

# SHANGHAI RESIDENTS ANXIOUS TO WITHSTAND RABBLE TROOPS

**Fate of International City Hangs in Balance as Battle Impends at Sungkiang, 30 Miles Distant.**

## THIRTY FOREIGN WARSHIPS GUARD THEIR NATIONALS.

Shanghai.—A big battle between the Northern armies, now under the leadership of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, and the Cantonese, fresh from their victory at Hangchow, impends at Sungkiang, about 30 miles outside Shanghai, with the fate of Shanghai hanging in the balance. Everything points to an early encounter.

Foreign residents are called to arms in Shanghai to prevent possible invasion of their settlements by defeated and demoralized soldiers of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, deposed ruler of this Province of Kiangsu.

Volunteer companies of Americans, Portuguese and Japanese mounted guard to halt any irresponsible body of Chinese soldiers from pouring into the foreign districts and looting homes and business houses, as was done a week ago at Hangchow by the same troops before they were forced from that city by the victorious invading Cantonese.

Trainloads of Sun's troops arrived from Sungkiang, 28 miles south of Shanghai, where the army of 40,000 men was reported crumbling and falling back toward Shanghai, without waiting for the attack of the Cantonese, moving northward from Hangchow.

A race developed for possession of Shanghai between troops from Shantung Province, under General Chang Tsung-chang, and the army of the Nationalist Government. Apparently the Shantungese won.

The Shantung troops are pouring into Shanghai to go south to meet the Cantonese enemy almost at Shanghai's gates. Three thousand arrived from Nanking, and 5,000 are expected daily for the next few days to build up the resisting force against an advancing army said to number 50,000.

The Cantonese are nearing Sungkiang by rail and water from Hangchow. Deserters from Sun's beaten army were halted in their flight toward Shanghai by the arriving Shantung troops. A clash took place at Lungshu, six miles from this city, the Shantungese disarming the fleeing men of Sun.

While Japanese and American volunteers remained on duty all night to guard their concessions against invasion, the lights of some thirty foreign warships burned steadily as the men-of-war rode at anchor in the Whangpoo River before the city. More than 10,000 foreign soldiers were in the city ready for the call.

## Ontario's Wealth.

Hon. Dr. Monteth, Provincial Treasurer.

**Value of Crown Timbers—\$4,800,000,000.**

**Value of Municipally Taxed Timber—\$2,600,000,000.**

**Value of Mineral Wealth—\$2,000,000,000.**

**Value Undeveloped Crown Lands—\$230,000,000.**

**Value of Fish and Game—\$200,000,000.**

**Value of Water Powers—\$150,000,000.**

**Total Estimated Value—\$9,980,000,000.**

## WOMEN SUFFRAGE EQUALITY PROMISED

### English Women to be Allowed to Vote on Equal Terms With Men.

London.—Definite action to give English women votes on equal terms with men was taken by the Conservative party, which completed a favorable poll of its members in Parliament. As the Laborites already are on record in favor of the measure, it is expected to go through without difficulty. Although England has been the scene of the fiercest woman's suffrage struggles, women under 30 and those not owning furniture are denied the ballot.

A partial pledge given by Prime Minister Baldwin at the election recently was reaffirmed in Parliament by Home Secretary Joynson-Hicks, who promised the women suffrage equality would be given before the next election, which must come within 18 months. The three parties will have to confer on the technical changes necessary in the election laws, and it is expected the bill will not be introduced before the session opening next November.

### Man Acts as Works for St. Paul's Clock, London

London.—All Thursday afternoon a workman sat in the tower of St. Paul's Cathedral moving the hands of its famous clock forward, second by second, to maintain the tradition of the time-honored structure.

The clock broke down early in the afternoon and since it is referred to daily by thousands of people in the city, London's financial district, as a means of keeping watches accurate, the cathedral authorities stationed a man in the tower to act as works.

## Synopsis of Proceedings of Provincial Legislature

### PROGRESS DAY BY DAY

The object of this "Diary of the Legislature" is to supply our readers with a concise, non-political, running statement of the procedure in our local Legislature. Only of speeches and measures of particular importance will synopses be given.

#### FEBRUARY 18TH—

The following interesting data was given by the Government in answer to Opposition questions: The amount spent on corn breeder inspection by counties interested (approx.) \$1,350. Deposits in Provincial Savings Banks at Oct. 31, 1926, were \$18,366,363.52. That no exemptions were granted under Gasoline Act, but refunds had been made to those covered in exempt class of \$157,000; 2,610 farmers received refunds totalling \$30,177; the Provincial Agricultural Inquiry Committee, appointed in 1924, had cost \$26,186. The results of this committee's work could not be made public at the moment. Luxury tax on beverages had cost \$23,090 to collect and had yielded \$46,944.

Second readings included bills re City of Hamilton, Village of Forest Hill, Town of Kapuskasing, City of Toronto, Thunder Bay District, and the House of Refuge, Toronto. Seven new private Bills were added to the already long list.

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the first Crown sale of timber in Ontario. Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, took this occasion to outline his departmental policies, in speaking on the second reading of his Forestry Bill. The plans include transferring settlers in Central Ontario Laurentian Shield (that portion of Ontario traversed by the new trans-Ontario road this paper has been advocating) to better farming lands in the clay belt and reforesting the lands so left idle. Ontario's timber production value during the last five years was over 120 millions. The Government spends a million a year and the fire protection tax (paid by lumbering concerns) yielded \$986,

119.51 last year. 1,001 fire rangers were employed and their equipment was worth three-quarters of a million. Finlayson prophesied the day when the province would own the timber enterprises as they do Hydro now.

#### FEBRUARY 21ST—

Chief interest centred around discussion of Bill to protect widows' rights in deceased husbands' estates. Moved by J. G. Lethbridge (Prog., West Middlesex) and spoken to by E. Proulx (Lib., Prescott) and the Party leaders. Amendments to Health Act, especially dealing with milk inspection and Private Bills already read were given second or final readings. In answer to a question the Premier said, "Ontario will cooperate with the Dominion Government in the Jubilee Celebrations."

#### FEBRUARY 22ND—

Hon. Dr. Joseph D. Monteth (Con., North Perth), Provincial Treasurer, brought down his first Budget. The deficit for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31st, 1926, was \$812,140, as against \$5,107,365 for 1925, and over eight and fifteen millions for '24 and '23 respectively. The forecast for 1927 is for a payment of three millions of the Provincial debt, a reduction of \$5 each on motor markers, abolition of amusement tax on admissions up to 25c, reduction in municipal income taxes and no new tax levies. The loss in revenue of over two and a half millions will be more than made up by revenue from Government dispensaries, which is estimated at over three and a half millions. Farmers were borrowing more of the Province's money at 5 1/2 per cent; there is \$42,191,375 out on loan. Deposits in Provincial banks, nearly eighteen and a half millions.

Ordinary revenue for 1927 is estimated at \$63,571,000, expenditures at \$63,415,000, or there should be a surplus of \$156,000. The Government's principles for conducting the Trans-

port's Department were laid down as follows:

- "1. Economy, efficiency and honest, businesslike administration.
- "2. Regular bookkeeping methods and strict audits of the receipts and expenditures, as well as proper discipline and direction in all departments.
- "3. The same adherence to a correct and proper division between capital and ordinary.
- "4. No false surplus or concealed expenditure.
- "5. The records and files will verify every activity.
- "6. An intensive collection of revenues, with strict control of expenditures.
- "7. The same careful and skillful operation of the Treasury Department as well as other departments. We can assure the public that there will be a very distinct holding down of the interest charges.
- "8. Full activities in every department will be carried out for economy and still having in view no starvation of service.
- "9. Public debt will continue to be kept under control and well in hand.
- "10. Provision for the debt retirement.
- "11. Pronounced adherence to the new era of taxation reduction introduced by this Government, and a further reduction of direct taxation to the ratepayers of the Province."

#### FEBRUARY 23RD—

Hon. W. E. Raney wanted to know when the Province had ever given Ottawa advice on Federal matters and was given many instances over a long period, and was also shown that the Dominion Government had offered suggestions to the local House on several occasions. A long list of Government Bills were given their various readings. There was a clash between Belanger (Lib., Russell) and Government in reference to introduction of Private Bills. Belanger "Wondered if there was not some jockeying for position with some of these bills." In reply to A. McCallum (Prog., South Bruce) the Premier stated that the Hydro paid the water powers: Queenston, \$725,000; Ontario Power Development, \$204,000; Toronto Power Co. Dev., \$73,000; Niagara, \$79,798; Severn River, \$8,000; and \$613 for the development on the Muskoka River.

#### Consumption of Electricity.

Canada now leads the world in the public per capita distribution of electricity from central electric power stations. The figures of kilowatt-hours generated per capita per annum by the five leading countries are: Canada, 1,260; Switzerland, 886; United States, 581; Sweden, 467; Norway, 370.



Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, is shortly to journey through Tasmania. He will travel with a pack on his back and tramp through fifty miles of the roughest country on the island. He is 58 years of age.

### Four Have Narrow Escape on Brink of Niagara

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Four persons experienced the thrills of Niagara Falls in a way they would not like repeated at 10.30 p.m. Thursday night, when the taxi in which they were riding slipped on the wet pavement, jumped two sets of car tracks and crashed on its side on the brink of the Niagara gorge, with one wheel hanging over the side.

A rock that jutted out from the side of the bank held the taxi from falling into the river, 165 feet below. Other than suffering from shock, no one was seriously injured. The taxi was pulled clear by a radial car.

### Penny Bank Looted While School Board Meets

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—While the Public School Board was in session in the board room of the Central School, sneak thieves broke into the school, robbed the vault in the Secretary's office, directly below the board room, of over \$29 penny bank money, and escaped. The police were called, but were unable to find any clue.

Already Existing. The Christian ideal, when once it is clearly apprehended, becomes already existent.

## CRUISER SENT TO NICARAGUA TO PROTECT BRITISH NATIONALS

**British Lives and Interests There Endangered by Civil Warfare.**

### DOES NOT AFFECT THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

London.—H.M.S. Colombo, cruiser attached to the West India station at Bermuda, and commanded by Captain A. M. Lacey, has been ordered to Nicaragua to protect British lives and interests there endangered by the civil warfare now going on. The only comment on the British move in the afternoon papers is that appearing in "A Londoner's Diary" in the Evening Standard. The writer says that despatch of the warship could hardly have taken Washington unawares, adding:

"When the American Minister was asked and could not give guarantee that British interests would be adequately protected even in the capital, and could not offer assurances of any kind as regards the other towns, it was obvious that a precautionary measure on Great Britain's part could not be long delayed.

"Some Americans already are talking as though the Monroe Doctrine were involved, and even predict the possibility of 'an ugly situation' arising, but we can't believe that they reflect either the official or popular opinion."

The order has attracted but slight attention from the average Britisher. Officials anticipate no such incident as occurred in 1895 over the clash between Great Britain and Venezuela concerning the British Guiana boundary, when President Cleveland objected so strenuously and Anglo-American diplomatic relations were severely strained until arbitration was agreed upon.

A similar situation arose in Venezuela in 1903 when British, Italian and French warships blockaded Venezuelan ports in an effort to force President Castro to pay reparations to their nationals whose investments had suffered through revolutions and political intrigues. That question was finally referred to The Hague after President Roosevelt had declared that

## Ontario's Annual Income.

Hon. Dr. Monteth, Provincial Treasurer.

**From the Farms—Over \$477,000,000.**

**From the Factories—Over \$1,397,000,000.**

**From the Mines—Over \$67,000,000.**

**From the Forests—Over \$103,000,000.**

**From the Fisheries—Over \$2,000,000.**

**From Furs—Over \$3,400,000.**

**Total—Over \$2,900,000,000.**

the blockade violated the Monroe doctrine.

The British Foreign Office, however, holds that the present order to the Colombo does not affect the Monroe doctrine, and that the Colombo is going to Nicaragua merely as a refuge for British nationals.

### Marriage at Long Distance.

Winnipeg.—A marriage ceremony in which the bride and bridegroom were 7,000 miles apart was related here recently by Mrs. Jan Konig of Amsterdam, Holland, on her way to join Mr. Konig at Lloydminster, Alberta. Mr. Konig was on his farm in Alberta and the bride in her native Holland when the marriage was performed. She was ready to sail for Canada, and desired to be married before leaving. A brother of the groom acted as proxy, which is permitted by the laws of Holland. The permission of the British Consul at Amsterdam had first to be secured.

## EXPLORER CLAIMS DISCOVERY OF CONTINENT BENEATH ANTARCTIC

**Sir Douglas Mawson Believes Unknown but Habitable Land Twice the Size of North America Lies Submerged in Ice Floes.**

San Francisco.—Existence beneath the vast ice floes of the Antarctic Ocean of a seventh continent, an unknown but habitable land twice the size of North America was claimed here by Sir Douglas Mawson, noted Australian explorer and scientist, on his arrival from the Antipodes.

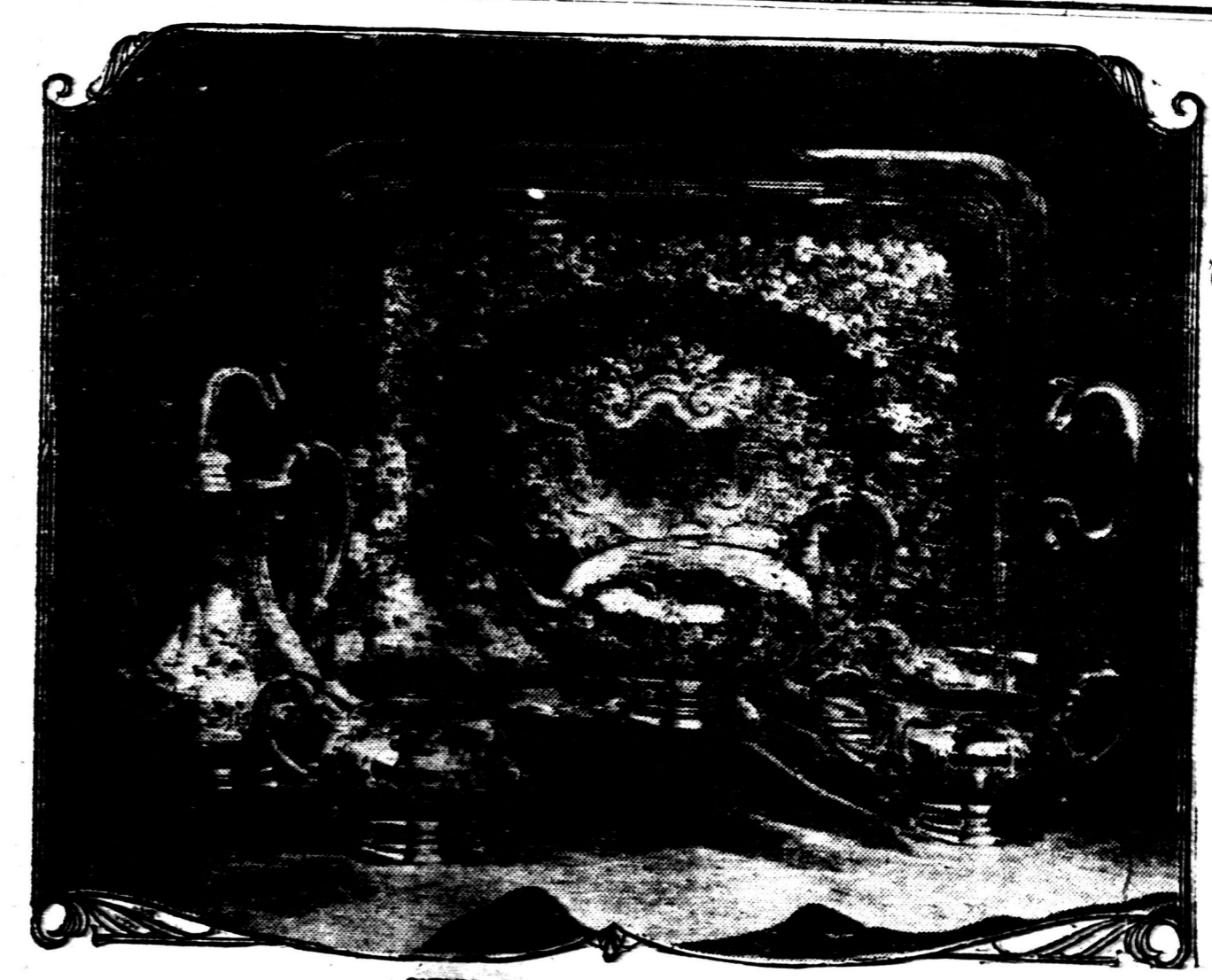
His belief, Mawson said, was established on his last expedition into the Antarctic two years ago, when he discovered King George Land and other islands, and he is now making plans for an expedition to search for the continent in 1928 or 1929.

Sir Douglas believed the undiscovered land to be the depository of

fabulous mineral wealth, including possibly gold, silver, copper, iron and oil, which may some day augment the world's diminishing supply.

He further believes that human life can be established and sustained on the new continent, although it may be necessary "to live underground and with many artificial helps to existence." The first step, he said, would be in "coast settlements."

Mawson declared that sounding ocean currents and their phenomena had helped him reach his conclusions on the hidden continent. He concluded with the belief that within forty years the continent will be populated "and its mines will be working."



When the winner of the \$25,000 prize for the Catalina swim arrived in front of the Toronto city hall he was presented with a civic address of welcome.

**CITY'S GIFT TO GEORGE YOUNG**—and appreciation by the mayor, accompanied by a sterling silver tea service, a photo of which is shown above. On the tray is engraved "Presented to George Young by the city of Toronto in commemoration of his splendid victory in the long distance swim from Catalina Island to the California coast. January 15, 1927."

## Markets

**TORONTO.**

Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.54 1/2; No. 2 North, \$1.50 1/2; No. 3 North, \$1.42 1/2.

Man. oats, No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 3, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 59c; No. 2 feed, nominal; western grain quotations, in c.i.f. ports.

Am. corn, track, Toronto—No. 2 old yellow, 86c; No. 3 old yellow, 83c.

Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$32.25; shorts, per ton, \$34.25; middlings \$40.25.

Ont. oats, 55c, f.o.b. shipping points.

Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.22 to \$1.24, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—Maltng, 68c.

Buckwheat—75c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, 97c.

Man. flour—First pat., \$8.10, Toronto; do, second pat., \$7.60.

Ont. flour—Toronto, 99 per cent patent, per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.35; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.40.

Cheese—New, large, 20 1/2 to 21c; twins, 21 to 21 1/2c; triplets, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c. Stiltons, 23c. Old, large, 25c; twins, 26c; triplets, 27c. Old Stiltons, 28c.

Butter—Finest creamery prints, 45 to 46c; No. 1 creamery, 44 to 45c; No. 2, 42 to 43c. Dairy prints, 34 to 35c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, in cartons, 46 to 47c; fresh extras, loose, 45c; fresh firsts, 42c; fresh seconds, 38c; fresh pullets, 42c. Storage extras, 43c; do, firsts, 40c; seconds, 38c.

Poultry, dressed—Chickens, 5 lbs. and up, 40c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 38c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 36c; do, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 lbs., 35c; do, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs., 35c; hens, over 5 lbs., 82c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 80c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 78c; roosters, 25c; turkeys, 48 to 47c; ducklings, 5 lbs. and up, 35 to 38c.

Beans—Can. hand-picked, \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 5 gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

Honey—60-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 10-lb. tins, 12 1/2 to 13c; 5-lb. tins, 13 to 13 1/2c; 2 1/2-lb. tins, 15c.

Comb honey—\$3.40 to \$4.50 per doz. Smoked meats—Hams, med., 28 to 30c; cooked hams, 42c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 33 to 40c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$22.70 to 30 lbs., \$20.50; 20 1/2 lbs. and up, \$21.34; 14 lbs., right-weight rolls, in barrels, \$45.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.50 per bb.

Lard—Pure tins, 15 to 15 1/4c; tubs, 16 to 16 1/4c; pails, 16 1/2 to 17c; prints, 17 1/2 to 18c; shortening tins, 12 1/2 to 13 1/4c; tubs, 13 1/2 to 14c; pails, 14 to 14 1/4c; blocks and tins, 15 1/2 to 16c.

Heavy export steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.25; do, fair to good, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do, fair to good, \$5.50 to \$6; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5; butcher cows, good to choice, \$5 to \$6.75; do, com. to med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, canners and cullers, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$4 to \$4.50; do, boignas, \$3.50 to \$3.80; baby beef, \$8 to \$10; feeders, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.25; do, fair, \$5 to \$5.25; stockers, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.75; do, fair to med., \$4 to \$4.50; springers, \$80 to \$90; plain milch cows, \$65 to \$90; plain to med. cows, \$40 to \$60; calves, choice, \$13 to \$14; do, med., \$10 to \$11.50; do, com. and grassers, \$6 to \$6; lambs, choice, \$12.50 to \$13; bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do, culls, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, thick smooth, fed and watered, \$11.25; do, f.o.b., \$10.75; do, country points, \$10.50; do, off cars, \$11.65; select premium, per hog, \$2.20.

**MONTREAL.**

Oats—No. 2 CW, 75 1/2c; No. 3 CW, 66 1/2c. Flour, Man. spring wheat pats, firsts, \$8.10; seconds, \$7.60; strong bakers', \$7.40; winter pats., choice, \$6.10 to \$6.15. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.50 to \$3.60. Bran, \$22.25. Shorts, \$34.25. Middlings, \$40.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$14.50.

Cheese—Finest wats., 18 to 19 1/2c.

Butter—No. 1 pasteurized, 41 1/2 to 41 3/4c.

Eggs—Fresh extras, 46c; do, firsts, 45c.