in all leading grocery stores during this week, and the housewife will be urged to serve raisins often during these days. Bakers will make special raisin breads, pies, and other pastries with raisins, and restaurants will prepare raisin specialties for their patrons.

Polling Places And Officials

The polling places and officials for the finals on Monday next in the civic election are:

Guys No. 1, Frank Frawley, City Hall; No. 2, Samuel M. Sewell, Odd Fellows' Hall.

Brooks No. 1, George H. Clark, No. 24 St. John street; No. 2, William J. Watson, 42 St. John street.

Sydney No. 1, Harold W. Stubbs, 116 Britain street; No. 2, Armstrong B. Clifford, No. 115 Britain street.

Dukes No. 1, William C. Magee, No. 290 Prince William street; No. 2, J. Wilfred Tait, No. 288 Prince William street.

Queens No. 1, Kenneth Bailey, No. 54 Sydney street; No. 2, Stephen W. Palmer, No. 46 Sydney street; No. 3, Ernest J. Todd, No. 52 Sydney street.

Kings No. 1, Wilfred M. Barlow, No. 62 Union street; No. 2, George S. Shaw, No. 17 Dock street.

Wellington No. 1, J. William E. Gale, No. 23 1-2 Waterloo street; No. 2, Gordon Allan, No. 71 Peters street; No. 3, Erastus N. Jones, No. 21 Brussels street.

Prince No. 1, Albert W. Covey, No. 18 Sydney street; No. 2, Edmund J. Owens, No. 23 Sydney street; No. 3, John N. Golding, Jr., E. J. Wall's shop King square.

Victoria No. 1, Stanley H. Patchell, Victoria Skating Rink; No. 2, John H. Hamilton, Victoria Skating Rink; No. 3, William B. Smith, Victoria Skating Rink.

Dufferin No. 1, Thomas A. Graham No. 25 Paradise Row; No. 2, Thomas W. Trott, 142 Mill street; No. 3, John Willet, No. 728 Main street.

Lansdowne No. 1, Michael Coll, No. 319 Main street; No. 2, A. Stanley Merritt, No. 435 Main street; No. 3, Michael D. Sweeney, No. 450 Main street.

Lorne No. 1, Frederick R. McMulkin, No. 21 Main street; No. 2, Samuel J. Thorne, No. 70 Main street; No. 3, John A. Warwick, No. 31 Main street.

Stanley ward ,Robert W. White, in Mrs. Chetley's house, corner of Millidge avenue and Spar Cove road.

The scrutineers are:

Guys, 1, George L. Britain, William D. McLellan; 2, Hugh Sloan, James T. Henderson.

Brooks, 1, Harold A. Rolston, W. Henry Rowley; 2, J. Henry Robson, Ezekiel McLeod.

Sidney 1, Leggett S. Hanselpecker, Miles A. Thorne; 2, Harry Carr, Angus Cameron.

Dukes, 1, William J. Nagle, David B. Doig; 2, Ray Spears, Stanley Little.

Queens, 1,Raymond J. Cronin, Sidney Gibbs; 2, Charles A. Conlon, Allan D. Barbour; 3, Robert T. Worden, Robert J. Sproul.

Kings, 1, Philip Richford, William McCrea; 2, John O'Brien, Daniel Connolly.

Wellington, 1, William A. Smith, Thomas F. Coughlan; 2, Robert Harris, James J. Whelly; 3, David Burke, J. Wilfred Gallagher.

Prince, 1, Joseph Nichol, Edward J. Mackin; 2, William D. Connolly, George A. Martin; 3, Leo Holland, John Wood.

Victoria, 1, Thomas R. Christian, Henry R. Coleman; 2, Melville R. Blizzard, Alfred Daley; 3, George K. Berton, Patrick F. Martin.

Dufferin, 1, William Crabb, Wellington Green; 2, John J. Irvine, John J. S. Salmon; 3, Francis McBriarty, Louis D. Millidge.

Lansdowne, 1, George Hartshorn, Ira C. White; 2, James A. Little, James P. Quinn; 3, Thomas X. Gibbons, Benjamin A. Carson.

Lorne, 1, Clarence Harrison, Ralph E. Coleman; 2, Edward P. Carr, Lester W. Mowry; 3, Harold B. Gault, J. Edward Fisher.

Stanley, R. Ernest Giggey, Major Green.

The constables are:

Guys, 1, Thomas Ferguson; 2, Robert Fox.

Brooks, 1, Arnold Rolston; 2, Henry R. Thomas.

Sidney, 1, John Sutherland; 2, Stanley Spears.

Dukes, 1, George Bridges; 2, George W. Tingley.

Queens, 1, Frank Moran; 2, George P. Janes; 3, John Haverfield.

Kings, 1, James McKinney; 2, Frederick J. McCullough.

Wellington, 1, James A. Gibbs; 2, Philip Clarkins; 3, Daniel Bryson.

Prince, 1, E. W. Chase; 2, Fred J. Cook; 3, E. W. Wall.

Victoria, 1, Daniel Stockford; 2, Alfred M. Sherwood; 3, Gerald Keane.

Dufferin, 1, Edward Bond; 2, C. E. Barton; 3, John Brennan.

Landsdowne, 1, G. F. Carvill; 2, Anthony Boucher; 3, James T. Seymour.

Lorne, 1, William J. Brown; 2, B. C. Ferris; 3, Henry M. Pitt.

Stanley, Charles Parker.

HARTLAND HAD SMALL FIRE SCARE

Special to The Standard

Hartland, N. B., April 19—Fire broke out about three o'clock this afternoon in the upper story of James Miller's house, Rockland Road. A large crowd soon gathered on the scene and, although a large hole was burned in the roof, the fire was put out before any great damage was done. It is believed that the fire was caused from a defective flue. The loss is covered by insurance.

Town Shaken By Explosion

Home of Livermore Falls Paper Maker Wrecked.

Livermore Falls, April 18—A four room framed house in Chisholm occupied by Thomas Grimaldi, was wrecked at 3 o'clock this morning by the explosion of a bomb, which shook every building within a radius of nearly a mile. No lives were lost.

Officers are seeking information concerning four strangers who arrived in town on the afternoon train of Monday, two of whom left again this morning.

Grimaldi originally worked in the International mill and went on strike with other employes last May, but returned to work in the mill a few weeks ago.

Labor leaders here, however, were loud this morning in their denunciation of the bombing and declared that the union had no hand in it, which statement is accepted by all.

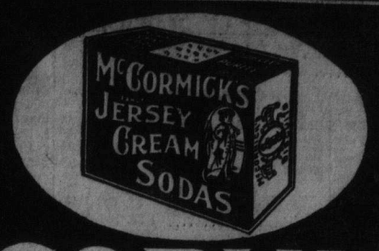
Raw Sugar Market On Easier Trend

Market for Refined Unsettled —Refiners Reduced Prices Ten Points.

New York, April 19. — The early raw sugar market was easier on the spot, while May shipment was unchanged. Spot Cubas are quoted as 2 11-32 cents cost and freight, equal to 3.95 for centrifugal with May at 2 3-8 cost and freight, equal to 3.98. There were sales of 25,000 bags of Cubas, now loading, to an operator. The easier trend in spot prices caused scattered liquidation and hedge selling in raw sugar futures and prices at midnight showed declines of 1 point.

The market for refined was unsettled and a refiner reduced prices 10 points to 5.40. Fine granulated ranged from 5.25 to 5.50. There was only a light inquiry. Refined futures were nominal.

Nourishing, and a most economical food.



Particularly healthful for little ones.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

OUT TODAY
Complete May List
Columbia Records

Dance Records

Song of India—Fox-Trot To a Wild Rose—Fox-Trot	Eddie Elkins' Orchestra Eddie Elkins' Orchestra	A-3569 85c
Virginia Blues—Fox-Trot Dear Old Southland—Fox-Trot	The Columbians The Columbians	A-3570 85c
Lola Lo—Fox-Trot Doo Dah Blues—Fox-Trot	Ray Miller and His Black and White Melody Boys Ray Miller and His Black and White Melody Boys	A-3563 85c
Isle of Paradise—(Waltz) Hawaiian Guitars and Xylophones, Susquehanna—Hawaiian Guitar Duet,	Ferera, Franchini and Green Ferera and Franchini	A-3560 85c
She's a Mean Job—Fox-Trot If You Knew—Fox-Trot	Frank Westphal and His Rainbo Orchestra Frank Westphal and His Rainbo Orchestra	A-3571 85c
California—Fox-Trot An Old Fashioned Girl—Fox-Trot	Knickerbocker Orchestra Knickerbocker Orchestra	A-3578 85c
Out of the Shadows—Intro. "Southern Memories," Medley Waltz Rio Nights—Waltz	Prince's Dance Orchestra Prince's Dance Orchestra	A-3576 85c
Angel Child—Fox-Trot Angel Child	The Columbians Comedian, Al Jolson	A-3568 85c
Love Days—Fox-Trot Little Thoughts—Fox-Trot	Paul Biese's Orchestra Paul Biese's Orchestra	A-3572 85c

Song Hits

Virginia Blues—Comedians, Carolina Rolling Stone—Comedians,	Van and Schenck Van and Schenck	A-3577 85c
She's Mine, All Mine! Tenor Solo, Ha! Ha! Ha! Tenor Solo,	Frank Crumit Frank Crumit	A-3573 85c
You Can Have Every Light on Broadway (Give Me that Little Light at Home) Time After Time Tenor Solo,	Tenor Solo, Billy Jones Edwin Dale	A-3574 85c
Alabamy Mammy—Tenor and Baritone Duet, Pick Me Up and Lay Me Down (In Dear Old Dixieland) —Tenor Solo,	Charles Hart and Elliott Shaw Vernon Dalhart	A-3575 85c
Don't Leave Me Mammy—Tenor and Baritone Duet, Charles Hart and Indiana Lullaby—Tenor and Baritone Duet,	Elliott Shaw Billy Jones and Ernest Hare	A-3564 85c

Opera and Concert

O Sole Mio—(My Sunshine) Soprano and Contralto Duet, Rosa and	Carmela Ponselle	49983 $2.00
Kashmiri Song from "Indian Love Lyrics" Baritone Solo, Mother O'Mine Baritone Solo,	Louis Graveure Louis Graveure	A-3562 $1.00
Canzonetta, Op. 6 Violin Solo,	Toscha Seidel	49689 $1.50
Sweet Evening Star from "Tannhauser" 'Cello Solo	Pablo Casals	49813 $1.50
Maiden's Wish (Chant Polonaise) in G. Major, Piano Solo, Butterfly-Spinning Song—Piano Solo,	Josef Hofmann Josef Hofmann	A-6211 $1.50
One Sweetly Solemn Thought—Contralto Solo, I Love to Tell the Story—Contralto Solo,	Cyrena Van Gordon Cyrena Van Gordon	A-3561 $1.00
Some O'These Days—Contralto and Baritone Duet, Beab n—Contralto and Baritone Duet,	Asher and Rodeheaver Asher and Rodeheaver	A-3559 85c

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, TORONTO 209

J. CLARK & SON, LIMITED
17 GERMAIN STREET