

VISITING SENATORS WERE DEEPLY IMPRESSED WITH CITY

Taken to Points of Interest and Banquetted by Board of Trade—Impressed by the Possibilities and Need for Extension of Present Facilities for Handling World Trade—Visitors Left for Ottawa.

The visiting senators from middle and western Canada, departed for their temporary homes at Ottawa on Saturday evening after spending a couple of days in St. John. Roundly over the port and getting a first hand idea of its possibilities and needs, and judging from the remarks made by some of them at the luncheon given in their honor by the Board of Trade, they were all deeply impressed by the possibilities and also the need for extension of the present facilities for handling world trade. They also pointed out that if these extensions were to be made it meant a lot of hard work on the part of the citizens, and all must put their shoulders to the wheel and work manfully to accomplish the task. Senator Lougheed, advised that the lead be taken by the Board of Trade, as a body of representative business men, to place before the Government the needs of the port and to keep after them until they had done what was necessary. Senator Calder advised the city to have a week end trip for some of the leading Progressives to the city and they would then be in a better position to understand the problems and needs of the port. He also said it would not be a bad thing for some of the eastern representatives to visit the west.

Saturday morning the visitors were given an auto ride around the city and out as far as Genoa Point. On the way back to the city they called on His Honor Lieut.-Gov. Pugsley and were entertained by him. At 1:30 they were the guests of the Board of Trade at luncheon at the Union Club the invited guests, in addition to the senators being, Lieut.-Governor Pugsley, Chief Justice Sir R. B. Patterson and the editors of the local newspapers, W. F. Burditt, president of the Board of Trade, was in the chair. He had on his right the Lieut.-Governor and on his left Senator Sir James Lougheed.

W. F. Burditt

After the toast to "The King" had been duly honored in the usual manner, Mr. Burditt extended a cordial welcome to the visitors from the Dominion to the principal winter port of Canada, and voiced the hope that the opportunity afforded them to look over the port would make them even more sympathetic to it and its needs. The business men realized the benefit of the personal touch and they were sure this trip must result in some suggestions, and it was hoped to carry out the suggestion, that a number of the business men from this part of the country should come to the Dominion in the winter to make a visit to the west. It was by the exchange of visits such as these that the real bond of union between the Dominion provinces is laid. The policy had been laid down that trade should follow the flag and railways had been built east to look over the Dominion and to follow the flag, and the people of St. John had spent millions of their own money to demonstrate that Canadian trade could just as well be carried in the winter as in the summer, and they were now asking that the Dominion carry on the work they had begun. Many millions of dollars had been expended to build railways which were not functioning as they should because of the lack of port facilities here, where the U. N. H. were without terminals for the winter, speaking of development here, he pointed out that prosperity for us meant prosperity for the whole of Canada, and he hoped the visitors would take these things to heart. TWO-VISITING SENATORS L

Lieutenant Governor

He then called on the Lieutenant-Governor to extend a welcome on behalf of the province. His Honor said he certainly had great pleasure on behalf of the people of the province of New Brunswick, in welcoming the senators from other parts of Canada to the city of St. John. They were members of one of the branches of the Parliament of Canada and in his opinion not less important than the House of Commons. He was proud of having the opportunity to tell the visitors what the citizens of St. John had to offer for a winter port, one which could be developed to such an extent that it would not be necessary for a single pound of freight for this country to pass through a foreign port. "You," he said, "have come to see what we have in the East, you ask us to come and see what you have in the West.

"We have much to offer in the Maritime Provinces. Every part of the Dominion has its advantages. We should get together and understand each others difficulties, then it would be easy to develop a land united to work for the best of Canada as a whole.

"What we have done to develop this port has not been done for the interest of St. John, but we felt that Canada needed ports in our pockets. That it was a monstrous thing to have Canadian trade going through foreign ports in the winter season, and we put our hands in our pockets to show that it was not necessary. We ask you not to consider us as selfish but as working in the best interest of the Dominion and the whole of Canada for further port facilities here."

Sir Douglas Hazen

The chairman said the mayor had found it impossible to be present and he called on Chief Justice Hazen to be the next speaker.

The Chief Justice said he joined with pleasure in extending a welcome to the visitors, many of whom were old friends and colleagues of his in days gone by, to the city of St. John. He hoped they would carry away with them a better idea of the requirements of the port and support its aspirations for better equipment in winter.

he said he wished if he might be permitted in the absence of the mayor, to extend a very hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of the city to the visitors.

Senator Thorne
Senator Thorne was then called on to propose the toast to the guests of the day. He said it gave him much pleasure as a citizen of St. John to welcome the distinguished visitors. Something had been said about sectionalism, personally he would not give two pips for the man who was not sectional in some way. He must realize that sometimes this must give way to the good of the country as a whole. He then called on all to drink the health of the guests and with it the names of Senators Lougheed, Watson, Blain and Calder.

Sir James Lougheed
Following the singing of "For they are only our fellow countrymen," Sir James Lougheed was the first to respond. He said the visitors had expected when they started to spend a couple of days under the vine and fig tree of Senator Thorne, but the trip had been a series of surprises and much pleasure. It was a great pleasure to meet old friends of Parliament, and to meet the Lieut.-Governor, Mayor and Chief Justice. He had often heard the name of St. John and New Brunswick, from those two gentlemen, and while they differed on many matters political, they had always stood together for the city and province. The city was no less happy today in its representatives, Hon. Dr. Baxter and Dr. Maclearen. He was deeply impressed with the possibilities of the port and also with the suburbs and residential portions of the city, which, in his opinion, fairly equalled Ottawa.

He pointed out that while it was expected in the development of the port the central government would pay the money, yet the primary responsibility for its development lay on the shoulders of the citizens themselves, for it was up to them to keep after the government until it recovered its expenditures made. There was not in any community a more influential body than the Board of Trade and he thought they should take the lead in a matter of this kind. In closing he expressed the hope that in time the fullest expectations of the people would be realized.

Senator Watson

Senator Watson expressed his thanks for the very cordial welcome extended to the visitors. He thought it was a splendid idea to take trips like the present one and get first hand information of the port and its needs. He pointed out that the present trip was not going to do the city any harm. Senator Blain on behalf of the people of the Dominion thanked the city of St. John for the exceedingly warm welcome which had been extended to the visiting party. Trips like this would lead in a matter of this kind. In closing he expressed the hope that in time the fullest expectations of the people would be realized.

In closing he suggested that it might be a good thing for the Board of Trade to arrange to have fifteen or twenty of the Progressives in the House pay a week-end visit to the city and see the port for themselves, and it might also be a good idea for some of the men from here to visit the west and get their viewpoint at first hand.

After the luncheon the visitors were taken in autos to the Dry Dock and West Side docks and an inspection made of these at close range. At 4:10 Saturday evening they pulled out on the Maritime Express for Ottawa, via Moncton. The sleeper "Lambert" had been placed at their disposal and at Moncton a dinner was booked on for their special benefit. Evan Evans, travelling passenger agent of the C.N.R., accompanied the party here and James Coleman, assistant superintendent of dining and sleeping cars, accompanied them from Moncton.

SMALL FIRE AT RAILWAY CITY

Moncton, May 7.—Fire, early Sunday morning, destroyed the planing mill and contents, consisting of some valuable machinery, belonging to John H. Crandall, corner of Gordon and Churchill streets. The loss is between \$4,000 and \$5,000, covered by insurance. The mill had been idle for over a year.

INSPECTORS FOUND LIQUOR

An Ontario constable on a beam shop on Main Street, by Inspectors Henderson and Killen, on Saturday morning, the proprietor, a man named O'Rourke, was found to be selling liquor in his shop for illegal purposes. All twelve bottles of liquor were found hidden in a recess under the floor.

SEVEN DRUNKS

Six arrests for drunkenness were made by the police on Saturday night, another on Sunday, making a total of seven awaiting the attention of Sitting Magistrate Henderson in the police court this morning. One professional spent Sunday night at the central station.

LADY ASTOR SEES PEACE IN LEAGUE NATIONS

"War Will Never End Wars," She Says Before Women's Trade Union.

Philadelphia, May 4.—Lady Astor appeared this afternoon in the Academy of Music before an enormous audience. Introduced by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president of the Women's National Trade Union League, under the auspices of which the meeting was held, Lady Astor spent some time in saying "it is perfectly true I represent the views of men and women of Great Britain," adding that she would "hate to represent anything that didn't work."

These, after touching lightly on the joy that her homecoming had brought to her, Lady Astor plunged into the subject of the League of Nations. "The League of Nations is not popular in Philadelphia. Well, if it is not, it ought to be so with the men and women who fought and suffered and with all their lives, living times. It perhaps is not popular with politicians, but if you don't join it, I am not at all certain that your sons won't be soldiers again."

"A League of Peace."

"Let's not call it a League of Nations—let's call it a League of Peace. War doesn't make peace; no war will ever end wars. The people of the world have got to come together and make it. Continuous consultation in order to avert friction is better than being told it was 'natural services.' Lady Astor again returned to the League of Nations before plunging into the body of her address.

"The Bolsheviks," she said, "are against the League of Peace. Being against civilization they say: 'We'll show you what we can do with civilization.' Well they have shown us, all right, they have proved that they can't get regeneration through Bolshevism.

"Some people who oppose the League of Peace say, 'Oh, the world will come on continually. What they mean is that they always will be that way.' They are reactionaries and the reactionaries are out of date. There is a new spirit in the world that wants peace in industry and peace throughout the world. If you are to get peace in the world you have got to start with going to peace in the home. Before you get industrial progress you have got to get industrial peace. Capital and labor have got to get together and work together."

Upholds Trades Unions.

After referring to the organization under whose auspices she spoke, Lady Astor said: "I am a strong believer in trades union. I think they pull society together. They are the backbone of the home. Their ideal has been not so much to attack society as to fight for it.

"The future depends on all classes working together. It's easy enough to talk about wages, but hard to fight them. The Constitution won't make us great—it's the way we act that will win the day."

"Trade unionism is just common sense and common humanity. It is the duty of women, now that they have the vote, to do all they can to improve working conditions that are possible. I would rather a child of mine have a chance in industry than loaf outside it."

The 12,000,000 working women of America then called for the attention of Lady Astor. In referring to the "girl of sixteen in industry," she stated: "The girl of sixteen in industry is a girl of that age is to want to do nothing."

"I am horrified," she continued, "when I hear anybody talk of wanting 'when I hear anybody talk of wanting to work more than eight hours a day. If they put in their best effort during that time they will get a better output than if they dragged along for twelve to fourteen hours."

"I am not such a humber as to be a Socialist," declared Lady Astor. "All this talk about brotherhood and internationalism is spoken by people who can't even get along with their neighbors. I knew a Hungarian who talked about brotherly love when he was robbing the butcher."

"The ideal of Socialism is beautiful. But you can't realize it through legislation. It has to come through the heart and through Christianity. You can't make men and women economic actors. All we can do is to see that they have an equal chance. Put that spirit of brotherly love that was back of the founding of Pennsylvania into operation to educate our non-possessors of it, co-operate and explain things from our point of view."

"Socialism can't force us on, but Christianity can help us. I'd be a Christian if I didn't think this way. Every one either wants you to be a red-hot Socialist or a red-hot reactionary. I'm just a middle man. When Lady Astor turned her thoughts to local politics she carefully avoided all references to party or candidates.

"You may say, 'she demanded, 'are you going to take the trouble to come out and vote? If men and women want a clean, straightforward and honest Government they can get it. There is no use damning the politicians."

Sorry for Politicians

"I am rather sorry for them. I always stick up for my side. We always let you see our backs. A great many can't see anything about you at all. Apathy is one of the main troubles of the world.

DIFFERENCE OVER POLICY IN INDIA

Issue Arises Between Lord Reading and British Gov't Over Wazenshan.

London, May 7.—Lord Reading, the British Viceroy in India, whose indiscreet championing of Indian Muhammadan ideals in the early part of this year was the indirect cause of the British Government's losing the services of E. L. Montagu, formerly Secretary of State for India, today figures in another connection.

The London Times says a difference of opinion has arisen between him and the British Government on the subject of the Waziristan—the land of the Waziris—a barren mountainous territory, inhabited by savage Muhammadan tribesmen upon the turbulent northwestern frontier of India, and between that country and Afghanistan.

Many of the wild clans on the Indian border are highlanders by profession. The Waziris, and especially their Mansuud section, glory in their reputation that they excel all their neighbors in this respect.

The Waziris have lain in wait behind the rocks in their barren mountains and shot probably more British soldiers and men at arms than any other savage tribes of a similar size anywhere in the world.

Some months ago as a punishment for the many forays into British territory, where they looted and burnt native villages and carried off women and children, the British authorities marched in considerable force into their country and made reprisals.

This force had a hard time fighting its way up the narrow defiles beneath the desolate crags, where every shadow concealed Waziri snipers, but they now hold the chief fastnesses. They are there because the Indian Government, over which Lord Reading now presides, was so short-sighted some time ago that it played with the idea of occupying Waziristan permanently.

Since this idea was started millions of money has been spent, sapling has gone on continually and has become clear that if the overburdened Indian taxpayer is to have any relief, it is urgently necessary to evacuate. This is the opinion of the British Government, which has been entered into and a section of the tribe, who have shown a friendly attitude toward the British, are being expelled.

The whole matter is now being discussed between the British and the Indian Governments, and The Christian Science Monitor learns from well informed quarters here, that a decision has not yet been arrived at. The particular line of communication which The Times says Lord Reading wants to abandon is that one which leads to the lives of two British airmen, whose machine came down in hostile territory, after they had dispersed a Lashkar army of 2,000 Waziris who were engaged in besieging a small police station and his small escort in a lonely mud-built fort.

The question at issue is strategic as well as financial. Lord Reading and the British Government stand over it. This is merely because the soldiers themselves are not agreed, and the best conditions in which an over-hasty undertaken policy has involved the Government of India.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL REGARDED AS MONSTROSITY

Minority Report of Finance Committee Declares It Was Conceived by the "Interests."

Washington, May 7.—Senator Simmons of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the Senate finance committee, declares in a minority report filed yesterday in the Senate that taxes which would be imposed by the pending tariff bill are "so far as the special interests are concerned, both satisfying and comforting. On the other hand the people view this bill as a measure full of mischief and dangerous possibilities, loaded with innumerable burdens for them and their posterity."

The report declares that the taxes that would be imposed by the pending tariff bill would be as real as those imposed by the revenue bill and three to four billions of dollars.

"When the Fordney bill passed the House the general public regarded it as a monstrous and grotesque and absurd that they took it more as a joke than as a serious attempt at tariff revision. It did not excite in them any great degree of alarm because they felt sure the Senate would re-write it and they expected of this body the sane action in their behalf. In these expectations the people have been grievously disappointed.

"In these circumstances, the people will be satisfied with nothing short of a full exposure through discussion of this attempted outrage, inspired by the desire to placate the subsidized interests at their expense. No conspiracy of silence, no threat of long sessions, no charges of dilatoriness, no attempt to divert the attention of the public and divert the exposure of the inequities which lurk in the tax-laden schedules and paragraphs of the 431 articles of the amended Fordney bill, an act (if properly entitled) to mortgage the country and its resources to the protected and monopolized industries."

Soviets Are Ready To Take Advantage Of Lust For Oil

See the Importance of Competition Among the Powers for Grants.

Genoa, May 6.—While there are more essential reports of a deal between the Dutch Shell oil group and the Soviets, it is evident that business has more confidence in Russia than the diplomatic demands have been. The report of the immediate general acceptance of the report showed the existing psychology regarding Russia is such that the Franco-Belgian demands for complete restoration of property are not necessary for restoring confidence in Russia, and that if Genoa fails to make a general agreement it will be followed immediately by a series of separate treaties in the negotiation of which Russia will have the advantage of competition among the Powers.

This fact has passed unnoticed by the French or by others desirous of setting in on the ground floor. It is significant that the Russian memorandum, which was the occasion at once to state explicitly that Russia will never consent to return the oil properties once held by foreigners on a complete restoration of property. This also is important in forecasting the Soviet rejection of the Russian memorandum as it now stands.

The Standard Oil Company most reliably informed the least worried by the alleged contract. It is not pressing negotiations with Soviets, but is waiting watchfully, and it is most reliable to believe the Russians will give no monopoly to anyone and will not forget that American business is the most important friend to have in Genoa. Oil has had no special representative in Genoa, and the head of the Italian branch, whose office are in Genoa, returned only last week from America.

GLOOM PREVAILS AT GENOA TODAY

This Week May Witness the Smash of the International Conference.

Genoa, May 7.—Gloom prevails at Genoa, for this week, say many of the statesmen, may witness the smash of the international conference on which the whole of Europe had fixed its hopes.

Only Russia's acceptance of the powers' memorandum can save the conference from disaster. Complete acceptance is regarded as improbable, and even if the Soviet delegates surprised everybody by returning an affirmative answer, Belgium and France added to the property clause more rigid in character than in clause 7 of the memorandum.

This course of Belgium and France, if persisted in, would make an agreement with Russia increasingly difficult because the Soviet delegates are expected to cling tenaciously to their system of nationalization.

DREADNOUGHT ERIN ORDERED SCRAPPED

London, May 6.—In compliance with the terms of the naval treaty signed at the Washington armament conference, the British dreadnought Erin was put out of commission at Sheerness today and ordered sold.

WAS WITHDRAWN

A one ton motor truck was offered for sale on Market Square Saturday morning by Auctioneer Potts, but was withdrawn as the highest bid was 2s.

CHINA HAS RATIFIED WASHINGTON PACTS

This Is the First Ratification of Any of the Foreign Powers.

Washington, May 7.—The Chinese Government has ratified the Washington conference treaties to which China was signatory and the Shanghai treaty negotiated during the conference with Japan, according to advices received yesterday by the Chinese Legation here. The conference treaties to which China was signatory are the general Chinese policies pact and the convention on Chinese customs.

The ratification of China, accomplished by a presidential order, is the first of any of the foreign powers which participated in the Washington conference.

FINISH ENQUIRY INTO ENGINEER'S DISPUTE

Offer of Employment on Individual Contracts Frowned Upon by Unions.

London, May 7.—(Canadian Press Cable)—The Court of Enquiry, conducted by Sir William Mackenzie on behalf of the Government into the dispute in the engineering industry, which has resulted in the locking out of three quarters of a million workers, was concluded yesterday. The most noteworthy speeches delivered in the closing proceedings were those of Representative Brownlie of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and Sir Allen Smith, on behalf of the employers. Mr. Brownlie said the workers on individual contracts was an invidious attempt to sap the foundation of trade unionism. Sir Allen Smith said he was much concerned over Mr. Brownlie's excuse for departing from the suggestion made by the employers. It justified the employers in the belief that it trouble behind the dispute was of a political or social nature.

CHANG'S TROOPS IN FULL RETREAT

Peking, May 7.—Hordes of defeated Manchurians continued today to cross the country on foot, bound northward. General Wu left Changshien today for Tien Tsin by special train, accompanied by 5,000 soldiers and police. His troops north of Tien Tsin are said to have disbanded more than 20,000 of Chang's troops in retreat. The flight of Chang's army northward along the Mukden railroad is being impeded on account of the destruction of the line near Shanghaiwan. The soldiers are ragged and famished. Volunteers from Tien Tsin have gone northward to expedite the flight and also to relieve suffering.

SIX MEN TARRED AND FEATHERED

Belfast, May 7.—A lorry was driven into crowded Cromac Square yesterday afternoon and six men were thrown off, tarred and feathered, as they were permitted to run to shelter. It is understood they were caught pilfering.

CHILD FALLS INTO PIT AND DROWNS

Moncton, N. B., May 7.—Frank aged between three and four years, son of Fred Daigle, was drowned at Richibucto this afternoon, by falling into a hole about four feet deep, near the Kent Northern Railway station. The child had strayed from its home about two hundred yards distant.

SMALL RIOT AT ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta, Ga., May 7.—Four white men and a negro were shot and wounded in a riot in a lot at the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad yards here today. All the five men were wounded seriously.

POINCARÉ'S ULTIMATUM STRIKE BOLD ONE

French Premier Not Hostile to Council—Would Have It Include Little Entente.

Paris, May 6.—M. Barthou was only given time for a brief wash and brush-up after his long train ride from Genoa, prior to going on the last before Premier Poincaré and the ministerial council. To his amazement and horror, he discovered that M. Poincaré, instead of listening to any more surprise plans of Premier Lloyd George, had a brand new surprise of his own ready. It now appears that France is not entirely hostile to an "Early Reunion" of the Supreme Council, provided it meets to discuss quite a different subject than reparations. In brief, the French premier's reports to all British suggestions, as outlined by M. Barthou, is that the most Supreme Council should comprise not only the great Allies, but also Belgium, Poland and the nations of the Little Entente.

"Such a reunion," it is stated, "cannot be held in the atmosphere of Genoa or its environs or in the proximity of the Germans or Soviets. It is necessary for another meeting place; without doubt some great capital." The subject to be discussed, according to the French proposals, is none other than the German-Russian treaty "and measures to be taken in this regard." Until yesterday Premier Poincaré estimated it preferable that the examination of this treaty should be through diplomatic channels. He considered it should be studied carefully and without haste, but in view of the anxiety of England to hurry up things, the French Premier is now willing that his own idea for a supreme council be put into operation as soon as possible.

Such is his slip back at England for her many suggestions made at Genoa that were not to the French liking. As for another supreme council meeting to discuss what will happen after May 15, Poincaré does not agree to pay, but Barthou was permitted to "express the thanks of Lloyd George," but Poincaré's reply was just what it was, namely, "nothing doing."

The supreme council, according to M. Poincaré, may come after the month of May, but not before. It is almost certain that Germany will not carry out the measures laid down by the Reparations Commission, so in that case the Governments may then consider the consequences of Germany's unwillingness. They may then decide to act in bloc or to exercise the right of individual action given them, according to French opinion, by the treaty of Versailles.

As for the proposed British scheme for a reduction of the total reparations sum to 110,000,000,000 marks, of which 65,000,000,000 is to be laid aside for testing discussion, it is pointed out here that there is nothing new in this, inasmuch as it is nothing more or less than the old argument drawn between Sir Robert Home and M. Loucheur, the one proving quite inacceptable to Premier Poincaré's government which, for better or for worse, now represents the spirit of France.

It is really wonderful the quick relief you get from ten or twenty drops Nerviline taken in sweetened water. For cramps and spasms, Nerviline is equally efficient. To safeguard yourself against these ailments, keep handy on the shelf a bottle of trusty Nerviline. It will relieve the most painful attacks of the whole family. Good for internal or external use. 35c. at all dealers.

HAVE YOU STOMACH RISINGS, GAS, HEART BURN, SOURNESS?

Tells of a Simple Remedy. It's really wonderful the quick relief you get from ten or twenty drops Nerviline taken in sweetened water. For cramps and spasms, Nerviline is equally efficient. To safeguard yourself against these ailments, keep handy on the shelf a bottle of trusty Nerviline. It will relieve the most painful attacks of the whole family. Good for internal or external use. 35c. at all dealers.

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CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years. CASTORIA

AIMS OF... Unhappy... another... the spring... as the great... spravls over... such rival... to play poli... son see mar... the mar... of previous... claims... signify the... unfortunate... plight is th... well matche... torious occup... commands a... most, but th... torious Chan... general prof... reported to... add 30,000 to... based on ce... of 150,000... million... municat... local difference... though W... West would c... been a seri... sions to poli... has been lo... the other han... and, was a... new-Japanes... Japanese side... unprofitable... more or less... judgment... of not being... agent today.

Chan... The strategi... campaign—It... favor Chan... earnings of... high, and Chan... stored up... of \$50,000,000... nothing like... communication... trains bore hi... Great Wall... and are ready... to control... Pukow railway... ward central... mandated the... railway, or th... reach, but th... are inferior... advantage of... in the Y... to control... come an import... wel, Kiangsi... where Shanghai... perhaps, Fukien... offering steady... his plan is obv... eral pressure... him away from... ally strong... General Chang... and sleep-like... soldiers can live... he has ample... communication... for an impetu... real fighting in... personally attack... Chang cannot... also helped by... entrance into P... an affront to c... ment, the first... in Wu's govern... the contest as... autocracy and li... C. C. Wu's

If that is so, on the side of Chan is no doubt that... minister, Wu T... Chang's camp at... had some signif... with the to... finance it had... ing China would... The Canton Gov... For Chang Tso-lin... its former profes... Pe-tu, and which... is to be eliminat... likely a matter of... There is little... Sun will have... a tree China when... condescending mili... action. If he has... Chang give up... cation" of China... provide that unific... sides. But it is... with right any... die with Wu Pei-fu... it will have to fight... everybody know... no cash surplus... on its own accou... Chang's money, of... about the well-kn... which furnishes... stability much of... ing in China treas... So much for the... President Hu Shi... Theophil, the Prem... into print with... tion and an appeal... ed governments, w... designer that a c... still trying to red... the crisis which h... developing, that g... hibiting every week... condensed.

Stop-Gap... When Liang Shih... onas as Premier... through and th... headed, described... American diplomat... man," was a mere