

## BRITISH FORCES DRIVE REPUBLICAN ARMY OVER ULSTER BORDER

Infantry, Cavalry and Whippet Tanks Used by Imperial Troops to Retake Pettigo and Sweep Raiding Bands from Territory Captured in Ulster.

London, June 4.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery and whippet tanks took part in the first offensive action of the British troops on the Ulster borderland early this afternoon, when Pettigo, which straddles the line, though a large part of the town is in Free State territory, was stormed and retaken from troops of the Irish Republican army, who entered on May 30.

Reports from Belfast describe the border countryside as swarming with khaki, while the British General directs the operations from headquarters on a hill outside the town.

When it became evident that the British were moving in force against Pettigo, the Republicans began to withdraw, consequently there was little resistance to parties of soldiers, in motors and on foot, who dashed through the town shortly after noon. It is semi-officially announced that the Republicans suffered fairly heavy losses, but the sole casualty on the Northern side was the driver of a motor car.

Besides the Republican commandant and staff, who were taken prisoner when the troops entered the town, it is reported that a large number of Sinn Feiners were captured in a later clean-up of Pettigo. Of three columns of troops which last evening began advancing into the section of Fernagh county occupied by the Southerners,

two columns operated toward Pettigo, the other in the direction of Belleek, which the Republicans had also occupied.

Military activity in reality began about 10 o'clock Saturday night, when troops with full fighting equipment marched from Enniskillen along the western side of Lough Erne toward Belleek. Artillery with armored cars, tenders and all the customary paraphernalia of war in its train also rattled along the narrow road. It was planned to place big guns in position near Roscoe, where they would command not only Magheramena Castle, but also Belleek and the fort overlooking it, occupied by Sinn Fein forces.

At noon the troops had approached to within a mile of Pettigo without drawing the fire of the Southerners who were engaged in the evacuation of the place and of the hills which dominated the main road along the line of march of the troops. While on the Free State side there was complete silence, the greatest activity was displayed by the approaching columns, with maneuvering cavalry, and specialists in motors and whippet tanks flying the Union Jack. The tanks were always in readiness to move to the support of the advancing columns.

There was intense machine gun fire from the Free State side of the border all day Saturday on a six-mile front without perceptible result.

## "HIKING" ARMY REACHES OTTAWA

Committee of Twelve to Confer With Cabinet—278 Survive Journey.

Ottawa, June 4.—The unemployed veterans' army, led by "General" Frank Riley, arrived in Ottawa this morning, and after a parade through the city reached Lansdowne Park shortly before noon. They are now quartered at Howick Hall, and will remain there till the interview with the Government is arranged.

The army on entering the Exhibition grounds numbered 278. According to "General" Riley they will not be allowed to leave the Exhibition grounds till the interview with the Government is arranged. Mayor Frank Plant, who addressed the men in Howick Hall on their arrival, offered his services in arranging an interview with the Government. "General" Riley also addressed the men. Then an excellent dinner was served.

Mayor Frank Plant was busy this afternoon and evening arranging for the meeting between the men and the Government. It was finally suggested and agreed to by the men that a committee of 12 of the marchers would go into the Railway Committee rooms of the Parliament Buildings and confer with the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King; Hon. Dr. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor; Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Militia, and Herbert Marler, M.P., Chairman of the Committee on Pensions and Re-establishment.

## POLAR PARTY OFF ON FIVE-YEAR VOYAGE

Amundsen Expedition Leaves Seattle for Nome, Alaska.

Seattle, Wash., June 4.—The auxiliary power schooner Maud, bearing the Amundsen Polar basin scientific expedition, sailed from Seattle at 3.40 yesterday afternoon for Nome, Alaska, on the first leg of a five-year voyage through the Arctic ice packs.

Captain Oscar Wisting, sailing master of the Maud, commanded the vessel, Roald Amundsen, chief of the expedition having decided to proceed to Nome by steamer, sailing to-day.

The United States army tug Mahopac and a flotilla of cruisers from the fleets of the Seattle and Queen City Yacht Clubs escorted the Maud up the Puget Sound.

Do you know what country has the largest unexplored area? Africa? You're wrong; it's South America.

## EXCHANGE ADVANCES ON U.S. MARKET

Provisional Moratorium to Germany Caused British Securities to Soar.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Reparations Commission have fully approved the German reply to its ultimatum and definitely decided to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922. The text of the Commission's letter to Chancellor Wirth and also its decisions were issued after the Commission had framed them at a session lasting many hours. The decision was unanimous, the French delegate joining in it, despite the report of opposition from a section of the Chamber, which caused deep concern in commission circles during the day.

A despatch from New York says:—The granting of a one-year provisional moratorium to Germany by her former enemies was followed by a series of interesting movements in the local foreign exchange market on Thursday. Remittances on London rose to the highest quotations in three years, demand sterling selling at \$4.45, with cables a fraction over \$4.40, and a corresponding gain in sixty-day bills.

The German rate also improved, marks rising to the equivalent of 100 for 38 cents, as against the recent low quotation of 100 for 32 cents.

Strength of British exchange, according to well-informed brokers, seemed to be predicted on the belief that the moratorium would be followed by a large German loan and resultant re-establishment of large credits by that country in London, more or less to the disadvantage of France and other Continental centers.

## HIS MAJESTY GRANTS HONORS ON BIRTHDAY

Order of the British Empire Bestowed on New Zealander. Newfoundland Town Destroyed by Fire.

A despatch from London says:—Comprised in the usual list of birthday honors are the following, made on the recommendation of Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Privy Councillor—Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George—Premier H. N. Barwell of South Australia. Knight Commander of the Bath—Colonel Hoy, General Manager of the South African Railways.

Seven new Dominion Companions of St. Michael and St. George are created. The solitary appointment to the Order of the British Empire is given to a representative of the New Zealand native races. Dr. M. Pomare, C.M.G., who is the New Zealand Minister in charge of Cook Islands. Eleven Knights Bachelorships are distributed almost evenly among the Dominions.

## MINE CANADA FOR PREHISTORIC MONSTER

Chicago Scientists to Search for Remains of Extinct Lizard.

A despatch from Chicago says:—A party of Chicagoans left on Thursday night for an exploration trip in Canada to search for the remains of "the terrible lizard," a beast of monstrous size, equipped with huge armor plates of bone and horns. The expedition is being sent out by the Field Museum.

No museum in the country has yet acquired an entire skeleton of one of these prehistoric monsters, but the expedition from the Field Museum, headed by E. S. Riggs, Assistant Curator, hopes to return with a complete specimen.

Hunting for dinosaurs is very much like prospecting for minerals, according to J. B. Abbott, one of the party. Often fragments of bone are found in a wash which comes from some distance. These are traced back to the mother rock and digging is begun there.

The sum of \$1,650,000 the Banff-Windermere highway has been granted by the Federal Government. A large portion of the road has been completed and it is expected that the whole highway will be finished this year.

It is believed that when the work is completed it will increase Canada's tourist traffic by \$3,000,000 a year.



Sir Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, when speaking at the University of New Brunswick Club, voiced the opinion that the Province wants a University of its own, and opposed the establishment of one central university at Halifax for the Maritime Provinces under the Carnegie fund.

## INSTRUMENTS KEPT BALLOON IN COURSE

Line of Travel Maintained Throughout Trip, Major Westover Claims.

Quebec, June 4.—None the worse for wear as a result of their remarkable experience in the great Milwaukee race which took them across the Great Lakes, over the terrain of Northern Ontario and the virgin forests of Quebec, a distance of nearly 850 miles, in 17 hours, to the point of their forced landing at St. Andre Le Pouvante, Major Oscar Westover, Chief of the Air Service at Washington, and his companion, Lieut. C. F. Bend of the proving grounds, Maryland, arrived in the city of Quebec last night.

"The feature of the flight, from our point of view," declared the Major, "was the demonstration of the fact that it is possible, by the correct interpretation of the aerial currents at different altitudes, to shape an almost definite course from the moment you take the air."

## True Economy in Education.

Renewed interest in Ontario's Provincial University and its needs has been aroused by the publication of a series of bulletins issued by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto. One of these bulletins refers to questions asked by some who are interested in the University as to why the expenditure for maintenance should be so much greater than it was seventeen years ago, before the reorganization which took place in 1906. In reply to these inquiries it is pointed out that, for some years previous to 1906, the Provincial University was, admittedly, starved. It was literally in a dying condition. To remedy this state of affairs the Royal Commission of that year recommended greatly enlarged government support and this was forthcoming. Then the Provincial University began to expand and to offer the type of education demanded by intelligent people. To compare maintenance expenditures of seventeen years ago with those of the present year is like comparing the food cost of a delicate, starving child with that of a vigorous, full-grown man.

The University of Toronto is managed, the Bulletin states, with the most careful economy consistent with efficiency; no dollar is wasted. The British Government received an adverse vote in the House of Commons recently because the majority of the members apparently thought that the attempt to effect so-called economies in education was ill-advised. The feeling of the people of Canada, like that of the people of Great Britain, may perhaps be most concisely expressed in the following sentence from the "Montreal Gazette": "Economy at all times is requisite, it is admitted; but a failure to secure the best and most progressive system of education for a country is not economy in any sense of the word, but rather a peculiarly reprehensible form of extravagance."

The Duke of York, Premier Lloyd George and Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, will attend the Dominion Day dinner in London.

## APPALLING DISORDERS IN BELFAST EXCEED ALL PREVIOUS HORRORS

Rebels Use Bombs—Ambulances Summoned Thirteen Times Within Five Hours—Military Obligated to Resort to Bayonet Charges to Dispel Mobs.

A despatch from London says:—The hottest battle between the military and Sinn Fein gunmen since the Belfast turmoil began occurred on Thursday morning in the Roman Catholic areas between Grosvenor Road and Falls Road. The Evening Standard's Belfast correspondent says:

"Appalling disorders have occurred here, the like of which this city of horrors has never experienced before. Between seven o'clock and noon ambulances were summoned thirteen times. The streets were raked with machine gun fire; the rebels, in turn, bombed several places; two whole blocks of houses were set on fire, and while the firemen fought the flames, the battle waged in the streets all round.

"Nine civilians were carried out dead from this inferno, two of them women. Many were killed in houses, into which the rival factions pursued them in fury. The bodies were rescued only in time to prevent cremation.

"Bayonet charges by the military were necessary to dispel the mobs which gathered to join in the battle. The gunmen retreated to the Grosvenor Road area, where a fresh battle broke out, involving Lennox Street, Norfolk Street, Grosvenor Place, McDonnell Street and other thoroughfares. The Crown forces had a difficult task in suppressing the gunmen. Their concentrated fire reduced the gunmen to silence for a while, but later the rebels mounted a machine gun and swept the streets, causing men, women and children to fly for their lives.

More than thirty houses were burned in the Millfield and Peter's Hill area of Belfast on Thursday. Only the skeleton walls of 13 houses in Boyd Street remain. All the 14 houses on Peter's Place were destroyed, while dwellings on California Street and Woodford Street were damaged by fire and looted.

On Thursday a public house in Peter's Hill was burned. Heavy firing occurred near the Stanhope Street area, after which the police made extensive raids for arms. The barracks of the special constables at Crossmaglen and Jackson House, two miles inside the Louth-Armagh border, were attacked by parties of armed men. Heavy rifle firing ensued for half an hour, after which the attacking party withdrew, apparently without casualties.

The British destroyer Warwick held up a steamer from Moville to Londonderry in Lough Foyle, off the Northern county Londonderry coast. The destroyer put police on board the steamer. They searched the passengers, but made no arrests.

## Strange Cattle Foods.

It begins to look as though Canadian cattle are going to have a more varied and extraordinary diet in the world. The Council of Scientific Research at Ottawa, announces that an excellent cattle feed can be manufactured from sawdust. A good deal of the waste of the British Columbia saw-mills will doubtless be utilized in that way in future. It also states that a plant was recently established in Canada where food for cows is being manufactured from fish waste. As the losses by waste in the Nova Scotia fisheries amount to a staggering figure every year, similar enterprises will doubtless spring up in other towns besides Canso.

## Disastrous Fire in Newfoundland Town

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—It is reported here that Woody Point, the main settlement of the Bonne Bay Inlet, has been almost completely swept off the map by fire. Every business establishment was destroyed, as well as a number of dwelling houses. Damage done is estimated as in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

The Government is rushing relief to the people in response to appeals from Bonne Bay.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.44; No. 2 Northern, \$1.39; No. 3 Northern, \$1.30.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 61½¢; No. 3 CW, 58½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 58½¢; No. 1 feed, 56½¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 76½¢; No. 3 yellow, 75½¢; all red, 75½¢.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 60 to 65¢, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.00.  
Rye—No. 2, 95¢.  
Milled—Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$27.25 to \$28.25; shorts, per ton, \$29.25 to \$30.25; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.  
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$24 to \$25; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$15.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.42 to \$1.45, outside.  
Ontario No. 3, outside, 40 to 45¢, outside.  
Ontario corn—53 to 60¢, outside.  
Sacks, 93's, \$7.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats. (bakers), \$7.20. Straights, in bulk, seaboard, \$5.55.  
Manitoba flour—1st. pats. in cotton sacks, \$8.70 per bbl.; 2nd pats., \$8.20.  
Cheese—New, large, 15 to 15½¢; twins, 15½ to 16¢; triplets, 17 to 17½¢. Old, large, 21¢; twins, 21½ to 22¢. Stilton, new, 18¢. Extra old, large, 26 to 27¢. Old Stiltons, 24¢.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 20 to 24¢; creamery prints, fresh, finest, 35¢; No. 1, 34¢; No. 2, 32¢; cooking, 18 to 21¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 65¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 24 to 30¢; ducklings, 35¢; turkeys, 40 to 45¢.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 55¢; roosters, 17 to 20¢; fowl, 26¢; ducklings, 35¢; turkeys, 30 to 35¢.  
Margarine—20 to 22¢.  
Eggs—New laid, candled, 32 to 33¢; new laid, in cartons, 36 to 37¢.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.20; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.10; Maple sugar, lb. 20¢.  
Honey—20-30-lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 5-2½-lb. tins, 17 to 18¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$5.50.  
Potatoes—Ontario, 90-lb. bag, \$1.15; Delaware, \$1.15 to \$1.25.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 33 to 36¢; cooked ham, 50 to 52¢; smoked rolls, 25 to 27¢; cottage rolls, 32 to 34¢; breakfast bacon, 35 to 36¢; backs, boneless, 36 to 40¢.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, \$17 to \$19; clear bellies, \$21 to \$23; light weight rolls in bbls., \$48; heavyweight rolls, \$40.  
Lard—Prime, tierces, 16¢; tubs, 16½¢; pails, 17¢; prints, 18¢. Shortening tierces, 15¢; tubs, 15½¢; pails, 16¢; prints, 16¢.  
Choice heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butcher steers, choice, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, com., \$6 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.25; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$1 to \$2; butcher bulls, good, \$5 to \$6; do, com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$7 to \$7.50; do, fair, \$6 to \$7; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.50; milkers, \$40 to \$80; springers, \$50 to \$90; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7.25; do, com., \$4 to \$5; spring lambs, \$10 to \$15; sheep, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8; do, com., \$3.50 to \$4; yearlings, choice, \$12 to \$13; do, com., \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$14 to \$14.25; do, f.o.b., \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, country points, \$13 to \$13.25.  
Montreal.  
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 66½ to 67¢; do, No. 3, 62½ to 63¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, extra, firsts, \$8. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30.  
Cheese, finest Eastern, 12½ to 17-16¢. Butter, choice, creamery, 28½ to 30½¢. Eggs, selected, 35¢. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 85¢.  
Good veal calves, \$7 to \$7.50; choice lots, \$8; light inferior calves, \$5.50 up.  
Sheep and yearling lambs, mixed med. quality, \$6.50; spring lambs, 13 to 15¢ per pound; light cull sheep, \$4 up; hogs, select, \$15; mixed lots, \$14.50 and up; thick, smooth, corn-fed, \$14; sows \$10 to \$11.

## General Advance by Central China Leader

A despatch from Tientsin says:—General Wu Pei-Fu, using the Chinese Eastern Railway, has instituted a general advance against the forces of General Chang Tso-Lin, whom he recently drove out of Peking into Manchuria. General Wu's objective is Shan-haikwan, at the southern tip of Manchuria, on the Gulf of Liao Tung.

Feeling against Chang Tso-Lin is said to be spreading in Manchuria. The entire line of the Chinese Eastern Railway is reported in the hands of supporters of Wu Pei-Fu.

## Items of Interest.

A further decline in the cost of living is indicated in the government returns for the month of April. In retail prices the average cost of a list of 20 staple foods in sixty cities was \$10.26, as compared with \$10.54 in March, \$12.28 in April, 1921, \$15.99 in April, 1920, and \$7.51 in April, 1914. The chief changes for the month were substantial decreases in eggs, milk, potatoes. Meats averaged slightly higher, except veal. Coal, wood, coal oil and rent were practically unchanged.

Ottawa, Ont.—As a holder of stock in United States Steel, Canada stands next only to Great Britain in order of importance, with 60,096 shares, having recently displaced Holland. This is significant as indicating that surplus of funds for investment exists. As the holdings by Canadians have increased during the last year it is thought that this has been due very largely to the strength shown by the Canadian dollar in the United States.

During the month of March, 1922, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 27,407 references to positions and effected 16,319 placements in casual employment. Applications for work registered at the offices during the month numbered 42,144, of which 33,468 were of men and 8,676 of women. The number of vacancies offered for men was 21,657, for women 8,998, a total of 30,655 positions.

During April Canada purchased \$4,000,000 of merchandise from the United States, for \$6.28 for every resident. Cuba was second best customer with \$3.33 per resident. Then followed Holland with \$1.68, England with \$1.59, France 51 cents, Japan 41 cents and Italy 17 cents.

## Street Level.

When we speak of the man in the street, the term need not convey reproach. He may be nearer right, as he is certainly nearer the earth, than the man in the tower. We measure earth's mountains from the sea level, and their foreheads are clasped by the skies; but the sea has its own appalling austerity, its own lonely magnificence and its own spacious nobleness.

Street level, like sea level, gives us a standard. We cannot be flying or climbing always. We cannot stand on the summit of the mount of vision forever. We must descend to our earth-bound brethren, to make what we have seen count for them and help them.

It is for us, if we can, to give them aid to reach those heights from which we described "a far country with a goodly heritage." We must come home and tell the view. We may not be like the spoiled child who comes back from a glittering party in a fit of the sulks to his own home, where all is plain and ordinary and of everyday, refusing to tell parents or less fortunate brothers and sisters anything about the good time he had enjoying.

Let him who thinks he has stood any higher or reached any further heavenward than the rest of us bring it down to street level; not to debauch it, but to rise us by means of it. The older one grows the more one is impressed by the high average of goodness, the right mind and the common sense of the majority. Sin is spectacular and on parade, and it easily can be seen, like red paint splat on the sidewalk. Goodness often bites at home demurely; but because it is sequestered it is not therefore nonexistent. The best people there are crumpled least. You must find out from others their merit.

So "the forgotten millions" pass and their names are in the dust, like the flowers once laid by the hand of one who loved. But the good they did between the day they came and the time they went is indelible. They were part of the throng we met every day in the streets. They were feet and voices in the crowd that some of the supercilious, "high-born" folk affect to contempt. They made no pretense of superiority. They raised the level just where they were. They made good wherever they were put. Let the one who thinks he is on the housetop come down and mingle on an even footing with the populace. He will be healed of many a pessimistic social delusion; and if he has anything to give that is better than they know, they soon will find it out.

## REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

