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FINE AND WARMER

THREE CENTS

HON. CHARLES MURPHY KEEPS UP REPUTATION GAINED AS HOWLING MUD-SLINGER

Took Opportunity Last Night to Empty Vials of His Wrath Upon the Head of Hon. Mr. Rowell.

FOR THREE HOURS THE TORRENT RAN

While House Looked on With Feelings of Disgust at Degrading Spectacle, Mixed With Resentment

THAT TIME OF HOUSE SHOULD BE WASTED

Over Personal Matter in Which the Country's Interests Had No Concern Whatever.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 9.—Mr. Murphy's philippic against Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Rowell's counter-philippic against Mr. Murphy—the final chapter, it is to be hoped, of the private vendetta which began two years ago—took up so much time of the House that a vote on Mr. King's amendment to the address, calling for an election, was not taken until grey dawn was stealing into the chamber. The verdict, which was a foregone conclusion from the first, saw the ministry roll up a strong majority, the Unionist ranks being unbroken, and the farmers, who voted with the opposition, making but little apparent difference in the result.

Of the clash between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Rowell, five hours of overheated rhetoric, it can be all summarized into two phrases selected at random from a bewildering procession of invective and vituperation, and which placed in parallel columns, for convenience sake, admirably illustrates the opinion which the two gentlemen entertain for each other.

Murphy on Rowell.
"Many a man has forfeited his place in society for an indiscretion less grave than that which the President of the Council has permitted to stand against him. It is time to smoke such vermin out of their holes."

Rowell on Murphy.
"For the man who utters a deliberate falsehood, prepared to take the consequences, we cannot have respect, but for the man who conveys a falsehood in such a way that he can crawl out of the consequence, he is guilty not only of the sin of falsehood, but of cowardice itself."

The rest of the fifty thousand odd words employed in this verbal conflict (Mr. Murphy took up three hours and Mr. Rowell nearly two), it is only necessary to say that the member for Russell accused the President of the Council of being a traducer of the Catholic Church, a "commercialized Christian," a patriot with a price, a divulger of cabinet secrets, a violator of his oath, as Secretary of a Privy Council, and tax dodger, and that the President of the Council countered by accusing Mr. Murphy of "deliberate but ingenious falsehood, of cowardice, of being a 'Jack the Ripper' in his own party who wanted to make it a religious group, and of using language and adopting tactics which did not even have the support of his own side of the House."

As for the House, it viewed the spectacle with mingled amusement and resentment, amusement such as most men take out of a fight, and resentment that the time of Parliament should be wasted in a private conflict as remote from the country's interests as anything could possibly be. This opinion was well expressed by Mr. Ernest Lapointe, who, following Mr. Rowell, and whose speech, coming after nearly five hours of declamatory eloquence, was as a waterfall upon a desert, caustically observed that he proposed confining his remarks to the question before the House.

The close of the debate, which dragged on through many weary hours into the late morning, was not notable for anything in particular. Mr. Lapointe, as usual, was quite eloquent, and from his point of view, persuasive; and Mr. Burrell, the last speaker for the Treasury benches, fluent and forcible, but the rest of the speeches were simply community chorus singing.

Government Won.
The division on the King amendment resulted in victory for the Government by a majority of thirty-four.

BOSTON PEOPLE SECURE IRON ORE DEPOSITS IN N. S.

Glouce Bay, N. S., March 9.—It is reported here that the firm of Hayden Stone and Company, of Boston, have purchased valuable iron ore deposits at Port au Port, Newfoundland, owned by Sir Patrick McGrath, of St. John's, Nfld., and Cape Breton interests. The price paid is said to be in the vicinity of three million dollars.

Halifax Man Warns Rotarians of Alliance of Germany With Japan

Halifax, March 9.—That the Allies had failed to meet Germany even quarter way, that the opportunity for a general pacification of Europe had perhaps been lost, and that the German people were consequently seeking alliance with Soviet Russia and with Japan, were among the somewhat startling statements of Winthrop P. Bell, son of the late A. M. Bell, of this city, who, during the war, was a prisoner in Germany, and who has since been investigating conditions in the late hostile country for the English Government, in an address before the Rotary Club here today. Rotarians listened attentively but not with unanimous approval to the sentiments expressed by the speaker.

Quebec's Opposition To Conscription Was Discussed In Senate

Senator David Makes Strong Plea for Tariff as a Necessity for Development and Maintenance of Industries—Further Steps for the Encouragement of Science Urged by Senator Poirier.

Ottawa, March 9.—(Canadian Press)—Speaking in the Senate debate on the address this afternoon, Senator David, Montreal, took up the question of Quebec's opposition to conscription. This has been, he said, because Quebec saw in conscription a dangerous and coercive measure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was bound to oppose it, said Senator David, otherwise he would have lost prestige in his native Province.
Senator David contended with the statements of Sir James Loughheed to the end that development of industries was necessary to the development of Canada, and that the tariff was necessary for the development and the maintenance of industries. He believed that Canada owed a large part of her prosperity to the tariff. There must be some men in the West who would realize it was to their advantage to keep the East prosperous. Free trade would directly injure Eastern Canada, and the West must also suffer, even though indirectly.
Senator Poirier urged that Canada take further steps to encourage science. There should be an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to enable the Royal Society to assist young scientists in getting their start. The Canadian government was losing the services of experts because private firms could offer them higher salaries. Canada was suffering as a result. One evidence of this was that Britain, when looking for oil, had invested in every country but Canada, and that, chiefly, on the word of Foreign scientists, who said there was no oil here. Senator Poirier believed there was oil in paying quantities within the Dominion.
Senator Boyer urged that the commission of conservation take up the conservation of fur-bearing and also of pulp resources. Nearly half of the 1,500,000,000 fur pelts, sold at St. Louis this year, were from Canada. Canada's pulpwood supplies were being drained to supply United States papers.
Senator Casgrain declared Canada should not have become a member of the League of Nations. She had undertaken responsibilities without having a voice in the management of affairs.

Senate Adopts Reservation On Vote Power Equity

Only Article Ten of the Reservations Now Left to be Disposed of by the Senate.

Washington, March 9.—The reservation on equity of voting power in the League of Nations was re-adopted by the Senate today by a vote of 37 to 29 after it had been modified on motion of the Republican leaders.

The action left only the Article Ten reservation to be disposed of, but on motion of Senator Lodge adjournment was taken without starting debate on that subject.

The reservation as adopted today reads:—
"Until part 1, being the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall be so amended as to provide that the United States shall be entitled to cast a number of votes equal to that which any member of the League and its governing Dominions, Colonies, or parts of Empire, in the aggregate shall be entitled to cast, the United States assumes no obligation to be bound, except in cases where Congress has previously given its consent, by any election, decision, report or finding of the Council of Assembly in which any member of the League and its self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or parts of Empire, in the aggregate have cast more than one vote."

"The United States assumes no obligation to be bound by any decision, report or finding of the Council of Assembly arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League if such member or any self-governing Dominion, Colony, Empire, or part of Empire voted by R. politically, has voted."

HEATER CAR RATES INCREASED BY RY. COMMISSION

Ottawa, March 9.—(Canadian Press)—The extra charge for the use of heated refrigerator cars on railways in Canada has been increased to one-half cent per mile, with the present minimum of \$2.00, by order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, published today. The Board finds that the old rate of one cent per mile was fixed in 1916 by consent of the shippers and carriers in the West, and that an analysis of figures for both East and West justifies the increase asked for. The rates are to become effective on seven days' notice.

VIVID PICTURE OF CONDITIONS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

British Officer Describes Chaotic Conditions in Wake of Denikine's Army in Retreat Before Bolshevik.

FLIGHT PROVED REGULAR SCRAMBLE

The Plight of Women, Children and Old Men in Some of the Towns Was Pitiful to Behold.

London, March 9.—Chaotic conditions in the wake of General Denikine's army as it retreated in South Russia before the Bolsheviks, are vividly described by a non-commissioned officer with the British expeditionary force. The British soldier had been as far north as Taganrog, on the Gulf of Taganrog, an arm of the Sea of Azov.
Never have I seen or participated in such a scramble in my life, the soldier wrote in a letter to the Daily News, telling of the flight.
"We were lucky to get away at all, and the worst feature of the whole business was that the townspeople of Taganrog turned Bolshevik to a man at the finish. They looted everything."

"At Rostov, things were worse. The engine drivers had to be bribed with run and food to proceed further down the line. The streets of Rostov were swept by hailstorms of machine gun fire, while the bodies of men, women and children, who had been hanging on telegraph posts and trees by the retreating Denikine army, were awful to see. The pleading voices, and appealing faces of those who could not be allowed on the train were pitiful. The whole scene was snatched in a blizzard of snow and sleet, so you can imagine the plight of the women and children."

"At Ekaterinodar things were almost as bad. Thousands of refugees tried to rush the train but the sound of a couple of bells from the machine guns soon stopped that."

FOUR BRITISH OFFICERS SHOT BY BOLSHIEVIK

Twelve Officers and Six Other Ranks of British Mission Have Fallen Into Bolshevick Hands.

London, March 9.—(By Canadian Press)—Mr. Winston Churchill in the House of Commons tonight, replying to questions on Russia, said that twelve officers and six other ranks of the British mission had fallen into Bolshevick hands and that four officers had been shot.

The home secretary stated that a request from a Berlin newspaper to be allowed to send a correspondent to London was being considered.

The House spent most of the evening discussing economic over the supplementary estimates. The principal topic was the reduction of the bread subsidy and the price of home-grown wheat. The government was strongly urged to encourage wheat growing at home. The agricultural department professed anxiety to carry out this policy, and said that to that end an amendment in the Corn Production Act to improve minimum prices was proposed.

BRONZE STAR READY FOR SERVICE MEN OF ROYAL CAN. NAVY

Conditions for the Award of This Decoration Are Service at Sea Between Aug. 4, 1914, and Dec. 31, 1915.

Ottawa, March 9.—The Department of the Naval Service announces that the issue of the 1914-15 bronze star for service in the Royal Canadian Navy has commenced. The conditions for the award of this decoration are service at sea between August 4, 1914, and December 31, 1915. Applications are being received from ex-officers and men who consider that they are entitled to the star.

Wilson's Latest Note Proposition Hard To Meet, Says Man. Guardian

London, March 9.—President Wilson's latest note on the Adriatic question is considered by the "Manchester Guardian" as "a remarkably effective statement of a position which the British and French Foreign offices will find it very difficult to meet." The newspaper considers that the peoples of Europe will recognize the note "an account which was inseparable from every Wilsonian pronouncement before May 1919, and we do not doubt that the majority will rejoice to hear it again, but the general fear will be that the note may have come too late. "The world today cannot escape the conviction," contends the Guardian, "that the time for Washington to repudiate secret treaties was in 1918, not 1920."

Terrible Toll From Earthquake

Several Hundred Persons Dead and Thousands of Others Homeless.

Tiflis, Feb. 24 (via Constantinople, March 8).—(By The Associated Press)—Several hundred persons are dead and thousands of others are homeless as a result of an earthquake today which destroyed Makhet, Goral and other villages within a radius of sixty miles west of Tiflis. The city of Tiflis was shaken and many buildings were severely damaged. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Tiflis. The constituent assembly of the Republic of Georgia immediately voted 20,000,000 rubles for first aid to the sufferers.

The railway between Tiflis and Batoum was severely damaged by the earthquake, while the station was absolutely destroyed at Goria, a short distance northwest of Tiflis. The town of Goria was practically wiped out and a hundred dead have already been recovered from the wreckage.

Twenty persons were killed at Uplistsikhe in connection with the organization in Nova Scotia.

I cannot make public as yet the questions I propose to take up with President Lewis, said Mr. Barrett, "but I can say that they are of the most importance to the miners in this province. President Lewis is very much interested in some of the proposals in district No. 4 and I will go into these matters fully with him at the coming conference. Later I will return and make a report of the conference with Mr. Lewis to the United Mine Workers convention that meets at Truro on April fifth."

THEFTS ON C. N. R. Are Startling In Character

Not Only Wet Goods, But Pianos, Gasoline Engines, Victrolas, Clothing and Footwear on the List—Startling Revelations Expected.

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, N. B., March 9.—The revelations resulting from the recent arrests of C. N. R. employees at Napadogan, on the National Transcontinental, in connection with the theft of goods while in transit on the C. N. R. It is believed, will eclipse anything in the line of stealing of a wholesale character that has been brought to light on the Canadian Government Railways in recent years. According to reports the stealing of goods from the railway cars along the Transcontinental had been going on for some time but the extent of the thefts is a revelation to the officials who have investigated the past few weeks investigated them. Up to the present, some ten or twelve arrests of C. N. R. employees at Napadogan and Edmundston have been made, while as many more employees who are alleged to have been participants of the stealing, have been suspended pending investigation. At first it was generally supposed that liquor in transit was the principal commodity missing, and while large quantities of wet goods even to the extent of earloads, mysteriously disappeared between the points of shipment and destination, yet other classes of good stolen are astonishing. The C. N. R. police officials. Merchandise stolen from the cars, it has been discovered, include a piano, a gasoline engine, Victrolas, in addition to quantities of clothing, boot wear and numerous smaller articles. The strange part of the stealing that has been indulged in by the C. N. R. employees along the N. T. R. is that men who were drawing as high as three hundred dollars a month appear on the roll as chief offenders, having in their possession some of the most valuable articles which were almost sure to be found in time, and lead to their downfall. Before the trial of the accused men being held at Fredericton it is concluded, it is expected that revelations of the most sensational character will likely be developed in view of the employees alleged to be involved, the nature of the goods stolen and the conspiracy that prevailed in covering up the thefts.

TWO BROTHERS DIE FROM DRINKING WOOD ALCOHOL

London, Ont., March 9.—Two brothers Bert Piper of this city and Jack Piper, of Exeter are dead as a result of drinking wood alcohol. Jack came to the city to visit his brother and the two of them drank the alcohol for liquor.

COAL SHORTAGE IN MONTREAL

Montreal, March 9.—The aqueduct department of the Water Supply of this city is so short of soft coal, that since Sunday it has had to stop coal for some manufacturers and use it to fire the boilers of the water service.

Good Crops Expected From Land Invaded By Germans

Paris, March 9.—It is reported that it will be possible to raise crops this year on all the land which had been under oats and barley previous to the German invasion. Oats and barley of good quality have been delivered from Germany, and other seed has been purchased in England and Holland.

ARTICLE TEN IS BOTHERING THE REPUBLICANS

The Reservation to That Article, as Set up by Republican Leaders, Not Meeting With Desired Favor.

WILSON STIFFENS DEMOCRAT LEADERS

Republicans Seemingly Disheartened Over Prospects of Securing Needed Thirty Democrat Votes.

Washington, March 9.—The test of the modified Article Ten reservation, as it is understood to have been asserted to by the Republican leaders, is as follows:
The United States assumes no obligations to employ its Military or Naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination to preserve the territorial integrity, or political independence of any country, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article Ten, or to employ military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the Congress in the Legislature, having full liberty of action, shall, by act or joint resolution, so declare.

As adopted last session the reservation reads:
The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country, or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article Ten, or to employ the Military or Naval forces of the United States, under any article of the Treaty, for any purpose, unless in any particular case, the Congress, which, under the Legislation, has the sole power to declare war, authorize the employment of Military or Naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution provide.

Some of the Democrats were satisfied with it, but 23 was the peak of Democratic votes which its Republican advocates claimed, however, that eventually, and it would take at least 30, and probably 34, to make ratification possible.

It was indicated that President Wilson's new letter on the subject, although it failed to stop the compromise negotiations, had not been without effect in stiffening the administration ranks against the reservation. The old Republican reservation. Democratic Senators were in disagreement over what the President would do in the event of a compromise ratification, and many of them declared their inclination to let the doubt resolve itself in favor of a conservative course.

COMMERCE BOARD TEST CASE BEFORE COURT MONDAY

Ottawa, March 9.—The reference to test the jurisdiction of the Board of Commerce as a Court of Canada will come up in the Supreme Court on Monday, March 15th, and the appeal of Price Brothers & Co. against an order of the Board, dealing with prices and distribution of newsprint paper, will be heard at the same time.

CONDITIONS IN PORTUGAL SOMEWHAT IMPROVED

Madrid, March 9.—Official reports from Portugal this forenoon state that the Ministerial crisis has at least been temporarily solved by the formation of a new Cabinet under the premiership of Colonel Antonio Maria Bautista, former Minister of the Interior, with Antonio Silva, in charge of Foreign Affairs.

Agricultural Report For 1918 Shows Big Increase In All Departments

Ottawa, March 9.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1918 was tabled in the Commons this afternoon by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, the present Minister. The report was signed by Hon. T. A. Cresar. The report showed an increase in almost all sections of the agricultural industry during the year. In dairy products the value exported in 1918 was \$66,558,000.00. There was increased production of butter and condensed milk, but the production of cheese fell off slightly.

The total value of field crops in 1918 was \$1,367,500,000.00, an increase of \$23,273,520.00 over 1917.