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MILD—SNOW OR RAIN

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILSON SEES NEED OF SPEEDING UP; ANTI-JEWISH OUTBREAK AT KALISH; MARSHAL FOCH TO MEET ERZBERGER

AMENDMENTS TO NATURALIZATION ACT TO BETTER SAFEGUARD COUNTRY FROM UNDESIRABLES

Gov't Considering Question of Speedy Naturalization of Aliens Who Fought in Ranks of Canadian Army.

CONFERENCE ON STATUS OF WOMEN

Undecided as to Whether Canadian or British Women Married to Aliens Should Retain British Citizenship.

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, April 1.—Hon. N. W. Row-1 made the important announcement in the House today, that a bill will be introduced in the House this session amending the naturalization act. His did not give any details of the act, except to intimate that it was to be based on recent amendments to the imperial act. Since the war, the imperial act has been amended so as to give more power in the cancellation of the naturalization certificates, and forbidding naturalization of alien enemies for a period of ten years. In reply to a question from Major Cooper, Vancouver, he said that the Government was considering the question of a speedy naturalization of aliens who fought in the ranks of the Canadian army.

Mr. Rowell also announced that there would likely be a special conference to consider naturalization within the Empire. This had been recommended at the imperial conference of 1918. At this conference they would consider the question of the status of women married to aliens. It was a moot question, as to whether Canadian or British women married to aliens should retain their British citizenship. Another question was that of dual citizenship. Certain countries permitted a citizen to retain his citizenship, even after he had taken naturalization in another country. This was the law in Russia. Germany permitted a citizen to retain his status by special permission. His did not say when this conference would take place.

Discussing the question of immigration, Mr. Rowell said that it was recommended at the imperial conference that there should be a central advisory board of ten in England, on which the Dominions would be represented, to advise on immigration matters. It was the intention of the British authorities to direct immigration within the Empire. He anticipated a large immigration to Canada within the next few years from the British Isles. Mr. Rowell explained the constitution of the conference, as how India, for the first time, in 1918, had been admitted to the sessions. India pressed for a solution of the question of immigration. An agreement, to which all assented, had been reached. This admitted the right of each Dominion to control those entering its shores. It also gave the right to all to enter for business and education, but forbid the entrance of laborers.

The Indian subjects in Canada would have the right to bring in their wife, a certificate being issued that she was the proper wife. This, he felt, was only just to the Indian subjects of the Empire after the part they had played.

Outside of the estimates the day was devoted to a number of minor matters. (Continued on page 2)

COUNCIL HAS NEW PLAN AFFECTING THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONT

Seeks to Combine French Economic and Political Authority for a Temporary Period Until the Productive Capacity of the Mines in Northern France is Restored.

Paris, April 1.—(By The Associated Press)—The Franco-German front, which is still the foremost subject before Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson, is being presented from a new standpoint, which offers some prospect of agreement. The first plan was to give France economic control of the Sarre coal fields, so as to offset damage to the coal mines of Northern France. France was not to have political control over the large German population in the Sarre valley, which would remain with Germany. This proved objectionable, and one of the chief causes of the council's inaction. The main objection was the divided control, by which France would be unable to operate the mines effectively, prevent strikes and enforce authority when the Germans were exercising political control.

The new plan, therefore, seeks to combine French economic and political authority for a temporary period until the productive capacity of the mines in Northern France is restored. Industrial production revived and the prosperity, due to the war, ended. It is estimated that five years will be required to restore the mines to normal, and this probably gives an idea of the length of the proposed joint control by France.

The fact that the control would be temporary would overcome the objection of annexation, similar to the German annexation of Alsace and Lorraine in 1870.

The proposal was first advanced as concerning the Sarre region only, but it is regarded now as equally applicable to the left bank of the Rhine as a possible basis of agreement.

French Urging Wilson To Fight Bolshevism Declaring Armistice Came Too Soon

Americans Refuse to Comply With Request and Say They Will Not Assist Either With Men or Money—American Delegation Endeavoring to Persuade French of the Necessity of Lifting the Blockade Maintained Against All Enemy Countries.

By Frederick Moore.
(Special Cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)
Paris, April 1.—Renewed efforts are being made constantly by the French to persuade President Wilson to continue military action against Bolshevism but they are again being told definitely that Americans will not assist with men nor money, and in turn renewed efforts are being made by the American delegation to persuade the French of the necessity for quickly lifting the blockade maintained against all enemy countries.

These conflicts of opinion as to how to deal with Bolshevism have again been brought into the foreground by the Hungarian action and there are indications that Germany may adopt similar measures in an endeavor to avoid the penalties they intend imposing upon her.

Many of the Americans are exceedingly pessimistic over the situation, some going so far as to declare that the enemy countries are on the verge of social upheavals which it is futile to avoid. But the French, despite their anxiety over general conditions, persist in the necessity for military action which they cannot undertake even with Italy's support, unless President Wilson or the British aid and abet the expedition. Briefly their attitude is that the war is not won yet in spite of the fact that America is now the most powerful nation in the world.

Privately they are as sternly critical of President Wilson as the American press. Some of the highest French authorities declare that the armistice came too soon, and point to the error of accepting the fourteen points as soon as the Russian Revolution broke out. They misapprehend the attitude which Wilson intended to assume.

The problem of Bolshevism in which both the immediate conclusion of peace as well as the future of Europe are so intimately involved, and which is being presented to the world by each delegation in Paris maintains toward it.

The American position is one of watchful waiting with a tendency, on the part of the president, if I may so read his mind correctly, of a preference to come to terms with Lenin as soon as public opinion will permit recognizing them as the de facto Russian government. The president has maps showing the vast territory of Bolshevism in which both the immediate conclusion of peace as well as the future of Europe are so intimately involved, and which is being presented to the world by each delegation in Paris maintains toward it.

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MOST SHOCKING CASE OF MATRICIDE IN ONTARIO TOWN

Mother Brutally Murdered—Viciously Attacked, Abdomen Ripped Open With Pocket Knife and Skull Smashed in With an Axe—Entrails Cut Out and Both Arms Severed from the Body—Son Said to be Religiously Insane.

Bowmanville, Ont., April 1.—Mrs. Hannah Copeland was brutally murdered about nine o'clock this morning at her home in the village of Newtonville, ten miles from this town, and her son, Herbert Copeland, is in jail here on a charge of matricide. The crime was of a most shocking nature, and the details are said to have been furnished largely by the accused himself. The dead body was lying in the back yard of the Copeland residence when High County Constable Richard Jarvis, of Bowmanville, arrived on scene to make the arrest, in response to a telephone message from Scotland Yard. He found the body lying on the floor of the house, but he seized an axe and struck her down with it. It is said that he then proceeded to disembowel her and cut her open as he might have done if butchering an animal.

The story told to the High Constable was that the son quarrelled with his mother over a pocket handkerchief of which he declared she had. When she failed to get it he made a vicious attack on her with a sharp bladed pocket knife, and slashed her abdomen. Then she attempted to run out of the house, but he seized an axe and struck her down with it. It is said that he then proceeded to disembowel her and cut her open as he might have done if butchering an animal.

An inquest was opened tonight and adjourned till Monday next.

MORE OPPOSITION TO GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY BILL

Commons Railway Committee Object to the Issuing of New Consolidated Debenture Stock.

Ottawa, April 1.—There was more opposition to the bill authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway to issue new consolidated debenture stock not exceeding \$12,500,000 in the railway committee of the Commons this morning.

Mr. W. F. Cookshutt referred to a report that the company is willing to carry on for three or four years if they receive a grant of seven million dollars.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, said that no such proposal had been made by the government. The minister said it was the desire of Sir Thomas White that the bill should pass. The minister assured the committee that the negotiations for the purchase of the Grand Trunk would be continued, but not prolonged. He expressed the conviction that the Grand Trunk should be joined to the government system of railways, making two first class railway systems in Canada.

The committee, in view of the request of the minister of finance and the statement that the money if it is proposed to raise will be required even if the system is taken over by the government, reported the bill, Mr. Richardson of Springfield, Man., alone object-

NEW BRUNSWICK POWER CO. BILL COULD FIND NO ONE TO FATHER IT TUESDAY

Government Not Being Satisfied With Increasing the Bonded Debt \$2,000,000 in Eighteen Months, Provincial Secretary Introduces Bill to Confirm an Issue of \$300,000 Province of New Brunswick Debentures.

Special to The Standard.
Fredericton, N.B., April 1.—The Government, not being satisfied with increasing the bonded debt by \$2,000,000 in about eighteen months, the Provincial Secretary introduced a bill, today, to confirm an issue of \$300,000 Province of New Brunswick debentures, authorized by order in council of July 10, 1918.

The N. B. Power bill, laid on the table by Premier Foster, on Friday, was in danger of becoming an orphan. When Mr. Meserveau introduced it, Mr. Tilley, who was acting leader of the Opposition, wanted to know whether it was a Government or private measure. If a Government bill it should be introduced by a minister; if a private bill it should first go before the standing rules committee. Even if it was all fool's day, the bill should be introduced properly as it affected St. John in an important way, and they did not want technicalities raised later on.

The Premier said the bill could not be introduced by petition, as neither the City of St. John or the Power Company cared to father it. The Government did not propose to be its foster father. The bill was part of the report of the Carrier Commission, and the act provided that this commission should submit a bill to the House for consideration.

Mr. Tilley said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, but it should be done properly. The Premier requested Mr. Meserveau to withdraw the bill, but Mr. Meserveau, defying his leader, insisted on the introduction of the bill. The Speaker stopped the controversy by declaring the bill had been properly presented to the House.

Hon. Mr. Smith introduced a bill providing that Crown Lands, already surveyed, may be redistributed so that operators may get sufficient land to keep their mills going.

Mr. Gupit, who continued the budget debate today, made a very interesting speech, scoring some good points against the Government, and offering suggestions of a practical nature. He pointed out that, while the Government proposed to make some provisions for settling returned soldiers on the land, it had given no consideration to the problem of helping young men from the fishing communities who had served in the army or navy. He thought some policy should be devised to help realize the enormous possibilities of the fishing industry, as well as to offer opportunities to returned fishermen, similar to those being offered returned farmers. He suggested that the Minister of Public Works should call his alleged permanent roads standard roads, as the word permanent was calculated to deceive. He said that, under the old Government, the roads of Grand Manan had received a fair share of expenditure, but that under the policy of Hon. Mr. Veniot over \$19,000 was due the islands of Charlotte County for road expenditure on the basis of expenditures elsewhere. He also thought the Minister of Agriculture should do something to encourage farming in the islands. Mr. Gupit's speech made an excellent impression upon the House.

Mr. Burchell said he would endeavor to compress his ideas in a few words, but apparently changed his mind. He said the government's financial statement this year was confusing, but that was the result of the transition from (Continued on page 2)

NEW GLASGOW BURGLAR CAUGHT

Confessed to Having Entered Two Houses in the Night Time—Sent up to Supreme Court.

New Glasgow, April 1.—The trial of Alvin Neal, charged with burglarizing the residences of Geo. McKay and Geo. Clarke, came up for hearing this morning at the court. Quite a number of spectators were present during the hearing. George McKay was the first witness called. He told of a purse containing about \$1.50 being stolen from his bedroom, when he came down stairs he found the doors and a window open. The next thing Mr. McKay noticed was that the telephone cord had been cut a short distance from the receiver. He found an empty purse near the front door, which he identified as the one that had been in his bedroom the night before.

The chief of police then took the stand and related, in his own words, the substance of a written confession which he had previously secured from the prisoner. The chief said that all knew the prisoner admitted to him that he was the person who burglarized the homes of Geo. McKay and Geo. Clarke. The prisoner told the chief that he entered McKay's through a window, and stole the purse and handed over with its contents about \$1.50 to a fellow who was with him. The accused also told the chief how he entered the residence of George

CHINESE AGAIN WARNED NOT TO PUBLISH SECRET TREATIES

Japs Holding a Whip Hand and Threaten to Hold China Responsible for Any Financial or Commercial Loss That Might Follow Publication.

Peking, Thursday, Mar. 27.—(By The Associated Press)—The Japanese minister here has warned the Chinese government that, if the premature disclosures of secret documents by China cause loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests, Japan will hold China responsible for such loss. As a result, the Chinese government has further postponed the contemplated publication of secret agreements between China and Japan. American and British agreements with China, which were not regarded as secret, were published officially this week.

Since their arrival in Paris, the Chinese delegates to the peace conference have been urging the publication of all the secret agreements between China and Japan. The attitude of

Japan has been one of opposition. It is reported that a Japanese dispatch received in London on February 12 from Tokyo that Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation in Paris, had been instructed to disclose all unpublished treaties.

Official diplomatic information reaching Washington early in February indicated that Japan virtually threatened war if China made public the secret treaties and failed to carry out an arrangement to make Japan the successor of Germany in rights, property and concessions in China.

On March 16 treaties between China and Japan respecting concessions in Manchuria and northeastern China were published simultaneously in Peking and Tokyo.

FEDERAL HOUSE SCHEME APPEALS TO MONCTON

Eighty-eight Have Made Applications for Building Loans and Ten Register for Rentals.

Special to The Standard.
Moncton, N. B., April 1.—Applications for \$235,100 under the federal housing scheme were made by the citizens of Moncton in connection with the registration system which closed here March 29th. Some eighty-eight citizens made applications for loans for building, and ten registered for rentals.

No further work has been made by C. G. H. shop employees in reference to working hours under the daylight saving scheme. It is understood that the men will await the decision of the railway commission, before deciding upon the hours of starting and knocking off work. In the meantime the daylight saving hours prevail and all classes of citizens are falling in line.

Clark and stole about \$60.00 from some clothing in one of the bedrooms. The prisoner said he also cut the telephone wires at Clarke's residence. He was then sent up to the Supreme Court to stand trial.

He was also charged with carrying on his person house-breaking utensils in the shape of a chisel and two bunches of keys.