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SNOW

THREE CENTS

HISTORIC BUILDING OF KINGS COLLEGE, OLDEST IN CANADA, LAID IN WASTE BY FIRE

Fire Originated in An Upper Room of Steward's Bay and Gradually Spread Upwards and Westward Enveloping Structure.

FROZEN HYDRANTS HAMPERED FIREMEN

By Tearing Down Connections Between Main Building and Memorial Chapel and Science Wing Further Loss Was Averted.

Usual Routine At Boys' Collegiate And Edgell School

The fire which destroyed the historic building of King's College, yesterday, has not affected the Boys' Collegiate School nor Edgell Hill School for Girls. Everybody safe and routine as usual.

Windsor, N. S., Feb. 5.—(By Canadian Press.)—Fire broke out this afternoon and laid in ruins the historic building of King's College, the oldest in the Dominion. The blaze had gained headway when discovered in an upper room in the Steward's Bay, and gradually spread upwards and westward, but giving no students ample time to remove furnishings from the adjoining bays, the chapel and the president's bay.

Two frozen hydrants hampered the work of the firemen, but when a third was tried the chemical engine produced a stream with force sufficient to cover the building. In 1848 the original flat roof was covered with a gable roof, leaving an open chamber, which made a serious draft across the entire building. The fire started in the furthest progress and sent up volumes of smoke which could be seen for miles around. At this stage it was realized that the building was doomed, and the middle bay was soon a fiery furnace, and already smoke was pouring from the upper windows of the president's bay.

The firemen worked heroically. The streams of water apparently made little impression upon the flames at this stage, but by tearing down the wooden connections between the main building and Hensley Memorial Chapel and the new Science wing, further loss of property was prevented.

The vestments, brass tablets and books were removed from the chapel, and the students and citizens moved the apparatus in the Science wing, but all were later replaced. For four hours the fire raged, and now all that stands are the six massive brick chimneys pouring out great volumes of smoke. The original building was built of wood, nogged with stone and brick, with a masonry wall between each of the five bays, and these remain intact.

The University was built in 1791 and given Royal charter by King George the Third in 1802. There was \$45,000 insurance on the building destroyed, but it will not cover half the loss.

Windsor's Mayor tendered to the President and Faculty the sincere sympathy of the town, and offered to supply temporary homes and lecture rooms for the students, so that the work can go on without serious interruption, and already the students are comfortably housed. Windsor's citizens manifesting in this way their sincere sympathy.

A meeting of the Faculty will be held Friday morning to make plans for the future.

Influenza Taking Heavy Toll From Families

Montreal, Que., Feb. 5.—The family of J. H. Roper, 541 Lansdowne avenue, Westmount, has suffered heavily from influenza. Mr. Roper's eldest daughter, Marion Grace, aged twenty, died suddenly on Monday evening of pneumonia after a few days' illness with influenza. A sixteen-year-old daughter, Margaret Yenna, died this morning from pneumonia. The double funeral was held this afternoon. Mrs. Roper is also ill.

Prussian Imperial Council Shares Its Indignation With Ministry

Berlin, Feb. 5.—A declaration was read by the Prussian Minister of the Interior at a public sitting today of the Imperial Council. It said: "The council shares with the German people its indignation at the Entente's demands, and, with the Imperial Government, declares that it cannot be fulfilled. The council appeals against this ignominy inflicted upon the German people to the world's sense of justice."

Alluding to this declaration, Dr. Eduard David, minister without portfolio, said there was complete unanimity among all German communities that the demand of the Entente Powers could not be fulfilled by any German Government, which also fitted in with the German Government's policy.

DOMESTIC HERDS OF REINDEER IN YUKON DISTRICT

Royal Commission Hears Evidence Relative to Feasibility of Founding Herds in Northern Part.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 5.—(Canadian Press.)—Arguments for the establishment of the Dominion Government of domestic herds of muskox and reindeer in certain sections of the Canadian North was presented to the Royal Commission inquiring into the project by Bishop I. O. Stringer, of the Yukon, and Dr. Alfred Thompson, M. P. for the Yukon, this morning.

Bishop Stringer urged the feasibility of founding herds of reindeer in the northern part of the Yukon similar to those which are now successfully raised on the Alaskan side. His Lordship recommended as herders the Eskimos and Indians of the country east of Herschel Island. This was recommended as a step in the utilization and development of the vast stretches of country there, and as furnishing occupation for the natives. Bishop Stringer spoke highly of the value of caribou meat as food, and in this endorsed the opinion of every witness who had gone before him.

Dr. Thompson stated that he had worked with Bishop Stringer for years on the project to establish domestic reindeer in the territory he represents in Parliament, and he generally endorsed what the Bishop had said. He did not, however, personally like caribou meat, he said. He thought that the experiment in reindeer raising in the Yukon need not necessarily be extensive. With the experience gained by the United States Government authorities in a similar experiment in Alaska the expensive mistakes might be avoided.

In the afternoon Rev. W. H. Fry, a missionary of wide experience in the North, came forward with a brief statement along the same lines, and then Captain V. Bernier, and other well-known Arctic explorers, were called to give their views and experience on the subject of the feasibility of navigating the islands around Bathurst and Melville islands, which would appear the likeliest source of young stock to form the nucleus of the herds of muskox.

St. Storckson, a member of the Canadian Arctic expedition, gave extensive evidence of the habits of the native herds in various sections of the north, and the accessibility of the country. Dr. Anderson, another member of the expedition, will give evidence when the commission resumes its sittings. He was the last witness called and could not be heard on account of the hour.

STRIKE OF 300,000 RY. LABORERS SEEMS VERY NEAR

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—Little hope that a satisfactory adjustment can be reached with United States railroad administration officials to avert a strike of 300,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Railway Shop Laborers was expected, tonight, when a conference of officials of the Brotherhood adjourned until tomorrow.

The men threaten a strike if wage increases averaging forty per cent. are not granted.

CANADIAN DOLLARS LOOK GOOD TO THE IRISH CAUSE

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.—Canadian dollars reached par at one place in Chicago today, although at the banks they were quoted at 83 cents, the lowest point on record here. The American friends of Irish freedom announced that they would accept the Canadian dollar at par in the sale of Sinn Fein bonds for the "Irish Republic."

The English pound was at \$3.28 on La Salle street, but purchasers of money orders a block away at the post office paid \$4.37 for it. The international money order rates have not taken the drop in exchange into account.

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN FEBY. 26TH IN NEW BUILDING

House Officials Are Already Having Their Effects Moved Into Their New Quarters

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—(Canadian Press.)—The ceremony of the formal opening of Parliament in the new buildings, will take place on February 26 in the Commons Chamber. This has been decided upon by the Cabinet and arrangement of the details has been carried out. The Commons Chamber will be ready for occupation by that time, it is stated, but the Senate Chamber will not be ready this year. Therefore, the Senate will first meet in the Commons Chamber while the Commons will meet in the Railway Committee Room, which is later to be used by the Senate while the Upper Chamber is waiting for the completion of its permanent quarters. On receiving the summons from the gentleman usher of the Black Rod, the members of the House of Commons will move from the Railway Committee Room to the Commons Chamber, where the Senators will be in waiting, and there the formal opening ceremony will take place, and the Speech from the Throne will be delivered.

Most of the Members and Senators' rooms are already completed, and some of the officials of the House are already having their effects moved into the new quarters.

Sir George Foster, Acting Premier, stated tonight that there was no doubt that the building will be sufficiently completed to allow of the opening taking place as planned without further delay. In the meantime, all efforts are being turned to completing the essential portions of the building, and while Parliament will meet almost amid the din of saws and hammers, the business of Parliament will be carried on while the rest of the building is being finished up.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT ON ALLIED DEMAND

Chronicle Regrets Allies Have Thrown Away Chief Lever on Germans, by Allowing Prisoners in France to be Repatriated.

London, Feb. 5.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting on the return to Berlin of Baron Von Leutner and the other German war criminals, suggests, as a possible issue of the dilemma, that the International Court of International Justice, provided for in Article 14 of the Peace Treaty, or a court internationally established at The Hague.

The Daily Chronicle, which is supposed to reflect Premier Lloyd George's views, regrets that the Allies have thrown away a powerful lever for the exertion of pressure on Germany in permitting German prisoners in France to be repatriated. It is understood that the British Government has no intention of publishing the list of criminals here, yet today's cabinet council discussed the whole question, including the fate of the former German Emperor.

According to an inspired statement, however, nothing will be done until after reference to the Allied representatives in Berlin. Another note to Holland has been drafted, but it will not be presented until after the next meeting of the Allied Premiers which is expected in about ten days hence at London.

The Westminster Gazette in commenting on the "German dilemma," says: "Now that the list is definitely known to include the names of Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, there is no difficulty in seeing that it puts the German Government in an impossible position. Whether or not its officials, on mass, have declared that they will do nothing to secure the arrests of the generals and officers called for by the Entente, a breakdown of the official machinery upon such pressure is morally certain."

No civilized community with national memories however defeated, could conceivably proceed on the demand of its conquerors, to hunt down, seize and hand over its most famous generals for trial on charges which might conceivably be for their execution.

PNEUMONIA WIPES OUT FAMILY

Father, Mother and Daughter Buried Within a Day.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—Pneumonia wiped out the family of Charles Mullett, a returned soldier, and this afternoon he and his wife and five year old daughter were buried, the three deaths having occurred within a few days.

In Interests of Science This Man Would Be Shot In Rocket To Mars, If—

New York, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Captain Claude R. Collins, of Philadelphia, has sent to the New York newspapers a formal offer to permit himself to be shot in a rocket from the earth to Mars. He says he makes the offer "in the interests of science," and believes the undertaking can be carried out, but he names several conditions. He wants first to be allowed to make a lecture tour of the United States to arouse people to the need for a better air service; he wants to be insured for \$10,000, and he also makes this little stipulation: "Communication either by radio, light or other means, shall be definitely established with Mars, and a rocket similar to that in which I am to make the leap must be constructed and successfully launched and landed on the planet previous to my start."

Waves and Gales Still Sweeping Atlantic Coast Last Night

Cold, Snow, Ice and High Seas Made it Impossible to Transport Coal to New York and City Faces Fuel Famine—Highest Tide Ever Recorded in New York Harbor—Street Traffic Paralyzed—New England Suffers Severely by Storm and Winds.

New York, Feb. 5.—Huge waves rolled up by a fifty mile gale were still sweeping the North Atlantic coast tonight, while cities and towns along the shore were trying, with indifferent success, to dig themselves out of the deepest snow drifts and out of the most perilous seas. Damage done by the storm was estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The steamer Maine, of the New England Steamship Company, was driven ashore on the north end of Long Island coast and four other Sound liners were reported wrecked along through fields of ice. The Maine, which carried five passengers and a crew of seventy, was reported in no immediate danger and a tug has been sent to her relief.

Cold, snow, ice and high seas have made it almost impossible to transport coal from the tidewater reservoir at Perth Amboy to New York, and the city faces a fuel famine which will force all its transportation lines to suspend operations unless the weather moderates. While mountainous seas were battering the coast, the highest tide ever recorded in New York harbor occurred in Hudson River. Flooded houses on the Hudson hampered still further transportation lines already struggling with deep snow. Water from the Erie terminal dripped into the Hudson tubes at Jersey City. Home bound commuters fumed as they waited for ferry boats to get them to the trains they knew would be far behind schedule.

At the headquarters of the regional director of railroads, freight conditions resulting from the storm were characterized as "difficult, but not dangerous." It was asserted that there had been no blockade but that traffic was moving slowly. Big snow plows were at work today on the New York Central between New York and Buffalo. Snow drifted from fifteen to eighteen feet deep. Through trains from all directions were running hours late. Suburban traffic, especially on Long Island, was seriously impeded. Highways in the outlying districts were covered with snow and drifts were so deep little effort was made to clear them.

Serious damage was done at Rockaway Beach where two modern summer hotels, thirty bungalows, a forty story apartment house, bath houses and dozens of small structures were washed into the sea.

Traffic in the snow-filled streets of New York dwindled to fifteen per cent of normal. The street cleaning department asked an emergency appropriation of \$150,000 to clean the streets. An urgent appeal was made for workers, and it was stated \$4,000 would be hired if they could be found, but that only three thousand were available. Lacking men to form shoveling gangs, 160 motor plows are being used to clear the main arteries of travel. The health department has stamped the accumulation of snow as a menace in the influenza epidemic.

General curtailment of subway and elevated service will be necessary to relieve the worst coal shortage the city ever faced.

New England was battling tonight with the worst blizzard in years. More than a foot of snow had fallen since early morning and the weather bureau promised no relief for tomorrow. A 72-mile an hour wind buried railroad tracks in many cases causing cancellation of schedules. Tonight Boston was practically cut off from its suburbs, the street car lines being blocked with snow. Stores and schools closed today.

Little damage by high tides were reported, although heavy seas pounded the sea wall all day. Practically all shipping, warned by storm signals yesterday, had put into the nearest New England ports before the blizzard reached its height. No boats ran to the Fall River line from Boston to New York.

Maine reported the heaviest storm of the winter. Snow had been falling in Portland since 10 o'clock this morning. Maine cities reported demolished street railway traffic, and the Maine Central Railroad schedules are crippled. Plymouth was isolated tonight. Trains stalled in deep snow blocked the traffic to Boston and Providence. A dozen passengers were confined in the trains which are now covered with snow. A relief train sent out in the morning crunched into the deep drifts and injured several passengers. A later relief train was stalled in turn.

FRENCH FAVOR VIEW OF GREY ON PEACE TREATY

Paris, Feb. 5.—Official confirmation is lacking as to the correctness of the report printed here today that the French Government has instructed Ambassador Jusserand, at Washington, to define the attitude of France towards the proposed Senatorial reservations to the treaty of Versailles.

It is declared on the highest authority, however, that the French Government is aware M. Jusserand has taken the same attitude in the matter as Viscount Grey, British Ambassador to the United States, and that no disapproval of that attitude has been expressed by the French Government.

Women Taking Kindly To The Soothing Weed

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Increased use of tobacco among women during 1919 was "appalling," according to the Board of "Temperance, Prohibition and Morals," of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Board has issued an appeal to American women not to smoke.

U. S. Senators Out Trying To Build Presidential Fences

Washington, Feb. 5.—Owing to the wholesale depletion in the ranks of Senators, caused by political campaigns, the Senate has had to adjourn daily for more than a week for lack of a quorum. Most of the absent Senators engaged in campaigning are candidates for the Presidential nomination.

GERMAN MINISTRY DECLARE THE SURRENDER OF MEN DEMANDED BY ALLIES IS IMPOSSIBLE

The List Received in Germany Contains, Approximately, Nine Hundred Names—Cabinet in Complete Accord on Its Decision—Claimed That Many of the Names on the List Are Not Known in Germany—One Woman on List Who is Wanted for Mistreatment of French Women.

Von Bernstorff Most Surprised Of All Ministers

Berlin, Feb. 5.—One of the most surprised men in Berlin was Count Von Bernstorff, who, it is stated, is desired by the Allies for his alleged connection with Bolo Pasha. The Count, despite his surprise, seemed to be mildly amused. He declared that he was not afraid to face trial. He added that he was ready to go if wanted, and that he might even put the Allies in a quandary if they attempted to prosecute him.

London, Feb. 5.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly will meet Tuesday with the party leaders to decide whether to convene the Assembly, says a wireless message from Berlin. This action is in connection with the complications arising from the extradition proceedings.

Chancellor Bauer, in a statement to the press today said: "Germany finds herself in a critical position similar to that when confronted with the question whether she should sign the Peace Treaty or not. Then, as now, the government tried to reject the so-called clauses of honor. A majority of the Assembly voted in favor of signing the Treaty on June 22, 1919, presuming that these clauses would not become effective. Their rejection by the Assembly was a success and under pressure of the threatened occupation of Germany, they resolved to accept the Treaty in its entirety."

"There was no lack of a sense of national honor," it was known that France longed for an opportunity for her troops to enter Germany for the purpose of separating the North and South. It was an act of self-protection that we did not hesitate to sign. Meanwhile we left no stone unturned to procure a satisfactory solution of the question relating to the handing over of the persons demanded, and we have done our utmost to convince the Entente that we are expected to do what no government, though animated by the best of good will, could comply with. In a discussion with the representatives of the Entente our standpoint was fully appreciated by the United States and Japan and by England's representatives, but not by the official representatives of France."

"We tried to get the list and the charges against those named before the ratification of the Peace Treaty, but we ourselves must take proceedings against them. Our request was refused and our attempt to establish a State Court was frustrated. Our standpoint was explained in the note of January 25, and we emphasize it. But we shall strictly avoid any provocation. For this reason the government regrets that Baron Von Leutner refused to forward the Entente note. In any such action the interests of the whole nation must be decisive and not the honor of a single individual."

The list received in Berlin, contains approximately nine hundred names, fully eighty per cent. of the men are even unknown to the general public of Germany. Faulty transmission resulted in gross misspelling and the omission of initials and other marks of identification to indicate the respective persons meant, while names like Muller and Schmidt recur a score of times.

France and Belgium each demand the surrender of 334 men; England 97; Poland 57; Rumania 41; Serbia 4; and Italy 25.

There is one woman on the list, Elise Schiener, who is wanted for alleged mistreatment of French women at a German concentration camp. The appearance of the name of Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is accounted for here by his connection with Bolo Pasha, executed in France in 1918, as a traitor.

Unless the covering vote is accompanied by additional documentary evidence or specific indictments, the work of tabulating the list for the purpose of identifying the men will consume several days.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen is wanted by Serbia and Rumania, and General Count Sixt von Armin by England.

The U-boat commander Depleerriere is demanded by Italy as are also Capt. Valentiner and Robert Morath, who operated in the Mediterranean.

Both France and Belgium demand Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, but only the former wants General Ludendorff, former first quartermaster general of the German army, and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former Imperial chancellor.

Admiral Von Tirpitz is on both the Belgian and English lists.

The mangled spelling of numerous names indicates that a number of men well known in finance and industry also are on the lists. These names could not be verified tonight although the erroneous transmission permits of the conclusion that Dr. Karl Helfferich former minister of finance and

Brussels Garrison Not Satisfied With Food

Paris, Feb. 5.—(Havas.)—A Brussels despatch to the Vingtieme Siecle says that last night soldiers of the garrison of Brussels organized a demonstration against the irregularity in their time of service and the food furnished them. The soldiers formed a procession and marched through the streets.

Commission And Storage Men Predict Drop In Food Prices Soon

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 5.—Prices will drop within ninety days and the country generally will benefit from the decline of Foreign currency, Commission and storage men agreed today. "Lifting of the Federal wheat guarantees on June 30, combined with the large crop of wheat, corn and oats will pull prices down," Adolph Kemper, commission merchant, said today.

"The drop in Foreign exchange eliminates us from world trade," E. W. Wagner, broker, asserted. "Diverting of all manufactured products to home markets can't help but end high costs. It is beneficial to America."

Storage houses are overstocked now that the European demand is off, said John E. Rowe, manager of the Western Cold Storage. "There is more food stored than ever before. It cannot be sold," he said, "under prevailing high prices."