

## MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN PEKIN: CLASH OF RIVAL ARMIES

Summary of Situation Showing Chief Actors in Warlike Drama Being Enacted in Oriental Republic.

General Chang Tso-Lin, Governor of Manchuria, and a former bandit, was the chief opponent of the recent Administration of President Hsu Shih Chang. He is very wealthy and has been manoeuvring for what he termed a more representative government in China.

General Sun Yat Sen is the founder of the South China Republic, which he set up. General Sun Yat Sen is the founder of the Provinces of Honan and Hupeh in Central China, and has been the guardian of the present Administration, although only lukewarm toward the President.

Generals Chang and Sun Yat Sen recently held a conference at Mukden to thrash out China's difficulties. It was agreed that Sun was to be made President of China and Chang Vice-President. Sun went back to Canton, and Chang began sending troops through Mukden, and eventually seized Pekin and one of the main railroads leading into the city.

Wu Pei-Fu then demanded that President Hsu immediately force the evacuation of Pekin by Chang or he would attack. He charged that Chang was setting up a dictatorship. This demand was refused, and Chang launched an attack upon the forces of Wu Pei-Fu.

Gen. Sun recently announced that, in view of the agreement at the Mukden conference, he would start troops north to join forces with General Chang.

Pekin, April 30.—Martial law was declared in Pekin to-day. The armies of General Chang Tso-Lin and General Wu Pei-Fu fought continuously throughout Sunday. The fighting centred around Changsintien, twelve miles distant. A Government communique says Chang Tso-Lin was victorious at the fighting at Meichang. The United States legation has requested Washington to send another warship to Tientsin.

President Hsu Hsih Chang, in consequence of the hostilities to-day, issued a proclamation calling attention to the serious consequences to China, which might result from the jeopardizing of foreign interests and demanding that Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu immediately withdraw their armies.

Chang has the more modern equipment for war, but this advantage is offset by Wu's larger army and more experienced leaders. Unlike previous conflicts in China, this war, according to all indications, will be fought on modern lines. Foreigners are being well protected with augmented guards on the American and British compounds, and special steps are being taken by the gendarmerie.

Chang's forces are strongly entrenched and occupy strategic positions on a wide semi-circle south of Pekin. Wu's armies are so arranged that the coming battle may enable him to cut the connection between Tien-Tsin and Pekin.

## GERMANY RECEIVES FIRST CONCESSIONS

Russo-German Treaty Becomes Operative—Trade With Britain and Norway.

A despatch from Moscow says: The first concessions to Germany since the signing of the Russo-German treaty are announced by the newspapers. At Petrograd an unnamed German firm has undertaken to complete unfinished buildings, improve the tramways and repair the sewer and water supply systems in return for lumber concessions and building lime.

The Council of Labor and Defence has ratified plans for the organization of a Russo-German export company, capitalized at 1,000,000 gold rubles, with an equal number of shareholders from the Hirsch Group and the Russian State Bank, for operation in the metal industry and the import and export of ore and chemicals.

The Foreign Office announces that the Norwegian Government has agreed to guarantee a credit for fish purchases in Norway by the Soviet Government, which will pay one-third in cash and the remainder in two years. The amount will be twenty million kroner.

An English firm, it is also announced, has agreed to deliver to Russia annually 10,000 tons of meat and provisions from Argentina, on credit.

"Tain't Catching." "So your father is ill. I hope it is nothing contagious."

"Geel so do I. The doctor says dad is suffering from overwork."

Chronic kickers soon develop a whine that won't wear off.

## OUTRAGES IN IRELAND ARE NOT RELIGIOUS, BUT POLITICAL

Belfast Protestants Deny Claim Put Forth by the Daily Fresh Outbursts in Southern Districts.

A despatch from Dublin says:—What the Daily characterizes as a religious war has broken out in Southern Ireland. During the past twenty-four hours, eight Protestants have been killed, three at Dunmanway and five at Ballinacorney.

Nagle was the son of the caretaker of the Masonic Lodge at Clonsilla, which was burned recently. The Chin-nery household was aroused by knocking on the door. John Chin-nery responded. Armed men ordered him to hitch his horse to the wagon in the shed, and while thus engaged he was shot dead. Peyton was a mere boy. He had been absent from his home for several years, only returning last July. The raiders visited other houses, demanding certain occupants. By ruses, however, they managed to escape.

Fears that the death of the seven in Cork is but the beginning of a vendetta are held. Details of the killings are meagre, but from what is known it appears the murder gang had prepared a list of their victims and spent at least two days laying the ground for the killings. The fact that the gang operated in automobiles suggests that they were not local people.

Motives for the killing are not known, nor has information been received as to what organization, if any, is responsible. Popular opinion, however, holds the incident was reprisal for recent killings of Catholics in Belfast. Therefore the rumors of a religious vendetta.

Arthur Griffith, in the Daily on Friday, made a vigorous speech, denouncing the outrages and declaring that even in the worst days of the Black and Tans there were no such happenings.

"This government does not know as a national government, any distinction between class or creed," said Griffith. "This government desired to express the horror of the Irish nation at the Dunmanway murders."

Griffith extended condolences to relatives of the murdered persons and moved that the Daily meet from week to week until such occurrences are stamped out.

Heads of the Protestant community in Belfast on Friday night issued a statement declaring that the outrages are not religious but political and appealing to the Catholic bishops to "unite with us in an endeavor to discountenance violence by whomsoever committed, and to urge our people to live in peace and quiet."

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A despatch from Belfast says:—Since February 1, the secretary of the Ulster Unionist Council announced that 51 Protestants and nine Crown servants have been murdered in Belfast by Sinn Feiners. Three Protestants have been killed by bombs, and there have been 110 attempted murders.

Studying national interests in the light of this draft of the pact, it shows that every nation sacrifices something to peace and reconstruction. England undertakes to punish an aggressor. France practically

abandons her chances of sanction against Germany, as she can not carry it out alone. Germany accepts her present frontiers and Russia is bound over to keep the peace. Little countries want their frontiers protected above all, and are willing to come in. It is a new form of league of nations, developed as a result of three years of peace. But much must be threshed out first after M. Poincare comes to the conference of the Versailles signatories.

According to persons who have seen the present draft the pact provides: 1—It guarantees all the existing treaties and international agreements. 2—It practically permits Europe being divided into a series of police zones in that it allows military conventions between two or more nations such as France with the Little Entente, or France with Poland for the alleged purpose of guarding against aggression or for the enforcement of the pact.

3—It solemnly pledges mutual guarantees of the existing constitutional Governments, which is interpreted as being directed against the return of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs. 4—It defines the military operations to enforce sanctions and fulfillment of treaties, and says that such sanctions as those employed against Germany do not constitute hostile acts of war.

A non-aggression pact between the nations of Europe is practically agreed upon, though action upon it by the economic conference is being deferred until there is full accord among the powers represented here. The plan, which is nearing adoption, was prepared by Premier Benes of Czechoslovakia, after lengthy negotiations with the French and the British, and is acceptable to both. It is also believed to be acceptable to Germany and Russia, but for other reasons M. Benes, astutely combining the hopes and fears of everyone, and working on the understanding of all who really want peace, wove the different plans put forward into one.

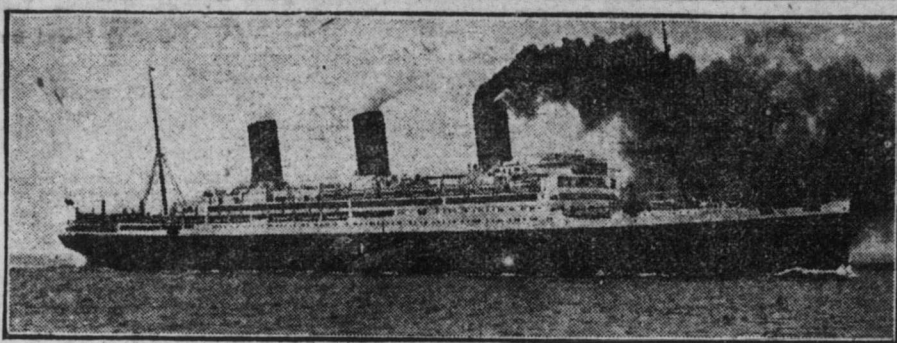
There is a provision in the pact to allow any group of powers to come to a prior agreement before they act against an aggressor. The last provision sounds well to the Germans and the Russians and also to the members of the Little Entente and is expected to compensate France for the lack of provision regarding sanctions under the treaty of Versailles. It has a realistic value in the minds of many powers in recognizing natural balance of power and providing against this balancing of power leading to war. It is acceptable to the English because it settles the question of sanctions against Germany. It provides even ground on which the signatories of the treaty of Versailles will work when they meet on the arrival of Premier Poincare of France.

The Poles already see the necessity of getting their Eastern boundaries settled, an achievement which is possible under the Benes' pact. The Roumanian-Russian frontier remains a hard nut to crack, but, as Lloyd George emphasized in a stirring speech, frontiers in Eastern Europe must be determined, as otherwise they will probably cause wars within a very few years.

While private brokers are offering more than four million paper rubles to the dollar, and food prices are soaring proportionately, the Government has announced a new issue of money in probably the largest denominations of the world. The notes will be in 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 rubles and will be redeemable in 1924.

"What the dickens would I want to be brought back for when I'm here now?" he said.

Paul Deschanel, former President of France, died at Paris.



THE LARGEST SHIP AFLOAT  
British seamen took over the ex-German liner "Bismarck" at Cuxhaven recently and brought her to Southampton to deliver to the White Star Line. She has been re-named the "Majestic" and is of 56,000 tons, 356 feet long, and has accommodation for 4,000 passengers. It took ten years to build this vessel and she is being delivered in accordance with the stipulations of the Peace Treaty. The British Admiralty sold her to the White Star Line.

## GENOA CONFERENCE REAFFIRMS MANY POINTS OF VERSAILLES TREATY

Guarantees Existing Treaties and International Agreements and Guards Against Aggression.

A despatch from Genoa says:—The peace pact by which Lloyd George believes that Europe can be blessed with peace, reaffirms many of the points of the Versailles treaty and is an additional guarantee to France and the Little Entente for what they got out of the war.

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## Duration of Conference May Be Prolonged

A despatch from Genoa says:—The Genoa Conference may last for another three, or even four, weeks. "Lloyd George will fight it out on this line if it takes all Spring," was the statement made in official quarters on Thursday.

The British Premier is spurred on by the imperative necessities of the European situation, which demands extraordinary efforts at Genoa, and is pushing the work of framing the peace pact, and is determined to hold the conference together until that measure is assured.

## Japan and China Proclaim State of War

A despatch from Tokyo says:—A special despatch from China states that Gen. Senshoff, the new Red Commander, has proclaimed a state of war between the Far Eastern Republic and Japan, the troops of the latter having invaded the buffer State and advanced toward Iman.

Vladivostok reports clashes between the Reds and Japanese near Manchennenkwa, in which the Reds lost 32 men and two guns. The 58th and 31st Infantry of the 8th Division sailed from Amori for Vladivostok. The rest of the replacement troops will leave on May 1 and May 4.

A clash of Irish troops occurred in Mullingar.

## Census Shows Increased Newfoundland Population

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Unrevised figures of the census of Newfoundland, taken last year, show a total population of 258,151 persons, of whom 3,621 live in Labrador. According to the 1911 census, the population was 242,619, including 3,987 in Labrador.

The population of the City of St. John's last year was 36,937, as against 32,262 in 1911.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.53 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.48; No. 3 Northern, \$1.39 1/2.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 59 1/2 c; extra No. 1 feed, 57 1/2 c; No. 1 feed, 55 1/2 c.

Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78 1/2 c; No. 3 yellow, 77 1/2 c, all rail.

Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs, or better, 60 to 65c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1.00.  
Rye—No. 2, 95 c.

Millfeed—Des Moines freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28 to \$30; shorts, per ton, \$30 to \$32; good feed flour, \$17 to \$18.  
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, extra No. 2, \$22 to \$23; mixed, \$18 to \$19; clover, \$14 to \$15.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13.  
Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, \$1.45, outside.  
Ontario No. 2 oats, 40 to 45c, outside.

Ontario corn—53 to 60c, outside.  
Ontario flour—1st pat, in cotton sacks, 98 1/2 c; 2nd pat, 95 c; 3rd pat, 92 c; 4th pat, 89 c; 5th pat, 86 c; 6th pat, 83 c; 7th pat, 80 c; 8th pat, 77 c; 9th pat, 74 c; 10th pat, 71 c; 11th pat, 68 c; 12th pat, 65 c; 13th pat, 62 c; 14th pat, 59 c; 15th pat, 56 c; 16th pat, 53 c; 17th pat, 50 c; 18th pat, 47 c; 19th pat, 44 c; 20th pat, 41 c; 21st pat, 38 c; 22nd pat, 35 c; 23rd pat, 32 c; 24th pat, 29 c; 25th pat, 26 c; 26th pat, 23 c; 27th pat, 20 c; 28th pat, 17 c; 29th pat, 14 c; 30th pat, 11 c; 31st pat, 8 c; 32nd pat, 5 c; 33rd pat, 2 c; 34th pat, 0 c.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 17 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; creamery, fresh, finest, 41 to 42c; No. 1, 40 to 41c; No. 2, 38 to 39c; cooking, 22 to 25c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

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Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 35c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; geese, 25c.

Margarine—20 to 22c.  
Eggs—New laid, candled, 30 to 31c; new laid, in cartons, 35c.  
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4.25; primes, \$3.75 to \$3.90.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp.

## Valuable Timber Destroyed in Cuban Fire

A despatch from Havana says:—A great forest fire is raging in the mountain district of Pinar Del Rio Province, according to a despatch received at the Interior Department. The conflagration is spreading rapidly and is menacing all the mountains between San Cristobal and Hacienda San-Diego de Tapias. Great quantities of valuable tropical timber already have been consumed. Not a drop of rain has fallen in the section for six months.

## Prohibit Importation of European Bees Into Canada

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The importation into Canada from Europe of bees, used or second-hand hives, or raw hive goods or products, excepting honey, is prohibited on and after the first day of May, 1922, according to an order issued by the Federal Minister of Agriculture. The order, a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture says, is necessary owing to the danger of introducing a contagious disease of bees known as the "Isle of Wight" disease.

## Hotels Must Post Prices of Lodging

A despatch from Quebec says:—Among the laws coming in force on the first of May is one of great interest to the traveling public by which hotel owners have to post in the entrance of their establishments, in the bedrooms and dining-rooms, prices of accommodation under its various forms. These posters are bilingual and will permit guests to know exactly what they are liable to pay for lodging and food.

## "Batter Up."

The cry "Batter up!" thrills one who plays in or looks at a baseball game. But the batter himself is most concerned of all. The words mean a grave responsibility for him. He is the one to advance the fortunes of his team or humiliate himself and them by an egregious failure. If he hits the ball he may himself make a run or a part of a run; or he may advance a man on the bases; or he may do both. If he does not hit the ball he has nothing but the execration of the crowd, as with a sheepish grin on his face, or a sullen scowl, he meanders back to the dugout. If on the way he halts to deliver an uncomplimentary opinion of the umpire, he may be put out of the game. Nobody wants the reasons for the failure to hit the ball. Nobody asks whether the batter slept poorly the night before or had the toothache; nobody cares if the sun shone in his eyes as he stood at the plate. All that is known is—he had his chance; he missed; the game goes on.

For the world is too busy to heed explanations. It is not a heartless world or a selfish world, but it has its work to do. It calls to service all who are able to do anything; it discovers sooner or later how much their output is worth and pays them accordingly. It has to reject itself against imposition, and it must not waste sympathy on charlatans and fakers.

Naturally its capital prizes go to those who by determination have overcome great obstacles. It is but fair that the rewards should go to those who earn them. If in the present generation we see some who are incorrigible idlers, gross materialists, spending their substance and their time in vain and vicious courses, we know that these cases are eccentric and artificial. These folk are enabled to be idle and silly only because in days of old a progenitor rose early and toiled late and amassed a fortune. The modern spendthrift is merely scattering the pile. He does not signify as a human being; he is only a distributing agency.

The man who goes to the bat is his turn and makes a hit is the man in demand. He is a bringer of victories, not of alibis. He is not prating of what his father did or what his son will do. Self-reliance, as he engages the confidence and dependence of others. Put him where you will, you may trust in him. His reckoning is with himself, and with his own active, regnant conscience he keeps faith first of all.

## The Lost Year.

"It's a year lost," the boy said regretfully. "I ought to feel thankful that I came off as well as I did, and I am thankful, but nevertheless sickness like mine hopelessly muzzes up a fellow's plans."

"Yes, Dick, you have every reason to be thankful," the minister assented gravely, for he remembered how pathetic the boy's white face had looked on the snowy pillow a few weeks ago. "Perhaps if you could know everything from beginning to end, as God knows it, you would be grateful for all, even for what you call the muzzing up of your plans. God never intended that this should be a lost year, Dick."

The minister was thoughtfully silent. "It reminds me of an incident, or rather an event, in my own youth," he said at last. "After I took my college degree I entered a technical school, intending to become a civil engineer. That seemed to me the surest way to earn plenty of money."

"Towards the last of the first year at the school I slipped and injured my ankle. At the moment it seemed a trifle, but it proved to be serious; you notice that I walk with a slight limp even now. Well, after I had been for some time under medical care I was forced to admit that I should be unfit for a strenuous life in the open, and I said frequently that my career was hopelessly blighted."

"You remember, Dick, that incident in the New Testament—the disciples coming back from one of their missions of preaching and healing, fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm, and Jesus taking them away into a quiet place to rest for a while and think? I have always felt that God did just that with me. I sometimes tremble when I realize that but for the enforced pause in my hurried rush for a doubtful goal, I might have come to old age without understanding that life means something besides money and position. I had never before fathomed the secret ambitions and aspirations of my heart. I had plenty of chance to do so during the 'lost time.'"

"During those long days I was coming round," said the boy, "something like that came home to me. I didn't understand then; I do now. It won't be a lost year, I'm sure."

Europe's miners have promised aid to United States strikers.

