Now Is the Time For Standard's Candidates to Get In Their Best Work


# The St. John Standard

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## TARIFF RESOLUTION CAUSES FIRST DIVISION OF OPINION AT LIBERAL CONVENTION

**The Expected Has Happened and the Harmony of the Convention Changes to Discord With the Popping up of the Tariff—West Claim the Resolution as Drafted is "Class Legislation" and Does Not Proivde a Square Deal—Described as a Get-by Proposition.**

Ottawa, Aug. 6—Voting, which will result in the choice of a new Liberal leader, will commence in the national Liberal convention at half past three Thursday afternoon. That was decided on at the opening of the evening sitting. Delegates will meet earlier in the various committee rooms to receive their ballots.

The first division of opinion on a resolution occurred tonight on the tariff question. The resolution on this all-important matter, submitted at the afternoon sitting by Hon. George Langley of Saskatchewan, seconded by Hon. P. J. Veniot of New Brunswick, was objected to at the evening sitting by Premier Oliver of British Columbia, who moved an amendment. His amendment would strike out the second and third paragraphs of the resolution designating certain articles of production which should be placed on the free list, and recommended the downward revision of the tariff on wearing apparel, boots and shoes, etc. No objection was taken by Mr. Oliver to a proposal to the British preference to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

**Class Legislation.**

Mr. Oliver's objection to the resolution was that it should be wider in its application, and he suggested, by way of amendment, the proposal that all necessaries of life, together with all tools, implements and machinery necessary for the development of natural resources should be made free of customs duties. Mr. Oliver declared the resolution was drafted to be class legislation, and "not a square deal." He declared it as a "get-by proposition."

When Mr. Oliver was through Mr. James A. Fraser, New Glasgow, N. S., seconded by Dr. Whitman of Stellarton, moved a sub-amendment to some extent along the lines of the original motion but including the suggestions that there should be a direct tax on and values, a graduated tax on all incomes over three thousand dollars, a tax on company profits over ten per cent. and a graduated inheritance tax on all estates over fifteen thousand dollars.

The Fraser amendment was declared out of order and the Oliver amendment was submitted and declared lost.

**West Loses.**

The tariff resolution was then on a show of hands carried. Other resolutions adopted during the day and evening sittings included one declaring that there should be no organic change in Canada's relations with the Empire until it has been ratified by the people and objecting to any attempt to centralize imperial control.

A resolution placing on record the convention's appreciation of King George's war efforts, as well as its gratitude "to the valiant Canadian army for its splendid share in the great victory," was adopted with enthusiasm.

Another resolution, which received the approval of the convention, authorizes the establishment of a Central Liberal Organization with headquarters at Ottawa. It will be known as The National Liberal Organization Committee. It will include a national council of fifty-four. The committee will select a national organized, who will have his headquarters in Ottawa.

Condemnation of the government on the score that it has not properly enforced the income tax law was voiced in another resolution adopted.

For the first time in the history of federal political conventions women delegates in eloquent speeches championed a cause and secured the adoption of a resolution. This honor fell to Miss Armstrong, of London, and Miss Petrie, of Hamilton, who respectively moved and seconded a resolution declaring it to be necessary to conserve the lives and improve the standard of Canadian citizenship. The ladies got an enthusiastic reception from the delegates.

The convention rose to a high state of enthusiasm on several occasions during the afternoon over the speeches which interspersed the proceedings. Mr. Ernest Lapointe, member for Kamouraska, probably scored the greatest triumph, his effort being punctuated with outbursts of cheering. A number of references were made by speakers to Liberal ministers of the crown and remarks about the government were severely criticized.

**Labor Planks.**

The platform of the Liberal party in regard to labor was approved by the convention in a resolution moved by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, seconded by Mr. Roebuck. After declaring that the committee recommends that the National Liberal Convention accepted in their entirety as a part of the Liberal platform, in the spirit in which they have been framed and insofar as the special circumstances of the country will permit, the terms of the labor convention and general principles associated with the League of Nations and incorporated in the conditions of peace, the resolution proceeds:

(1) That the introduction into the government of industry of principles of representation whereby labor and the community, as well as capital may be represented in industrial control, and their interests safeguarded and promoted in the shaping of industrial policies.

(2) That insofar as may be practicable, having regard for Canada's financial position an adequate system of insurance against unemployment, sickness, dependence of old age and other disability, which would include old age pensions, widows' pensions, and maternity benefits, should be instituted by the federal government in conjunction with the governments of the several provinces; and that on matters pertaining to industrial and social legislation an effort should be made to overcome any question of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the provinces, by effective co-operation between the several governments.

(3) This representation of labor federal commissions pertaining to labor matters.

(4) Effective legislation for conservation of human life and health.

(5) The representation of labor on the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

(6) That the system of re-training soldiers unfitted for their past work because of physical injuries, be extended to disabled workers in industries.

(7) Most effective restriction of Chinese immigration.

(8) The federal incorporation of co-operative association.

(9) The acceptance of the principle of proportional representation.

(10) Immediate and drastic action by the government with respect to the high cost of living and profiteering.

(12) Restoration of the control of the executive by parliament and of parliament by the people through a discontinuance of government by order of council and a just franchise and its exercise under free conditions.

At midnight a great uncertainty still prevailed as to the choice of Liberal leader. Before the adjournment at eleven-thirty tonight Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, Hon. G. P. Graham and Mr. D. D. McKenzie had opportunity to speak. They all received an enthusiastic reception.

A number of rumors are in circulation to the effetc that there is a probability that Hon. W. S. Fielding may retire owing to opposition to his candidature from a considerable section of the Quebec delegation. This opposition it was said was again voiced at a caucus of Quebec members and senators held this afternoon.

## N. S. TRAMWAY CO. PETITION FOR THE BIRNY SAFETY CARS

**Halifax People Think This Car, Which is Proving Successful in United States, is Just What They Require.**

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6—E. Weston, representing the N. S. Tramways and Power Co., appeared before the public utilities commission this morning asking that the order of last December for the purchase of twelve cars of the large double truck type and six of the smaller type be rescinded and that in place of these the company be allowed to purchase twenty cars of a type known as the Birny safety car. These cars are fitted with air appliances and are operated by one man for each car. They use the pay as you enter system and can be entered from the front door only. In cases of emergency the rear door can be opened by the operator.

Mr. Weston said that these cars were found to be successful in Rochester and that they were being taken up by a number of the large American cities. The city engineer asked if these cars would be safer than the double truck type. Mr. Weston said that in a hilly city like Halifax, with so many sharp turnings, the long double truck cars would not be handy. Taking the months of June and July the tramways company will submit a comparative statement of the traffic which could be handled with the various types of cars under consideration.

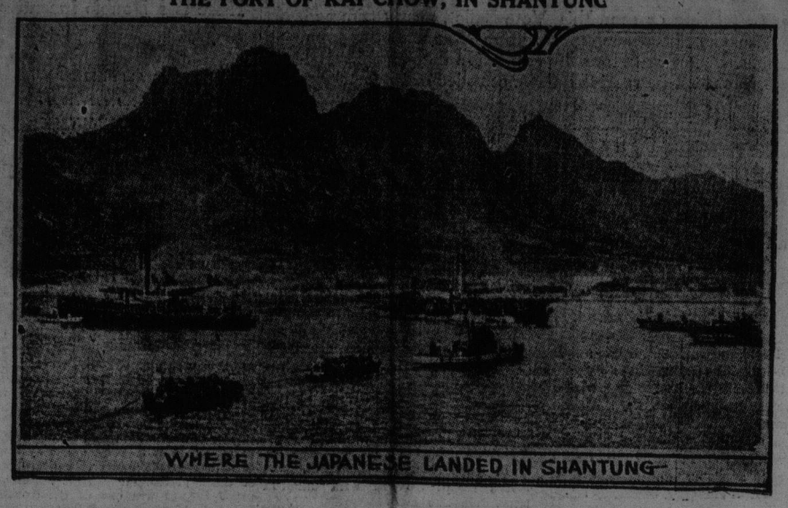
The commission will meet again in a few days for a further consideration of this request.

## PORTLAND MISS LEAVES HER HOME

**Officials Think She is in Nova Scotia and Halifax Police Are Called to be on the Watch.**

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6—Ethel Sanosky, a twelve year old girl of Portland, Me., ran away from her home and it is believed that she is in Nova Scotia. A wire has been received at police headquarters from the chief of police at Portland warning the local police to be on the lookout for the girl who is believed to be in the company of Harry Cartwright. Ethel Santosky is twelve years old, but looks fifteen. She is five feet three inches tall and very stout, has blond hair and a ruddy compexion. When last seen was wearing a blue dress.

THE PORT OF KAI CHOW, IN SHANTUNG




This is an excellent view of the port of Kai Chow, where the Japanese first landed in Shantung, the bone of contention between China and Japan.

# JAPAN WILL MAINTAIN HOLD UPON SHANTUNG BY EVERY EFFORT, SAYS BARON KATO

**Claims Shantung Question Was Settled as it Should Have Been Settled at the Paris Peace Conference.**

**PLENTY OF ROOM IN CHINA FOR ALL**

**Japan Will Welcome Othea Countries Developing Their Power in China Within Proper Limits.**

Osaka, Japan, July 15.—(Correspondence of A. P.)—Viscount Kato, leader of the opposition party in Japan, declared in a speech here yesterday that "the Shantung question was settled as it should have been settled" in the Paris Peace Conference.

"China," he said, "is a vast country where there is plenty of room for Europeans and Americans as well as Japanese to work side by side and extend their interests in full measure. We would advise the newspapers of Japan not to attack England and America recklessly and at the same time we would inform foreign newspapers that Japan will never monopolize interests in China. Japan is in a special relationship with China compared with other foreign nations.

"Japan will certainly maintain her position by every effort. At the same time Japan will not object to other countries developing their power in China within proper limits. Not only that, but Japan will welcome them from her heart. Thus, by means of peaceful developments with Japan and other Powers working side by side, China's welfare can be advanced and the peace of the Orient be secured."

Viscount Kato said the Japanese should not regard seriously the action of the Anglo-American Association in Pekin, which adopted resolutions declaring the settlement of the Shantung case in the Peace Conference would cause extreme discord between the Chinese people and Japan and would not make for peace in the Far East, nor for the development of trade and commerce equally open to all.

## Strike Ties Up Brooklyn Rapid Transit System

**Part of the 13,000 Employees Quit Work in the Early Morning and Commuters on Their Way to Work Waited in Vain for Cars.**

New York, Aug. 6.—Service on the subways, elevated and trolley lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system was demoralized at the rush hour today by the strike of part of the company's 13,000 employees. The walkout set for five o'clock, did not assume serious proportions until eight a. m. when thousands of commuters on their way to work in New York from various boroughs across the river, waited in vain for cars.

The East River bridges were soon filled with processions of automobiles, motor trucks and other vehicles pressed into service to carry the throngs to Manhattan. Congestion in the subway trains, which were operated on a limited scale, was most marked.

Trains on the L roads ran desultorily and the surface cars gave only partial service owing to the activity of the pickets.

Non-union operators began putting their cars into the barns at 7.30 a. m., saying they were afraid to run their cars because of the threatening attitude of the strikers.

Coney Island practically was isolated so far as L trains were concerned, few of the trains reaching there. No tickets were sold and guards were stationed to keep the people out at the beach resort depot.

The unions are demanding recognition, a 75 cents an hour wage scale, an eight hour day, and reinstatement of certain employees claimed to have been discharged for union activity.

## INDIAN CHIEF HELD GUILTLESS OF INCITING RIOT

**Complaints Originated in Trouble Connected With the Burial of a White Woman in Indians' Cemetery.**

Montreal, Aug. 6.—Declaring that the complaint did not disclose any offence, Judge Cusson dismissed, this morning, the case against Peter Delisle, Mayor of Caughnawaga, and Chief of the Iroquois tribe on the Caughnawaga reservation. Delisle was charged with inciting the men of his tribe to riot, the complaints originating in trouble connected with the burial of a white woman in the Indian cemetery.

The case was adjourned last week because there were so many angry

## Old Line Liberals Are Watching Ottawa

**Word That Manaegrs of Liberal Convention Are Trying to Boom Fielding Did Not Arouse Much Enthusiasm.**

News from Ottawa that the managers of the Liberal convention are trying to boom Fielding for the leadership and that Hon. W. E. Foster has been placed at the head of the New Brunswick delegation did not arouse much enthusiasm among the old guard Liberals in St. John yesterday. Dr. Emery has been appointed to the unimportant position of scrutineer for the New Brunswick delegation, and Dr. Broderick has been given a place on the resolutions committee, but none of the other St. John delegates have a place on any of the committees.

While the St. John delegation had no definite instructions, it is known that their intention was not to vote for a Liberal Unionist, and the old guard here would evidently prefer MacKenzie of Cape Breton to Fielding. Mr. Foster's choice for the leadership is not known and probably he won't know himself until Mr. Veniot, who has evidently got the N. B. delegation in hand, decides which way the cat is going to jump.

Hopes were expressed by prominent Liberals here yesterday that Mr. MacKenzie would land the job. They want a maritime man if he is an old line Liberal, but some said that they would sooner have a western man than Fielding, who in spite of his great services to the Liberal party in the past, and the fact that Laurier had named him as his successor, is not forgiven for supporting Union government. However, it was said that the leader chosen by the convention would be loyally accepted in St. John, even if he was not considered the proper man for the job.

## Punishment Must Be Administered To Guilty Persons

**Former Premier of France Gives His Report on the Peace Treaty to the Chamber of Deputies.**

Paris, Aug. 5, (By The A. P.)—Louis Barthou, former premier and foreign minister, read his report on the peace treaty to the treaty commission of the chamber of deputies today.

The report of fifty pages, concludes in favor of ratification. At the same time it formulates certain reserves. M. Barthou commends the action of the negotiators in departing from the old time methods of procedure, but regrets that they did not, from the outset, decide upon complete destruction of Bismarck's work by breaking up political Germany into component parts.

On the question of responsibility and punishment, the former premier grouped in striking fashion quantities of documents hitherto scattered, from which he develops new considerations establishing the crushing responsibility of the former Kaiser and Germany, and declares that international morality will not be satisfied unless the chief guilty persons are punished.

After studying the economic, reparation and military clauses, M. Barthou concludes by recalling the sacrifices of France, "which has not been killed by war and cannot be ruined by peace," and proclaims that united France will face the problems of the future with the four great peoples who united all their efforts to defend justice. He declares it impossible that France, glorious but impoverished, will not obtain from all the Allied and associated peoples the support which she herself so vigorously gave on the day the destinies of the world were at stake.

## Officers of Sugar Co. Arrested on Charge of Profiteering

Pittsburgh, Penna., August 6.—Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of three officers of the Pittsburgh branch of the Central Sugar Company, of Chicago, charged with profiteering. The informations which were sworn to by a special agent of the Department of Justice, charged that the company, during the last two weeks sold sugar at 14 cents a pound wholesale.

## RESOLUTION ON TARIFF BEFORE CONVENTION

**Calls for Sweeping Reductions on Customs Taxation, for a Two-fold Purpose, Says Mover.**

**ALL MACHINERY TO ENTER FREE**

**Revision Downwards Wanted on Wearing Apparel, Footwear and Other Articles of General Consumption.**

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 6.—The tariff resolution submitted to the convention is as follows:

That the best interests of Canada demand that substantial reductions of the burdens of customs taxation be made with a view to the accomplishing of two purposes of the highest importance.

First—Diminishing the very high cost of living which presses so severely on the masses of the people.

Second—Reducing the cost of the instruments of production in the industries based on the natural resources of the Dominion, the vigorous development of which is essential to the progress and prosperity of our country.

**Articles to Be Free.**

That, to these ends, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; the principal articles of food; farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and saw mill machinery and repair parts thereof; rough and dressed lumber; gasoline, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils; nets, net twines and fishermen's equipments; cements and fertilizers, should be free from customs duties, as well as the raw material entering into the same.

That a revision downwards of the tariff should be made whereby substantial reductions should be effected in wearing apparel, and footwear, and on other articles of general consumption, other than luxuries, as well as on the raw material entering into the manufacture of the same.

That the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff.

And the Liberal party hereby pledges itself to implement by legislation the provision of this resolution when returned to power.

## ARTICLE XI. NEEDS NO RESERVATION

**So Declares Chares E. Hughes in Letter to Must-Kill-All Senator Borah.**

Bolton, Landing, N. Y., August 4.—No reservations are necessary in regard to article XI of the covenant of the League of Nations in the opinion of Charles E. Hughes who in a letter to Senator Borah made public at his summer home here tonight, rejects the senator's claim that article XI is as objectionable as article X. Mr. Hughes' letter is in reply to one written to him by Senator Borah on July 29. In it he expresses the opinion that article XI contains "no injury to American interests."

"I find in article XI no guaranty of territorial integrity," said Mr. Hughes, "or of the political independence of any state, or any assumption of any obligation to make war, or to maintain an economic boycott or blockade, or to take any other action whatever unless the United States availing itself of its privilege as a member of the council concurs in a decision that such a course is both wise and effectual. The United States, as it seems to me, will be entirely free to reach its conclusions according to the merits of the case."

Continuing the explanation Mr. Hughes says that his objection to article X is that unlike article XI "it is not properly limited to an agreement to confer and to decide in the future upon the course of action which would then seem to be in accordance with the dictations of justice and our views as to which as a nation we should undertake."

## SHERMAN CHARGES PRESIDENT WITH INCONSISTENCY

Washington, Aug. 4.—Senator Sherman, republican, Illinois, in an address in the Senate today on the peace treaty, charged President Wilson with inconsistency in opposing Italy's claims to Fiume while supporting Japan's claims to Shantung.

"Fiume is Italian in blood, language and traditions," he declared. "Italy is justified in asking to resume the natural relations existing between Fiume and the mother country.

"Shantung is given to Japan pursuant to a secret treaty. It was the price of Japan's permission to China to declare war with the Allies. Japan's sacrifices are unworthy of mention with those of Italy. Her military forces fought the Germans in Shantung to seize the proceeds of Germany's robbery of China.

"The League of Nation and the peace treaty will be condemned by the impartial historian for the sanction of this flagrant crime.

"President Wilson brands his denunciation of secret treaties with insincerity when he refues Fiume to Italy after her heroic sacrifices and delivers Shantung to Japan in obeyance to secret treaties after her course of studied selfishness in the great war."

## GREAT BRITAIN REWARDS HEROES OF WORLD WAR

**Leading Generals and Admiral Beatty Given Titles as Well as Substantial Money Gifts.**

**IN RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICES**

**100,000 Pounds Will Go to Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty — Lesser Amounts to Other Leaders.**

**"Order of Merit" Conferred Upon David Lloyd George**

London, August 6.—King George today conferred upon Premier David Lloyd George the Order of Merit, a sign of his appreciation of Mr. Lloyd George's war services.

London, Aug. 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty will be created Earls, in recognition of their war services. General Allenby will be made a Viscount. General Sir Herbert Plumer, Sir Henry S. Rawlinson, Sir Julian Byng and General Henry Horne will be given baronetcies.

Payment of large sums in grants to many of Great Britain's land and sea heroes was recommended by King George to the House of Commons today. The recommendations, made in accordance with time-honored custom, were as follows:

To Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty 100,000 pounds.

To Field Marshal Viscount French, British Commander in France and Belgium in the early years of the war, and General E. P. M. Allenby, the conqueror of Palestine, 50,000 pounds.

Thirty thousand pounds each were recommended for Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Plumer, General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Sir Julian Byng, and General Sir Henry Horne.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was recommended for a grant of 25,000 pounds.

Grants of 10,000 pounds were proposed for Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Edward Madden, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, Vice-Admiral Sir Roger J. B. Keyes, Acting Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and Vice-Admiral Sir John M. De Bobeck.

Major-General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, General Sir William R. Robertson, Lieut.-General William Riddell Birdwood and Major-General Sir Hugh M. Trenchard were recommended for grants of 10,000 pounds each.

## Trying To Force The United States Into War With Mexico

**Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church Charge American Oil Interests With Manufacturing Propaganda for That Purpose.**

New York, Aug. 6.—American oil interests are charged with manufacturing propaganda to force the United States into war with Mexico in a report on the Mexican situation made public here today by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. The report was prepared by Samuel Inman, executive secretary of the American section of the committee on co-operation in Latin America, representing the American and Canadian Mission boards.

Mr. Inman charges that the American people are being deceived by inspired propaganda, and that "intervention in Mexico is coming just as fast as certain interests can possibly force it."

The oil men, whom Mr. Inman accuses, are declared to have large offices in Washington and New York, and unlimited supplies of money.

"They are playing," the report says, "not simply for oil wells in Tampico and Vera Cruz, but for much larger stakes; they have found out that Mexico is full of oil. What they want is the United States to get hold of Mexico so they can easily obtain these billions of dollars of oil properties which are certain to be developed in the future."