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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES—ONE CENT

Had Impression That France Would Not Act by Herself

STATEMENTS IN NOTE OUTLINING THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

Allyes Had Declined to Sanction Move of French
Troops—Assumed it Will Not Happen Again—
Belgian Press Supports Action Taken by France
—The French Reply.

London, April 10—(Declarat) that the Allies repeatedly declined to sanction the advance of French troops east of the Rhine and that statements by Premier Millerand and other French ministers had given the impression that that country would abstain from single-handed action against Germany, are contained in a note outlining the British attitude sent to Paris, says the London Times.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that grave problems in connection with the execution of the Versailles treaty may arise in the future, it is said, and it is assumed that "France will act again on her own initiative, otherwise the work of the peace conference may become futile."

Reports from Paris that France was told the Earl of Derby would be instructed not to participate in the conference of ambassadors in Paris until France had given assurance she would in future act in concert with the Allies are, however, not confirmed by the Times.

The newspaper says it has learned French-African troops which originally occupied Frankfurt have been replaced by European forces. It is explained the Africans were used only because they were nearest Frankfurt and with a view to taking swift action.

The text of the British note and the reply of France, which is understood to have been received by the ambassador, Paul Cambon, yesterday, has not been made public, nor is there any official intimation of the tenor of the two documents beyond what may be gathered from inspired statements given out here.

EXPLANATION OF BRITISH STAND

London, April 10—It is announced in authoritative quarters that a communication on Thursday giving the British view of the French advance into Germany was made chiefly to prevent any possible damage to the Anglo-French alliance, "on the ground that the world is centered," and in no wise with the purpose of exciting public opinion here or in any other country. Moreover, it is said that the views expressed were those of the entire British cabinet and not those of any single minister.

The ministers, it is declared, felt that there is nothing to be gained in any alliance by glossing over the seriousness of a situation engendered by its own initiative against the opinion of other Allies.

Great Britain, it was said, is equally concerned as any other ally to secure the execution of the peace treaty, but holds that any violent action taken without unimpeachable reasons would only weaken the authority of the Allies.

The peace treaty, according to the British view did not contemplate a situation such as now has arisen, which it was said was one calling for police action against disorder, and not war.

Great Britain is just as ready as France to insist upon the execution of the treaty if the Germans show hesitation in fulfilling their guarantee to evacuate the neutral zone at the appointed time, and is willing to agree to any necessary action in such an event.

The French government had been fully informed of this view before troops were sent. Faith in the Entente and friendliness for the French people, it was said, have been in no wise diminished and the announcement that France acted on her own initiative and against the advice of the Allies was merely a statement of fact which was necessary in order to make clear that the Allies as a whole cannot accept the position which can be committed by the independent action of any one of the Allies to strengthen the alliance by insuring solidarity for the future.

Belgian Support.

Brussels, April 10—(Occupation)—Virtually the entire Belgian press approves the decision of the government to act in union with France regarding German military action in the Ruhr district.

The Libre Belgique says it is able to announce that the Belgian government has every assurance that the cabinet in London, while persisting in the belief that the occupation of new territory is unnecessary, will not manifest any objection to the evidence of solidarity in the friendship Belgium has just given France.

French Note.

Paris, April 10—The note sent yesterday by Premier Millerand to the British government, in reply to the British note, with regard to the action of France in sending troops into the neutral zone in Germany says—

"The French government affirms first of all that no doubt can be felt of the loyalty of its attitude. The Allies have been constantly informed of its policy. The French government has always opposed the entry of supplementary German troops into the Ruhr counter-part in the occupation of Frankfurt and Darmstadt."

On April 8, its representatives in all the capitals of the Allies informed the governments to which they were accredited (at the same time a copy being sent to the Allied representatives in Paris) that Marshal Foch's measures could no longer be postponed. Furthermore, the French government recalled that the matter concerned the violation of one of the most solemn clauses of the treaty signed by France and that the German government had formerly recognized that formal authorization given in advance was necessary for such a derogation, and that France had the right to ask for territorial guarantees.

"How could the government of France

DESERTING WHOLESALE FROM U. S. NAVY

Rear Admiral Says Service "Going Down Hill" Rapidly Since Last July.

Washington, April 10—That sailors are deserting from the United States navy "wholesale" and officers are resigning daily was disclosed by Rear Admiral Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, in testimony given yesterday before a Senate subcommittee investigating the part played by the navy in the war.

Admiral Washington declared that unless the navy is re-established in the United States rapidly since July, 1919, and told the committee that desertions during the last half of 1919 totalled 4,696 men, including 1,000 petty officers. If present conditions were to continue, he asserted, the navy would be underequipped by 1921, by 90 per cent of those on the roster would be inexperienced boys.

The navy medical corps is in the worst condition in history, the admiral declared, 200 medical officers having resigned since the war.

THE TENSION IS RELIEVED BY FRENCH NOTE

That is View in Official Quar- ters in London Today Over German Matter.

London, April 10—The reply of France to the British note on the action taken by France in occupying additional German territory was received in London today. The note maintains that France gave Great Britain ample warning in the circumstances and that it is necessary to take military steps if Germany failed to withdraw her troops from the Rhine.

The British foreign office has not stated what form the French warning took, but it is assumed that it was presented verbally by the French ambassador.

Notwithstanding the insistence of France that there was no alternative for her in the circumstances except occupation of German territory, and her denial of the statements that she had acted without warning, officials here view the note as conciliatory, because of the expressed desire of the French for an Allied conference.

This is emphasized by the fact that Premier Lloyd George left today for San Remo, where he is expected to meet Mr. Daigle, who he might postpone his departure.

Lloyd George did not attend the meeting of the supreme council held here this morning. Earl Curzon, foreign secretary, also was not present, because illness prevented him from attending.

It was said that the council continued to work on the Turkish treaty. In other official quarters the French note is considered to have relieved the tension of yesterday.

ACCIDENTS.

George Burgess of Main street, Fairville, who was working in the cleaning department of the C. P. R., had his arm injured last night when an injector burst, causing the hot water to rush out over him. He was treated at the emergency hospital and went to his home.

S. J. Mortimer, 286 Duke street, W. E. C. P. R. trucker working at No. 7, was injured last night when a heavy load struck him. He was cared for at the emergency hospital and was taken to his home.

have been satisfied with the German promise to withdraw the troops when had been restored? Neither for reparations nor for the delivery of the territory, nor for coal, had the British government, which no longer had measured the danger of these systematic violations, would step in the path of concessions. France in any case was obliged to say—"That is enough!"

"The French government is no longer convinced that the English government of the essential necessities of maintaining unity of the Allies for the application of the treaty with Germany. This close concert of France and England appears to France equally indispensable for the equitable solution of the vast problems which are presented at this moment in the world, in Russia, the Baltic, Asia Minor and all the Balkans."

The note closes with assurances that the French government, for the promotion of these ends, declares itself entirely disposed, before acting, to be assured of the consent of the Allies in all international questions which the execution of the treaty raises.

Paris, April 10—(Havas)—Conversations between the Allies relative to the French advance east of the Rhine may be completed in time to allow Premier Millerand to make a statement on the situation in the chamber of deputies on Monday according to the Petit Parisien.

Vienna, April 10—Satisfaction over despatches telling of dissonance between Great Britain and France relative to the action of the latter in sending troops into German cities, east of the Rhine, is noted by Vienna newspapers, which express the hope that France will be isolated.

France is accused of designs which may provoke further blood shed by the Neue Presse, which invites the Entente to intervene "more than verbally to prevent fresh hostilities." Other newspapers speak of France as having received a "diplomatic defeat."

The financial position of France, as shown by a recent speech by her minister of finance, is commented upon by the Abendblatt, which says her plight has grown worse by a new drop in the value of the franc, while the German mark has risen.

As Hiram Sees It

"Well, sly," said Mr. Hiram, "Hiram," the Times reporter, "I s'pose we'll know Monday night how many folks wants to put St. John on the map. I becom one feller, 'cause bet th' wouldn't be half the voters go to you body cared whether it ever come to life or not. Say, Mister, if half the things he said was true the 'st trumpet wouldn't raise a corporal's guard from Injuntown or from the Perry to Bay Shore."

"I have sometimes been tempted to talk in that strain myself," said the reporter, "but when there's hope—and I think there is a kick in the old town yet."

"Perhaps we will give you a surprise vote. It 'ud do us good out to the Settlement. You know we s'pose to go to the city to stir things up. You've no idea how much the folks in the country want the things to be done."

"I bet we know more about it than some folks that lives here."

"I do think we might all make an effort once in two years to visit a polling booth."

"Well," said the reporter, "I hope you will not be ashamed of us on Monday night. I do think we might all make an effort once in two years to visit a polling booth."

RECOGNIZES THE SOLDIER

Brantford Man Says He Is Frank Hall and Home is in an Ontario Farm.

Brantford, Ont., April 10—Private Judge, a Brantford man in the Burlington Hospital, has written to the local press, which he identifies the picture, published of the soldier without a memory at fellow soldiers.

His name is Frank Hall and that his home is on a farm between here and Newfield. He states that he has a date and a brother living on the farm, and that the reasons he knows Brantford as well is that he was in Brantford when he was younger and that he worked there some years ago in the Messer Harris factory.

Mr. Cousins said that the present quantity of pulp, representing a six hundred ton lot, is being shipped to the city and would have a serious reckoning to face when present stocks were exhausted.

FATHER DOINS WIFE AND BABE IN DEATH

Three deaths in one home inside of a week is the sad record from a West Bathurst home, according to news received yesterday by Mrs. Frank L. Best, 55 Moore street.

She received word of the death of her brother-in-law, S. J. Dagle, aged thirty-nine years, at his home there. It took place on April 6, six days after the death of his wife and their infant child. It is reported that she had six small children survive, three boys and three girls.

Mr. Dagle is also survived by his mother, three brothers and four sisters, all of West Bathurst, N. B. Much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved family.

LEGISLATURE MAY NOT PROROGUE TILL NEAR MAY 1

Fredericton, April 10—There is every indication that the session of the legislature will not be over much before May 1, in fact Premier Foster admitted before leaving here last evening for St. John that the government now fear the session will draw out that long.

It is doubtful whether the budget debate, which has been dragging along for more than two weeks, will be finished next week at the present rate. Hon. P. J. Veniot, minister of public works, did not go on yesterday afternoon, the debate being carried over until Tuesday afternoon and he will consume probably all that afternoon and most of the evening as well. On Wednesday there will not be much done because that evening the assembly chamber will be in use for a ball to be given by the lieutenant-governor and Mrs. Engley, and the decorators will be busy there all day. An effort may be made to arrange to have the budget debate ended by agreement on next Friday at the latest.

C. P. R. SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE HERE ANNOUNCED

The summer train schedule will be inaugurated on the C. P. R. on May 2. Two trains will leave here daily for Montreal, one at 4.30 p. m., which is due to arrive there at 7.20 a. m.; the other at 7.45 p. m., due there at 11.25 a. m. Two trains are to arrive here daily from Montreal, the first at 8.30 a. m. and the second at 1 p. m. Two trains will leave for Boston daily, one at 6.45 a. m. and the other at 6 p. m. There also will be two trains due here daily from Boston, one at 12.45 p. m. and the other at 11.30 p. m.

With regard to the suburban service, the schedule for which was recently published in the Times, no change will be made unless daylight saving is adopted. If such is the case it will be rearranged to meet requirements.

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, E. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service.

Place	8 a.m.	Highest	Lowest
Prince Rupert	32	48	32
Victoria	40	56	38
Kamloops	30	54	28
Calgary	24	36	20
Edmonton	22	32	18
Prince Albert	26	40	22
Winnipeg	36	50	32
White River	34	48	30
Sault Ste. Marie	30	32	28
Toronto	30	37	24
Quebec	32	32	28
Ottawa	32	34	28
Montreal	32	34	28
St. John, N. B.	32	40	24
Halifax	36	42	28
St. John's	32	40	28
Detroit	30	38	30
New York	32	44	30

Big Strike Throws Many Out of Work In Varied Industries

LOCH LOMOND WATER SUPPLY

Statement Made Today by Hon. Dr. Roberts.

John Hall, Expert, Reported
on It in 1917—Health De-
partment Was Fully Alive
to Situation.

In view of Mr. Carson's statements in the legislature respecting the St. John water supply, and the responsibility of the department of health, and the comments of the St. John Globe last week, Hon. Dr. Roberts, minister of health, makes the following statement:

"That for ten years past no case of water born disease such as typhoid fever, cholera infantum or other acute intestinal diseases has been traceable to the Loch Lomond water supply."

"That during that period typhoid fever in the city has been largely due to infections contracted outside of the city, or from persons in the same family, or in institutions, owing to carelessness of nursing, or has been disseminated by flies. Outbreaks of typhoid fever during that time were traceable to milk or ice cream, but no case was connected with the water supply."

"That repeated examinations of the water have been made, showing an abundant pollution to some extent for certain periods, and these clearing up again, but no epidemic has been produced showing the actual presence of typhoid or para-typhoid germs, or other direct water born diseases."

"That in 1918 the chief medical officer of the city—then chief medical officer of the city—made a report on the water supply, and in that report stated that the water supply was of such a nature as to be safe for drinking purposes, and that the water supply was of such a nature as to be safe for drinking purposes, and that the water supply was of such a nature as to be safe for drinking purposes."

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Insurgent Switchmen Get Grip in Canada

Freight Embargo on Some Railroads in States and Sup- plies for Industries Shut Off—Break at Headquar- ters But Spread Elsewhere.

Chicago, April 10—The big strike of insurgent switchmen and engine men which has spread rapidly throughout the United States during the last four days, this morning crossed the boundary into Canada. News of the spread of the strike into the dominion came to Buffalo, which reports that the crews of the Grand Trunk at Bridgeburg, just across the river, and in addition to the Grand Trunk has Michigan Central, New York Central and Washburn connections, as having quit work.

Despite assertions by railroad brotherhood officials of a break in the ranks of the strikers during the last four days, this morning crossed the boundary into Canada. News of the spread of the strike into the dominion came to Buffalo, which reports that the crews of the Grand Trunk at Bridgeburg, just across the river, and in addition to the Grand Trunk has Michigan Central, New York Central and Washburn connections, as having quit work.

Freight Embargoes.

Brotherhood officials declared reports indicating nearly 35,000 men idle in Chicago district and in industrial centers thousands of workers had been thrown out of employment as plants restricted operations because of lack of fuel and raw materials.

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