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PAGES ONE TO EIGHT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1919

SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT

Terms of Covenant of Society of Nations

Text Made Public In Paris—Provision For Reduction of Armaments—Free Interchange of Programmes of Nations, Military and Naval

Paris, Feb. 14.—The covenant of the League of Nations was made public this morning. It provides— Article 1.—The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of the covenant shall be affected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international tribunal to be established at the seat of the league.

Article II.—Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time, as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at such other places as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties. Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote, but may have not more than three representatives.

Article III.—The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, and of representatives of four other members of the league. The terms of office of these four states shall be determined by the body of delegates on such terms and in such manner as they may think fit. Pending the appointment of representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

Article IV.—All matters of procedure relating to the league shall be decided by the council, or, in the absence of the council, by the assembly of the league, or, in the absence of the assembly, by the permanent secretariat. The permanent secretariat shall be established at the seat of the league, and shall be composed of a secretary-general and such other officers as may be determined by the council.

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Article VII.—Representatives of the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international tribunal to be established at the seat of the league.

Article VIII.—The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to a point consistent with national defence and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having regard to the geographical position and circumstances of each and the executive council shall determine for the consideration and of the sovereign governments what equipment and armament are reasonable in proportion to the forces laid down in the treaty of disarmament, and when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

Article IX.—The high contracting parties agree to manufacture and implement of arms and munitions and implements of war to be placed at the disposal of the executive council to advise

how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being paid to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

Article X.—The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to various purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programmes.

Article XI.—The high contracting parties undertake to advise the league on execution of article 8 provisions and on military and naval questions generally. Article 10 provides for the territorial integrity of the states of the league. Eleven gives the league right to take action on any threat of war. Twelve provides against war before arbitration or inquiry. Fourteen deals with a permanent court of international justice.

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INQUIRY INTO FERRY TRAGEDY

Coroner F. L. Kenney, M. D., Selects Jury

Evidence Will be Taken on Tuesday Night—Condition of the Injured Today—Statement by Superintendent Waring

An effort is being made today to determine if possible the cause and place the responsibility for the appalling disaster which occurred last evening on the ferry steamer Ludlow, when she struck the rocks on the West side of the harbor and one of the large stacks of piling broke off and killed a boy and injured five other people, three quite seriously.

Mr. Waring said that there was no objection on Captain Norwood, who was in command of the ferry at the time. When the accident happened, he said, the captain went below to ascertain how the men on board were getting on. He had one of the men on the wharf summon a doctor and the ambulance and have them meet the ferry on the East Side. As several of the passengers maintained that some persons had fallen overboard he backed out the ferry but it was soon evident that no one had gone overboard.

Superintendent Waring said that the piling was secured with an iron bolt and that this snapped when the ferry struck the piling and the large log crashed to the deck of the ferry.

During the night and again this morning he kept in touch with the injured people to make sure that all were receiving the best medical attention possible. He was informed this morning that Miss Belyea, who was employed as a deck hand on the ferry, was slightly injured by the piling, but her condition was much the same and still considered quite serious, while Miss Myrtle Martin and Miss Elsie Whipple were suffering quite badly from shock. Miss Alston's injuries were painful, but not considered so serious.

This morning Coroner Kenney empaneled a jury of seven, including Mr. E. J. Brittain, foreman; Joseph McAlary, Harry Byles, Harold Mayes, James McLeelan, Samuel Irons, and Joseph Northrup, and at two o'clock they went to the hospital and viewed the body of James Buffington Charters, who was killed. At half past five this afternoon they went to the scene of the accident and inspect the piling. Evidence will be heard on next Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in City Hall, West St. John.

Another Victim The Times is informed this afternoon that Miss Leona Jennings of 132 Winslow street, West St. John, is today kept by her bed from injuries said to be received from the piling. The informant states that Miss Jennings is injured in the back. When the piling tumbled onto the deck of the steamer Miss Jennings was so near it that it drove her wrist watch into her flesh.

The city engineer, G. G. Hare, who was on the ferry steamer when the accident took place has been making an investigation. He found that the piling which was broken off and which fell on the ferry was comparatively new and that the bolt which was secured by a one-inch iron bolt. The bolt also was new and the break showed that there had been no law in it. A pressure of about 82,000 pounds would be required, he said, to break off such a bolt.

It has been pointed out by persons familiar with the ferry that, while there is now only one cross piece to which the piling is secured in former years there were two, so that if the piling had been fastened in one the other still would support the piling.

In spite of the fact that an average of two million passengers are carried each year, it is said that the accident yesterday was only the third of a serious nature in the last twenty-five years. Last summer a piling fell on the deck killing a horse and injuring Walter Lowe, a deckhand, who died a short time ago from tuberculosis which was said to have developed as a result of his injuries. The other accident occurred almost twenty years ago when two men attempted to jump from the ferry to the floats and were crushed between the deck of the boat and the fender of the floats.

Comptroller Bullock said this morning that he could say nothing definite regarding the causes of the accident until he had received full reports from the ferry inspectors. So far as he knows it was an unavoidable accident and he knew of no one who would be to blame. It was possible that the accident might have been averted if the piling had been sheathed with planks as on the eastern floats, but this had been regarded as a protection to the piling rather than for the benefit of the public. This accident had made him view the subject of sheathing in a new light.

Believed He Helped In Edith Cavell Tragedy

French Authorities Hold Man Named Krein, Said to Have Assisted in Making Case Against Martyred Nurse

Paris, Feb. 14.—French military authorities now hold, on a charge of dealing with the enemy, a man named Krein, who is alleged to have played a leading role in the Edith Cavell tragedy.

A report made on Krein for Judge Advocate Chesnut by Public Inspector Cholet states that the man was in jail at St. Quentin at the beginning of the war. He was released by the Germans and went to the mansion of Prince and Princess Czernin in Belgium, where he denounced the prince and princess as having aided French prisoners of war to escape. As a result the princess was condemned to ten years imprisonment at hard labor.

Krein is said to have then gone to Brussels, where he was taken into Miss Cavell's hospital service and helped to "work up" the case against her.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—It is reported that Dr. Besideh, former yall of Diarbek, accused of complicity in Armenian massacres, who recently escaped from custody, was sent to earth by the Turkish police and shot himself through the head to avoid arrest.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, foreign minister in the provisional cabinet; Dr. Edouard David, the president of the National Assembly; and many persons experienced on economic lines, President Ebert said, would probably attend the peace conference for Germany.

The programme of the new German government includes equal rights for men and women, the improvement of the educational system, conscription along democratic lines to establish a people's army, rationing of maximum prices of food and necessities of life, care of the wounded and the families of those killed during the war, the socialization of all industries ripe for such treatment, particularly the coal and iron mines, and considerable assistance toward rehabilitation.

In foreign affairs the programme declares for peace along lines laid down by President Wilson, but refusing any concession of arbitration, and the repatriation of German prisoners of war, and for the establishment of a league of nations, with disarmament and an obligatory court of arbitration, and that what may be made impossible in the future.

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BERNSTORFF NOT A DELEGATE

Ebert, German President, Makes Announcement of Government Policy

Weimar, Feb. 14.—The Associated Press.—Count Von Bernstorff will not go to the peace conference as a German delegate. Germany plans, for the time being at least, a policy of non-participation in the general conference. Germany will announce within a few days her intention to carry out complete disarmament and demobilization, and a commission made up of the Democratic, Centre and Socialist parties is now discussing details of the new constitutional programme, the committee urges the gradual adoption of this ideal as a measure beyond the more immediate problems with which its programme deals.

As more immediate steps toward the solution of the labor problems, the committee advocates the adoption of minimum wage schedules, maintenance in general of wage scales existing during the war and the permanent establishment of the federal war labor board and employment service.

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Labor Amendment in British House Defeated

The Members Stand 311 to 59

STAYMENT BY BONAR LAW

Says no Great Danger of Serious Unemployment if People Keep Their Heads—Matter of Development of Industry

London, Feb. 14.—It had been expected that Premier Lloyd George would intervene in the labor debate in the House of Commons, but Andrew Bonar Law explained yesterday that the premier had been detained by important work and had asked him to speak instead. Mr. Law proceeded to beg the house not to force a division on the labor amendment, because, he said, it would be a bad thing to suggest that the government was doing nothing to deal with the industrial situation.

It was not fair, he added, to suggest that the government was neglecting one of its chief duties. He denied that the government had shown a tenderness for profiteers. On the contrary, prices had been controlled or fixed in every direction, and one effect of a heavy excess profits duty likely would be an absence of working capital which would be disastrous to the country in trade competition.

After announcing the government's willingness to make any award the miners retroactive, Mr. Law argued that a distinction had been drawn between the movement for obtaining better working conditions by limiting employment profits and similar movements inflicting hardships on the community. He believed that if the people kept their heads there would be no great danger of serious unemployment. The demand for commodities of all kinds would prevent that. The dangers he foresaw were lack of credit and fear to engage in new enterprises.

After further discussion of a conciliatory character, the labor amendment was defeated by 311 to 59.

In reply to a proposed amendment to the reply to the address from the throne suggesting the stimulation of national undertakings throughout the empire, Winston Churchill's bold investment on behalf of the government in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, which is yielding eight per cent.

Alfred Bigland, who seconded Mr. Fox's motion, emphasized the enormous undeveloped resources of the empire, including the whale fisheries in the Antarctic, and said that the empire possessed the main portions of the world's food in fish, which, if developed by a national fishing fleet, would produce ten million tons of fish annually and provide millions sterling profit for the exchequer.

Transfers of real estate have been recorded as follows: St. John County, R. J. Currie per mortgage to L. P. D. Tilley, \$1,550, property in Brussels street.

F. Geraldine H. Coster to Elizabeth E. Hazen, property in Union street. Sophia F. Coster to Elizabeth E. Hazen, property in Union street. Joan C. and J. W. Phillips to Elizabeth E. Hazen, property in Union street. L. P. D. Tilley to R. J. Currie, \$1,550, property in Brussels street. St. John Real Estate Co., Ltd., to F. S. Stewart, property in King street east. W. L. Stewart to W. A. Stewart, property in Lancaster. Kings County, Mrs. Florence Bayley to R. P. Brien, \$1,295, property in Moss Glen. W. H. Campbell to Hebecca J. Bennett, property in Norton. Henry Hamm to Mary M. Patterson, property in Westfield.

W. F. Hatheway to F. G. Gibbons, property in Hampton. E. L. Hart to Harry Gibson, \$1,000, property in Springfield. F. J. G. Knowlton to Nella M. Dykeman, right of way in Westfield. H. E. Manning to Dunca Manning, property in Havelock. Bliss Morton to G. T. Morton, property in Cardwell. W. W. Northrup to Frank Northrup, property in Kingston. Herbert Robertson to G. E. Northrup, property in Norton. Benjamin, George and Elizabeth Shorten to Mary L. Jenkins, property in Westfield. O. E. Smith to Ora B. Smith, property in Hampton. G. Talbot to Bruce McLeod, property in Cardwell. J. E. Worden to C. F. Worden, property in Robesay. J. E. Worden to J. L. Worden, property in Kingston.

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NO DOUBT THAT CANADA WILL BE ALL RIGHT

Hon. F. B. Carvell Addresses Engineers in Ottawa

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM Will Spend Money Where it Will do Most Good—Advocates Construction of Good Roads and Asks for Co-operation of Engineers

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—"I think that there is a great deal too much talk in some of the newspapers and amongst the public about the troubles of the returning soldiers," said Hon. Frank Carvell, minister of public works, at a luncheon of the delegates to the Engineering Institute Convention yesterday, "and when the government passes an order-in-council which it firmly believes is in the good of the soldiers and which will prevent them from being exploited there is a great outcry about the result offered to the returned soldiers. This also causes unrest and discontent."

Hon. Mr. Carvell forecasted the future policy of his department. He said in part— "In addressing you for a few moments I realize gratefully that you have given the government part of the credit for pulling this country through the war. I wish to inform you that an equally important task is now before the government and that is getting this country back on a peace basis. An abnormal condition of mind is existent throughout the country. In fact, it exists in every country all over the civilized world. This is not surprising when we consider the fact that tens of millions of men have gone through the hell, suffering on earth at the front, and also when we consider the financial strain upon the people of the warring nations produced by war. I do not wonder at the unrest which is natural under the conditions. We must see that all that can be done to relieve this state of unrest is done and in reference to the unemployment situation there is probably no class that will play such an important part as the engineers. We realize that there is unemployment in Canada. It is not so apparent east of Montreal, but increases as one goes west. Therefore, we find unrest all through the west.

"We must also realize that demobilization will be completed in the near future and most of these men will want work within a few weeks after discharge. "The government is not responsible for caring for all the troubles of the country, but we feel it our duty to take steps to spend the public money where it can be most successfully undertaken by the government only with the hearty cooperation of the engineering profession, and I hope that all parties concerned in this undertaking will realize the importance of the engineers, first, last and always.

"We have troublesome times ahead unless we practically eliminate unemployment, as this condition is the source of Bolshevism. Therefore, it is the duty of every employer to see that every man possible is employed at a fair wage. This should especially be done by the great corporations who have made money during the war.

"There is no country concerned in the war that is in a better economic condition than Canada and, notwithstanding the fact that the war has caused a very large public debt, I have absolutely no doubt that Canada will rise to the occasion and continue to be one of the most prosperous countries in the world."

The bishop spoke under the auspices of the Christian Brothers, and the topic of his address was "The Catholic Church and Education."

Quebec's Trouble Over Liquor to Soldiers Quebec, Feb. 14.—There were indignant protests last night at a meeting of the civic finance committee when it was learned that Sir Wm. Price of Quebec had sent telegrams to the mayors of Ontario cities asking them to wire Quebec's mayor to protest against the sale of liquor to soldiers here.

Alderman Fiset characterized it a plot against Quebec and asked why Sir William Price took such a roundabout way instead of coming directly to the mayor of Quebec himself.

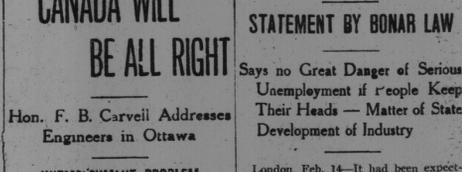
An investigation into the charges of wholesale bootlegging will probably be held.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS DIES AT DINNER Paris, Feb. 14.—General Moliner, military governor of Paris, died suddenly last night while at dinner at the home of Jean Cruppi, former minister of foreign affairs.

HOME VIA PORTLAND. Of Canadian wounded soldiers returning from England by way of Portland, Me., only those men going to Nova Scotia were to pass through the city today. All New Brunswick men were to go to the district depot at Fredericton by way of Fredericton Junction. The Boston train was not expected until after 2 o'clock.

SPRANG UP IN A NIGHT.

An Edith Cavell memorial in Brussels, which was set up by the Belgians a few hours after the Germans had evacuated their capital. The inscription reads: "A Miss Edith Cavell, Martyred 22 November, 1918."



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RECOMMENDATIONS ON MATTERS OF LABOR Administrative Committee of National Catholic Council in States

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MURDER CHARGE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Caetan Arrested Peter Boanza Dies of Injuries After Being Struck With Chair

Glouce Bay, N. S., Feb. 14.—At the conclusion of his evidence last night at an inquest into the death of Peter Boanza, Giacomo Caetan was arrested on a charge of having murdered Boanza. The latter died on Wednesday morning in a hospital here from injuries to the head, caused by being struck with a chair in the course of a dispute in a boarding house at Birch Grove on Feb. 2.

WANT GOVERNMENTS TO START THE WORK AGAIN AT SYDNEY MINES

Sydney Mines, N. S., Feb. 14.—Resolutions demanding immediate action by the federal and provincial governments in the re-opening of the Florence collieries and the consequent re-employment of 600 more than 1,000 workers here last night. A resolution urges that the dominion government immediately open the mines and steel works at Sydney Mines and take over the products of both, to be sold as may best suit the government.

WILL LIKELY END STRIKE

Chicago, Feb. 14.—A decision which is expected to end the strike of eastern textile workers was given by the war labor board last night when a temporary working basis of an eight and one-half hour day and a five day week was announced. It was estimated by labor leaders that at least ninety per cent of the idle employees would resume work on Monday.

James J. Corbett is spoken of as referee for the Dempsey-Willard fight.

WEATHER REPORT Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. R. F. Stuart, director of meteorological service.

WINDS AND RAIN Synopsis—The storm is now centered in Illinois and is dispersing. The weather is mild, and rain is falling in southern Ontario, and it is fairly cold in northern parts of the domain.

MARITIME—Fine today; Saturday, fresh to strong winds with rain. Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Fair and moderately cold; Saturday northeast winds with snow.