

WINGFOOTS WIN AT BOYS' MEET

Knox Presbyterian Athletic Organization Secures Highest Number of Points.

Askin Street Methodist "Pointers" Attain Second Place in List.

True to general expectations the Wingfoots team of Knox Presbyterian Church secured the highest total of points in the Tuxis boys' athletic meet of the Canadian standard efficiency tests held Thursday and Friday nights of last week in the Armories. Next to the Wingfoots who topped the list with 386 points, came the Pointers, the Y. M. C. A. team, with 349 points, and then the Cubs, the Askin Street Methodist Church team, with 320 points.

The Wingfoots, who are the highest team out of 24, belong to the Trail Ranger Group, or Junior group. The highest three individual scores in the Trail Rangers' Group went to I. H. Pollock, J. Gordon, and E. Hadfield. Pollock won a total of 134 points, Gordon a total of 472, and Hadfield a total of 448. The first two of the three highest in the individual scores belong to the Wingfoots' team, the last, Hadfield's, of the Askin Street Methodist Church Hawks.

In the senior group of the Tuxis boys, the Pirates of New St. James' Church were the highest team in points, their score being 492. Next to the Pirates were the Meteors of Askin Street Methodist Church, with a score of 347, and then follow the Mic-Macs of St. Andrew's Presbyterian, with 357 points. Fifteen teams were entered in the senior group.

Won Highest Score.
Bert Wistow of the Maple Leafs of the Centennial Methodist Church won the highest individual score of the Tuxis Group, winning with a score of 457. Next to Wistow, and running a close second, was A. Upthegrove of the winning team, the Pirates, who had a score of 449. The third highest individual score was that of Dave McLean, who belongs to the Mic-Macs team. McLean won his third place with a total of 442 points.

It had been generally predicted before the close of the meet that the fine material in the Wingfoots team would win for them the Junior group. In the senior group, however, it was not so evident with the competition on which team would leave its competitors behind. The competition in the senior group is indicated in the close scores of the three highest teams.

On Thursday night 200 boys took part in the meet, on Friday night 150. The whole meet was run off without the slightest hitch, throughout, and its close was acclaimed a decided success.

Standing of Teams.
The following is the order in which the various teams stood:

1. Pirates, New St. James, 492 points.
2. Meteors, Askin Street Methodist, 347 points.
3. Mic-Macs, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, 357 points.
4. Zetos, Ridout Street Methodist, 330 points.
5. Ahmecks, Knox Presbyterian, 328 points.
6. Weimers, Talbot Street Baptist, 367 points.
7. Swastikas, First Methodist, 228 points.
8. Comex, Colborne Street Methodist, 223 points.
9. Hawks, Askin Street Methodist, 152 points.
10. Invincibles, Wellington Street Methodist, 151 points.
11. Nikators, Dundas Centre, 147 points.
12. Maple Leafs, Centennial Methodist, 141 points.
13. Optimates, St. Matthew's, 118 points.
14. Wolves, Maitland Street Baptist, 70 points.
15. Trojans, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, 20 points.

- Trail Rangers.**
1. Wingfoots, Knox Presbyterian Church, 386.
 2. Pointers, Y. M. C. A., 349.
 3. Cubs, Knox Presbyterian, 320.
 4. Hawks, Askin Methodist, 312.
 5. Live Wires, Wellington Methodist, 267.
 6. Gordons, Dundas Centre, 260.
 7. Senecas, Askin Methodist, 245.
 8. Redskins, Y. M. C. A., 232.
 9. Vikings, St. Andrew's Presbyterian, 225.
 10. Hurons, Y. M. C. A., 210.
 11. Reliabilities, Wellington Methodist, 203.
 12. Chippawags, Y. M. C. A., 199.
 13. Hornets, New St. James, 187.
 14. Sioux, Y. M. C. A., 185.
 15. Argonauts, Talbot Baptist, 175.
 16. Hurons, King Street, Presbyterian, 163.
 17. Algonquins, Y. M. C. A., 160.
 18. Hale Street, Hale Street Methodist, 157.
 19. Chalmers, Chalmers Presbyterian, 140.
 20. Stoics, Ridout Methodist, 131.
 21. Kohanahs, Talbot Baptist, 121.
 22. Hiawathas, First Congregational, 97.
 23. Beavers, First Methodist, 60.
 24. Crusaders, Colborne Street Methodist, 51.

- Highest three individuals:**
1. Bert Wistow, Maple Leafs, 457.
 2. A. Upthegrove, Pirates, 449.
 3. Dave McLean, Mic-Macs, 442.

EVERY ARGUMENT HAS TWO SIDES—UNLESS YOU HAPPEN TO BE ON ONE OF THEM.

But there really is no argument when it comes to buying Perfect Blue White Diamonds, as these are sold by John A. Nash, Jeweller, 182 Dundas street, where you will eventually buy.

SIDE LIGHTS AT OTTAWA

BY RANDOLPH J. CHURCHILL,
Staff Correspondent The London Advertiser.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa.
April 30.—Saturday, when all good Canadians were emerging from the throes of preparing income tax papers, was scheduled as the day when Senator Archie McColg was to have launched his first blow at the unpopular system of collecting taxes by introducing for discussion in the Senate the following resolution:

"Resolved, that in the opinion of the Senate the system of collecting income tax is cumbersome, vexatious and expensive, and that the income tax act should be simplified by amendments so that all citizens subject to the tax could prepare their assessments without aid of expensive accountants or legal advisers."

Owing to the pressure of other business, however, the resolution was laid over until next week. Some action will be taken on the matter Tuesday or Wednesday, it is expected.

Indian reserves in Western Ontario may be visited by Hon. C. Stewart, minister of the interior, during the coming summer.

During the debate on Indian affairs in the House of Commons, the minister announced that he would personally inspect the various reserves after the session in order to get first-hand knowledge of the condition of the Indians.

Progressive members of the house, chiefly from the western provinces, but some from Western Ontario, visited the province of Quebec over the week-end to inspect the harbors at Montreal and at the provincial capital. The House of Commons adjourned at 6 o'clock Friday to insure the excursion an early start.

In accord with the announcement recently made that all government offices everywhere would operate on local time Parliament adopted "daylight saving" Sunday, Monday the house will meet an hour earlier to correspond with the city time in Ottawa.

Even though it was fruitless in results, a suggestion made by William Duff, Liberal, of Lunenburg, N. S., for financing rural postoffices, will go down in history as a brilliant and unique recommendation of the session.

Duff protested violently over an estimate of \$5,000 to provide flags for federal buildings. He believed it to be a silly thing to fly flags at all times, claiming that in some places they were even flown at night. It was all right to fly them on special occasions, but \$5,000 worth was too much. The money could be used, he said, for the building of much-needed country postoffices.

His remarks brought Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of defence, to the defence of flags. The minister, in mid the applause of both sides of the house, declared that he thought flying of flags, especially over public buildings, was a mighty good thing. H. C. Hocken, Conservative, of West Toronto, also spoke on the value of flags in teaching loyalty and patriotism.

PUBLISHES FULL TEXT OF CHARGE
Continued From Page One.

was to indicate their 'constitutional rights,' all this agitation was wholly unnecessary and beside the mark. But if the ultimate aim was to influence the Legislature, the procedure is quite intelligible. But in that case their ultimate aim must be, not merely to claim existing 'constitutional rights,' but to secure the extension of those rights.

Will Be "No Surrender."
The government, has refused to be stampeded into legislative action and the question is now to be submitted to the courts. We are assured, however, that there will be no laying down of arms on the part of the supporters of separate schools, until the final authority has said, "you have won" or "you have defeated." Should the courts decide against the present claims, it is quite conceivable, may probable, that we shall be told that the "final authority," which they had in mind, was not the privy council, but the parliament or Legislature of Ontario, and the present agitation for the extension of privileges will be revived, what is to be our attitude? It seems to me that there can be only one way of settling the question satisfactorily: and that is by a direct appeal to the people by a referendum. The majority for the government in the legislature does not always express the will of the majority of the people. Sometimes it does not even represent a majority of the people's votes, which is the case in the present legislature. Therefore, I am opposed to the question being settled by the legislature without a direct vote of the people upon the subject. I do not mean an appeal along with other appeals at the time of an election, but a special appeal to the sovereign people on a question that vitally concerns their corporate will—being a special appeal, unconfused by other appeals and side-issues, and calling for a direct "yes" or "no."

Would Prefer House.
But unless the supporters of separate schools have lost much of their political skill, they will not suggest such a thing as a referendum. The "final authority" to which they will desire to appeal, will not be the sovereign people of Ontario, but the legislature. They will prefer to work through the divisions of party politics. "Divide it impera," "Divide and

Cut Wages To 25 Cents An Hour For 10-Hour Day.

OTTAWA, April 30.—Twenty-five cents per hour will be the rate of pay for laborers on Carleton County roads during the coming season. Teams will be paid for at the rate of 50 cents an hour. As the county considers ten hours a fair day's work, men will receive \$2.50 per day and teams \$5. Last year men received \$3.50 and \$4. work provided by the county to assist in unemployment during the winter, men were paid 25 cents and teams 45 cents per hour.

you rule," is an old principle, and used successfully before now by the supporters of separate schools. That is the policy they are likely to follow again; and so far as one can gauge public opinion, that is their only hope of gaining their ends in Ontario. For that reason we must be prepared to resist any attempt to have the question settled by the legislature without a previous vote of the people on that issue alone, unconfused by any other issue. Personally and in this new country, I am opposed on principle to any kind of separate schools. We need the welding power of a single school system. The schools are the greatest unifying force in the community. Every variation from the one common school system is a weakening of that force and therefore works against national unity. The practical result of sixty years of separate schools has been the emphasizing rather than the healing of divisions. Now it is sought to extend the division now shielded up to the house. The result will be to constitute the Roman Catholics a separate people in the community, having different social aims and ideals, different moral sanctions, and a different sense of allegiance as citizens. If separate collegiate institutes are granted, the present divisions will be aggravated and national unity still more imperilled.

In itself one can see no reason why the Roman Catholics should have separate schools any more than Presbyterians, or Methodists, or Anglicans. They got separate schools at the beginning, not because they had any right to them, but because the rest were all on a common basis. So far as rights go, they had none—none other than those which belong to every other communion. In the body politic, the only right which any individual or body of men possesses is the right to protection of person and property. As regards the rest, we are all on a common basis. It is unwise to create a privileged class. It makes for disunion and disruption. And so to have established separate schools at all in this new country was, I believe, a mistake.

Dealing With Act.
But, though that is my personal opinion, we are not now dealing with the question whether we shall have separate schools or not. They are here, established by law—by a solemn compact which was regarded as a finality at the time of the passing of the act of 1863, and we are prepared to abide loyally by that compact. We are now dealing with what the act of 1863 specifically contains as regards the present claims of separate schools supporters. But before dealing with these, let me say a word concerning the history of the passage of that act through the legislature.

It is not generally known that the act was imposed upon Ontario by the votes of Quebec. As you know, the two provinces were then governed by one legislature. Each province voted separately, but the years and nays respectively of each were added together as the vote of the legislature as a whole. The votes on the act of 1863 were as follows: Ontario, for the act, 21, against 31; majority against 10. Quebec, 55 for the act; against none. Total from both provinces for the act, 76; against the act, 31. Notwithstanding that the act was thus imposed upon Ontario by the votes of Quebec, Ontario has lived loyally by it for 60 years. Not more the people of Ontario today are prepared to abide loyally by it if let alone—the interpretation placed upon the act for 60 years by the Roman Catholics themselves is allowed to stand. The responsibility of disturbing the peace of 60 years rests absolutely on those who have questioned that interpretation, and who by so doing may reopen the whole question of separate schools. If this should happen, the history of the passage of the act of 1863 through the legislature may not be an unimportant factor in determining the ultimate attitude of the people of Ontario upon the subject.

But now let us return to the present claims of the supporters of separate schools and view them in the light of the act of 1863. They have assiduously propagated the idea that the act implied the right of Roman Catholics to secondary separate schools and to a larger share of the taxes. They cannot blame others if they counter by setting forth what seems to them the truth as regards those claims when viewed in the light of the act.

Terms Statement Sweeping.
(a) They have alleged that "the common school system guaranteed to Catholics by the constitution of Canada covered the education of pupils from 5 to 21 years of age, and reached from the alphabet to matriculation." (Bishop Fallon's letter, London Free Press, Jan. 23, 1922). That is a most extraordinary and sweeping statement.

(1) In the early days and up to the present, the separate schools have been, and are always, classes as elementary schools, just as much as the common or public schools. (a) The preamble of the act of 1863 classifies the Roman Catholic separate schools with the common schools, and states specifically that the aim of the act is "to bring the provisions of the law respecting separate schools more in harmony with the law respecting common schools." (b) By section 7 of the act, "The trustees of separate schools . . . shall have all the powers in respect of separate schools that the trustees of common

schools have and possess under the provisions of the act relating to common schools." There is no suggestion that they were empowered to do more. The trustees of the common schools could only conduct common or elementary schools, and by this clause the trustees of separate schools are limited to the same powers. (c) Again, by section 20 of the act of 1863, "the separate schools shall be entitled to share in the fund annuities granted by the Legislature for the support of the common schools, and also to share in all other public grants, investments or allotments for common school purposes now made by the province." Here again they are classed with the common schools. They are not entitled to share in the grants made to secondary schools, thus proving that they were, according to the intention and the words of the act of 1863, classed as common or elementary schools, and nothing more. The aims, duties and scope of separate schools, according to that act and all subsequent amendments, are parallel to, and identified with the aims, duties and scope of the common or elementary schools. There is never even a hint that they have any wider scope. The separate schools contemplated in the act of 1863 were, therefore, common or elementary schools, and nothing more.

Accepted Without Opposition.
(2) Moreover, before the act of 1863 was passed, the act of 1853 passed in 1859—an act respecting grammar schools, which took care of all secondary or higher education up to matriculation. The act states specifically that the purpose of the grammar schools was to prepare students for the university (section 50, page 721, Consolidated Statutes, Ontario). These grammar schools were under different trustees, differently governed and had a different course of teaching from the common schools. They were government schools, just as much as the common schools. The act establishing them, taxed all alike for their support—Roman Catholics equally with others, and the tax was accepted without opposition or protest by the Roman Catholics. There was no demand for that time, nor for 60 years, for separation in education only obtained in the elementary or common schools. The present collegiate institutes are the successors of the old grammar schools. Thus at the time of the passing of the act of 1863, secondary education was already provided for by the government and accepted without protest by the Roman Catholics. How then can it be said that the separate schools were also intended to make provision for secondary as well as elementary education? Thus at the time of providing common schools for all classes in the community; the latter would emphasize, and increase the divisive tendencies of the separate school system and so be prejudicial to national unity and wholly contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the act of 1863.

Could Make Same Claim.
(3) The claim to higher or secondary schools on the ground that by the act the trustees have to provide teaching and accommodation for children or persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years, can scarcely be seriously put forward. The meaning of that clause is the same in the case of separate schools as it is when used in the case of the public schools. Persons between those ages have a right to take advantage of such education as is given in the public or separate schools, whether that be public or separate, and therefore provision for them must be made, but only within the scope of the public or separate school course, which only covers elementary education. If a person between those ages seeks instruction in any course beyond the ordinary common or public school course, the trustees, whether of the public or separate schools, are not compelled or empowered to supply either the teaching or the accommodation for such a person. If the reasoning of the supporters of separate schools is correct, then the same claim could be made for our public school system, which by parity of reasoning ought to supply teaching "from the alphabet to matriculation" for the two systems, the public and the separate school systems, stand on an equality, as regards scope and powers. There is not a single word in the act of 1863 that states that the trustees of the public schools, or the trustees of the separate schools, or the trustees of the separate schools could do anything beyond conducting an elementary school, and the powers of each set of trustees, as stated before, are identical according to the act of 1863.

Not Warranted by Act.
Thus, from whatever angle one views the subject, the claim to separate secondary or high schools is not warranted by the act of 1863. The act classifies the separate schools uniformly with the common schools. The establishment of grammar schools by the government provision for secondary education for all men for university matriculation, for which Roman Catholics were taxed equally with others without opposition or protest, excludes the contention that the separate schools were potentially empowered to give secondary education. The argument from the limit of the common school ages between 5 and 21, is wholly fallacious and really confuses the privilege of the pupils with the power of the trustees.

Therefore, the demand for separate secondary or high schools is something entirely new and not specified or implied in the act of 1863. The British North America act does not count, because, while it safeguards a minority in the retention of what is already possessed, it does not enact anything new as regards education in Ontario.

(b) Then as regards the taxes: It is difficult to see how under the act of 1863 the supporters of separate schools can claim more than they are now getting.

(1) In the first place every Roman Catholic who desires to support separate schools can now do so—can direct all his school rates to their support. What more can he desire?

(2) Again: When Roman Catholics are shareholders in a company; if the shareholders are all Roman Catholics, the company can designate the whole of its school rates to separate schools; if they are not all Roman Catholics, the shareholders can designate the whole of its school rates as the proportion of stock held by Roman Catholics bears to the total amount of stock. Again, what more do they want? Be

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Bruce County Hen Lays Large Eggs.

Special to London Advertiser.
MILDMAY, April 29.—Ben Kuntz of the "B" line, Carrick, has a hen that stands head and shoulders above all competitors when it comes to the matter of producing large eggs. Last week this bird laid three eggs, each of which measured 8 by 7 inches.

It known, however, that this is a later conception not contained in the act of 1863.

Claims Demand Unfair.
(3) Then as regards those corporations which have no individual shareholders, like public utilities, etc. The demand is made that these taxes be divided according to population. But that surely is not fair to the community. Every community is compelled by law to provide public school facilities for the children of all citizens wherever they are and whatever may be their religion. The responsibility to provide schools for all rests, not upon the separate school board but upon the public school board. The Roman Catholics need not by law provide any school facilities for their own children; but the public school boards must provide school facilities for all, including if necessary the Roman Catholics. They have no option. If therefore there are any taxes undesignated, surely there is justice in the law which requires that they must go to the support of the system which is compelled by law to provide schools for all rather than that they would be shared with another system which has no such responsibility. If there should be any division of such taxes, it should be made, not according to population, but according to the amount respectively of the public and separate school taxes levied in each school area affected. But even such a division would not be just, for it would not secure for the public school system the separation in education which is an additional responsibility laid upon it by law to provide school facilities for all. Of course, no claim to such taxes can be made under the terms of the act of 1863.

In conclusion it would therefore appear to me that to vary the act of 1863, whether in the way of taxation or in the way of extending the scope of separate schools, would be unwise. The former would be unjust to the public school system on which alone lies the responsibility of providing common schools for all classes in the community; the latter would emphasize, and increase the divisive tendencies of the separate school system and so be prejudicial to national unity and wholly contrary to both the spirit and the letter of the act of 1863.

BATTLES TO GAIN CHINA'S CAPITAL
Continued From Page 1.

cate that the hostilities are drawing nearer to the capital.

Kuan is 25 miles almost due south of Peking, while Kaopietin is a station on the Peking-Hankow Railway, about 50 miles southwest of the capital. Gen. Chang's intention evidently is to cut the railway, severing Wu's connection with his base.

Wu Pei-Fu's army this afternoon had arrived at a point on the railroad between Peking and Tien Tsin. The telegraph staff at the station at Fengtai reported that soldiers were approaching. Part of Wu's army was reported marching across the country to attack Chang Tso-Lin south of Tien Tsin.

General Chang is personally organizing a special train at Chung-Kuangcheng, midway between Tien Tsin and Taku. Traffic between Peking and the sea, consequently has been blocked.

The Portuguese minister here who is dean of the diplomatic corps, filed a protest asserting that this was a violation of the 1901 protocol. He said unless the line was open immediately the allies would be compelled to guard the railroad. The protocol provides for uninterrupted traffic between Peking and Shantung, which is the northeast terminus of the great wall.

Fighting around Peking has diminished as a result of the retirement of Chang Tso-Lin's army from the immediate vicinity. Chinese inhabitants said today that the wounded and dead found outside the walls of the city indicated the fiercest fighting that had taken place in recent Chinese history. The powers represented here are watching events closely. A French gunboat and a British gunboat have arrived off Peking and an Italian gunboat is expected.

ATTEMPTS ON WU'S LIFE.
London, May 1.—An attempt to assassinate Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, leader of the central Chinese forces, was made last Saturday, says a Peking dispatch to the Evening News today, which said the general was shot in the back. The general was said to have been slightly wounded, and his assailant was captured and executed, the dispatch said.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.
PEKING, May 20.—Martial law was declared in Peking today. The armies of General Chang Tso-Lin and General Wu Pei-Fu fought continuously Sunday. The fighting centred around Chang Sin Tien, twelve miles distant. A government communication says Chang Tso-Lin was victorious in the fighting at Machang. The United States legation has requested Washington to send another warship to Tien Tsin.

President Hsu Shih-Chang, in consequence of the hostilities today, issued three proclamations, calling attention to the serious consequences to China which might result from the jeopardizing of foreign interests.

People Are Terrified.
The first proclamation said the Chinese people were terrified, that merchants were suffering losses, and the industry of the nation was demoralized. Therefore, it was demanded that Chang Tso-Lin and Wu Pei-Fu immediately withdraw their armies.

The second proclamation declared that as Peking was the capital of the nation, peace and order must prevail. The gendarmerie, under the direction

SAY STONE AGE OF RECENT DATE

Archaeologists Claim Period Lasted in B. C. Until Century Ago.

Occupants, Said To Have Belonged To New Stone Age.

Victoria, B. C., April 30.—(By Canadian Press).—The stone age which, after making the cave man famous, came to an end in Western Europe about 1700 B. C., was carried on for more than three thousand years later, and in its most characteristic form existed in British Columbia up until as late as a century ago in some districts, according to findings of archaeologists who have been exploring some of the old community sites, mounds and aboriginal graves along the coast and in the interior of the provinces.

The stone age in British Columbia has for years been the study of scientists of note, who have been working the field in an effort to build up the story of the evolution of the prehistoric civilization as exemplified in the tribes of the Columbia who worked out their existence between the Rockies and the coast. Valuable collections have been obtained. It is only recently that British Columbia has, in an effective way, turned its attention to the past. Under Premier Oliver the Provincial Museum has been partially rebuilt and the collections put on exhibition.

The aboriginal occupants of this country belonged to the neolithic, or new stone age, according to the specimens. The specimens came from old village sites and burying places. Stone and bone tools were in common use when the first white explorers reached the North Pacific, although iron and copper in small quantities were also found nearly everywhere. In some instances the native races had developed a degree of art. One of the finest objects in the exhibit is a copy of a human figure seated holding a bowl. It was chipped out of a solid block of stone and then polished off smoothly. There are two of these specimens very much alike. One was discovered near Departure Bay, Nanaimo, and the other in North Saanich, on Vancouver Island.

Perhaps most characteristic of the stone age are the stone axes and hammers discovered in many places. They are almost identical with the tools of the neolithic men found in Europe. The stone weapons include daggers and war clubs. There are many examples of stone dishes, hewn out of small boulders. Of what appear to be rolling pins of a somewhat angular design the prehistoric woman of this coast seems to have been well supplied. These rolling pins made of solid stone have been found in many places.

Primitive man in British Columbia apparently did a little smoking once in a while. Old shell mounds on the Thompson and Fraser rivers have yielded what appear to be stone pipes. The early explorers found that the native races were using a true tobacco, nicotine attenuated which grows wild in the Thompson River country, and was smoked along with grease and kinnikinnick.

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Run it over your rugs and carpets now and then and see how simple a matter it is to keep your house always clean without sacrificing health or cheery disposition.

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Phone 7000.

DEMANDS ALL-IRELAND VOTE

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is semi-officially stated that three officers of a Hampshire regiment, kidnapped near Marcomen while en route from Cork to Bantry, have been released. It is understood that the British military had threatened drastic action if they were not released at a specified time.

The chief of the metropolitan area, must take adequate measures. Emphasis was laid in the third proclamation on the necessity to protect the lives and property of foreigners, and for compliance with treaties with the powers. It was added that the Chinese railroad administration had sent a protest to the government, asserting that the railroads of the country face bankruptcy in consequence of the suspension of traffic, and that this involves foreign obligations.

Fighting Continues.
The fighting on Sunday was sporadic throughout the war area. There were no signal gains by either side. The most persistent conflict appeared to be centred around Chang Sin Tien, southwest of the Peking wall, where Wu Pei-Fu is concentrating for a drive in an attempt to turn Chang Tso-Lin's western front toward Tien Tsin.

Chang Tso-Lin's forces occupy the village of Chang Sin Tien where 100 wounded have been taken into the houses of natives. Some of the wounded in the fighting have been brought to hospitals in Peking. The dead details as the casualties are not obtainable, because the Chinese are keeping no record of them.

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