

# The Montreal

VOL. X., NO. 267.

TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

FAIR AND COLD

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## PREMIER HOME FOR OPENING OF THE SESSION

While in Ottawa He is Expected to Make an Important Announcement on International Situation.

### TARIFF A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

Many Believe the Tariff Should Not be Tinkered With During the Present Period of Uncertainty.

#### Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—Sir Robert Borden will be in Ottawa for the first week of the session, but will return to Paris with President Wilson. While in Ottawa the Prime Minister is expected to make an important pronouncement upon the international situation as it affects Canada, giving a detailed account of the progress thus far made by the Peace Conference, explaining the basis and tentative constitution of the League of Nations, and which Canada is to be a distinctive member, and acquainting parliament with whatever prospects exist for Canadian trade with France, Belgium, Italy and the Balkans.

The Prime Minister will remain in Ottawa long enough to give personal attention to the government's legislative programme, and it is not improbable that one or two important measures may be added to it as a result of his return.

## ANOTHER FIRE AT HALIFAX

One of Outbuildings of City Prison Burned, Causing Heavy Loss.

#### Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 11.—The epidemic of fires in Halifax continues. This morning one of the outbuildings of the city prison was burned down, and, before the firemen could get to the scene, two cows, two calves, two colts, one valuable horse and contents of the barn were totally destroyed. The fire was started by sparks from a stove installed some time ago. The governor of the prison will hold an investigation to find why a fire was set so early in the morning, when one of the lights before eight o'clock. It is thought the prisoners took advantage of the non-appearance of the night guard. Several buildings were in the place when the blaze started. Several hundred dollars' worth of harness and garden tools were also destroyed.

## CONGRATULATES U. S. PROHIBS.

London Society Rejoices Over the Prohibition Victory Won in America.

London, Feb. 11.—"The strength of the British movement," a national temperance movement, has sent to President Wilson and the people of the United States a message of congratulation on the "ratification of the prohibition amendment to the constitution, the greatest legislative act since the days of Lincoln."

The message adds that the organization "looks forward with confidence to the time when Great Britain will follow the epoch-making example achieved during your presidency."

## ADMIRAL VISCOUNT JELICOE SAYS FLEET WAS UNPREPARED

The Former Commander's Book, Issued Today, Gives Some Inside Glimpse on Condition of Fleet—Recommends Greater Superiority of All Classes of Vessels.

London, Feb. 11.—A book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, the former commander of the British Grand Fleet, which will appear tomorrow, gives the cause of the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener lost his life. Admiral Jellicoe explains that the Hampshire struck a German mine, which had been laid by submarines. The book contains revelations of

## INDUSTRIAL SITUATION DISCUSSED BY LABOR LEADER AND LOYD GEORGE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

A Crown of Thorns Shall Not Be Pressed Upon the Brow of Labor, Nor Shall the Worker Be Crucified on a Cross of Gold, Says Adamson—Premier Proclaims That Prussianism in the Industrial World Will Be Fought as on the Continent of Europe.

London, Feb. 11.—The King opened parliament in semi-state today. Much of the usual ceremonial was dispensed with because the court is in mourning for Prince John.

Both Houses of Parliament, with peers and peeresses and state officials assembled in the House afterwards, where the King read his address from the Throne, but only military uniforms and civilian clothes were worn by the peers and the peeresses. At most the entire diplomatic corps was present. The King and Queen drove to Westminster in a six horse landau with the court officials following in four carriages.

After the members of the House of Commons debated the address, William Adamson, leader of the Labour party, spoke in behalf of the party on the industrial situation, which, he declared, was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself.

"I hope," he said, "that no attempt will be made to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the working people. All sections of the people should understand that we have reached the stage when we have laid the cards on the table, and when the working classes will refuse longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making purposes."

Mr. Adamson said he regretted that no mention had been made in the King's speech concerning pensions, or of the disposal of Government shipyards, factories and other properties, on which millions have been spent, or of Russia.

Mr. Adamson said he spoke for the party of constitutional laborers. In referring to a suggestion that the present unrest had been caused by revolutionary groups, he said his group never would encourage revolution or unconstitutional action.

The revolutionary elements, the Labour leader said, would exert little influence unless there were genuine

## GERMAN REPORT MADE FULL REVIEW OF FRENCH INDUSTRIES

Pamphlet of 482 Pages Showed How Germany Would Benefit from the Destruction of Certain Industries in France—A Full Review Made of Every French Industry.

Paris, Feb. 11. (By The A. P.)—The report prepared in 1914 by German main headquarters to show how Germany would benefit from the destruction of certain industries in France, contained 482 pages, according to the statement made to the Supreme War Council at its meeting Monday afternoon by Louis Klotz, the French Minister of Finance. Material for the report was collected by 200 experts who were released from military duties for the purpose. A final review is made of every French industry, including spinning, dyeing, chemicals, pottery, sugar, brewing, mining, leather, milling, clothing and rope making.

The report says that all these industries "offer excellent openings for German traders in spite of a somewhat hostile feeling."

As the French metal industry in the occupied regions had been "suppressed" and it was without supplies of raw material, which the occupiers

## QUE. COLLECTED \$50,629.05 IN FINES

The Illegal Sale of Liquor in the Province Was Halved.

Quebec, Feb. 11.—Hon. Walter Mitchell, provincial treasurer, informed Arthur Sauve, the leader of the opposition in the Assembly here today that there had been 43 arrests and 368 prosecutions for the illegal sale of liquor in the province of Quebec in 1918. The amount collected in fines was \$50,629.05. In 1917 the fines aggregated a sum of \$41,793.24.

Since Marshal Foch's announcement before the armistice committee that the Germans could mobilize two million men in six weeks, there has been a feeling of uneasiness expressed by the French public. Pessimistic views have been openly discussed, and also has been apprehensions of a renewal of the German offensive. The newspapers have commented on the situation in a manner such as to call for frequent blanks in their pages, due to censorship.

## QUEBEC ROADS

Quebec, Feb. 11.—According to figures given in the Legislative Assembly here today by the Hon. J. E. Tessier, minister of roads, there were 2,437, 68 miles of MacAdamized and gravelled roads in the province of Quebec in 1911. No compilation of mileage has since been made.

## WESTERN ALIENS ORDERED TO BE DEPORTED

Fifty-four Brought to Ellis Island, New York, Awaiting Their Deportation to European Countries.

### HAVE CLASH WITH THE OFFICIALS

Several of the Foreigners Were Beaten up and One Official Was Injured.

New York, Feb. 11.—Fifty-four aliens, including twenty-four industrial workers of the world, nine anarchists and other undesirable who were brought here today from Seattle and other western cities by order of the Secretary of Labor, were locked up tonight in the detention pen at Ellis Island, where they will be confined, awaiting their deportation to European countries. The action of Caroline Lewis, a Chicago woman attorney, in requesting permission to visit the aliens, after they had been lodged at the island, is believed to foreshadow an attempt to obtain the release of some of the number on habeas corpus proceedings, although Acting Immigration Commissioner Bryon H. Uhl, declared that the aliens had had their day in court, and that no lawyer could assist them.

The nationalities of the aliens are as follows: English, 9; Russian, 7; Swedes, 7; Finn, 4; Norwegians, 4; Germans, 3; Italians, 3; Spanish, Irish, Danes, Scotch and Austrians, two each; one Greek, one Hollander and three unknown. Of this number 42 were brought from Seattle, six from Chicago, five from Spokane and one from Denver. A number of those from Seattle resided in smaller cities in the northwest.

The only serious trouble on route occurred on the Ellis Island barge at the Lackawanna Railroad pier in Hoboken, this morning, when the radicals began fighting among themselves. The suspicion that one of their number was a disguised government agent led to the trouble, police officials said. When the police and immigration officials attempted to quell the disturbance, the agitators turned upon them with the result that the authorities had to use clubs and draw automatic pistols to subdue them. No shots were fired.

Thomas Rimmer, an Englishman from Seattle, and one of the ring leaders in the fight, was bruised about the head and body, and one of his little fingers was broken when he was hit over the head with the butt of an automatic pistol.

Oscar E. Olsen, a Swede of Seattle, also was beaten up in the fight. His face was cut and he had other marks about his body. Some of the other aliens received minor injuries, and a uniformed Hoboken policeman, who was hit over the head, was lacerated and slightly injured.

## ROYAL GEORGE SAILED MONDAY

Has 1,316 Canadian Soldiers Aboard—There Are 202 for St. John.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The militia department has received word that the transport Royal George, with 1,316 Canadian soldiers on board, sailed from England on or about February 10. She carries 59 officers, 47 cadets and 1,216 other ranks, and will dock at Halifax. The transport carries those on board by military districts as follows:

Military Dist.	Officers	Other Ranks	Cadets
London	5	100	2
Toronto	11	298	20
Montreal	11	101	7
Quebec	1	170	6
St. John	5	197	0
Vancouver	7	155	1
Regina	1	51	1
Calgary	1	100	1
On Duty	59	8	0
Totals	120	1,210	47

## GERVAIS ADMITS HIS GUILT

Says He Murdered Lajoie Because He Was Unable to Pay \$80 He Owed the Murdered Man.

Prince Albert, Sask., Feb. 11.—At the coroner's inquest held here last night, Dr. Gervais made a full confession that he shot Adolph Lajoie through the heart. The heart remains of Lajoie were found in the ruins of his shack, which had been set on fire after the murder was committed. Gervais is visibly suffering under the mental strain. He was rebuked by the coroner several times because of the disconnected manner in which he gave his evidence. He thought that either he or Victory Carmel who had accompanied him to Lajoie's shack had killed Lajoie, but he believed that it was he (Gervais) who had fired the shot, as he was unable to pay eighty dollars, which he owed the murdered man.

## AMERICAN NAVAL PROGRAMME AND NAVAL DISCUSSION AROUSING FEELING IN ENGLAND

Wilson Harshly Criticized for His Secret Diplomacy While Abhorring it in Others—London Thinks it Odd That He Advocates Disarmament in Paris and an Enormous Naval Programme in Washington.

### By F. A. Wray.

(Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.) London, Feb. 11.—Although for a time overshadowed by the great strike, news of the naval program of America and the naval discussions in the Peace Conference in Paris is beginning to arouse considerable feeling here. Even the reported willingness of the Admiralty to discard the submarine has raised a storm of protest. The views of the malcontents are expressed in an editorial of The Globe, which is sometimes the enfant terrible of London newspapers. This editorial, captioned "Secret Diplomacy," reads:

"We had understood—no doubt it was our mistake—that there was nothing more repellant to the candid open mind of Mr. Wilson than anything savoring of secret diplomacy. It would seem, however, that the secrecy to which he objects is the other fellow; that in his own case it is the legitimate weapon of the cautious statesman."

Mr. Wilson has sent a message from Paris on the subject of the navy bill which the chairman of the navy committee declines to reveal, on the ground that it is confidential. But certainly it does seem a little odd that the American President should be advocating naval disarmament in Washington. It rather suggests that there is some foundation for the question, which the committee chairman has refused to answer, when the President intimated that failure to pass the bill would be fatal to "my negotiations."

"Naval disarmament is naturally very attractive to a statesman whose country is a continent, not an island administering an oceanic empire, dependent upon sea-borne supplies for nearly sixty per cent of its necessary food. The great nation, which so ably represents, does not require a great navy to protect itself from foreign aggression and starvation. Its commitments overseas are neither so numerous nor important as to demand it. Mr. Wilson will not, we think, be likely to be an instrument of aggression, but it would appear that for the sake of symmetry, so dear to his mind of the doctrine, he desires to see it rendered impotent, and is prepared to go to considerable lengths to persuade us to fall in with his ideas. "Between friends, it is always best to be candid. Therefore we will say at once that the people of this country can only interpret his navy bill in the same way as the American public interprets it; that is, that the prospect that America may construct a very large navy is to be employed as a means to coerce us into accepting his ideas. If that is not the meaning we are 'at a loss' to understand why there should be all this mystery about the message of a statesman who professes to regard secret diplomacy as one of the greatest dangers to the peace of the world."

"We are not as a rule a difficult people to persuade. But Mr. Wilson should know that we are a bad people to threaten. "On the subject of our navy we are peculiarly and 'rightly' sensitive. If Mr. Wilson proposes such naval disarmament as will leave the relative proportion of strength among the maritime powers at its present level, we will do our best to meet him, but to the intimation that we do not intend to scrap the British Navy, America will build a fleet which shall equal or surpass ours, there can be but one reply. "It is no business of ours to criticize America's judgment of her navy." (Continued on page 2)

## FRANCE'S CIVILIAN POPULATION DECREASED NEARLY MILLION

Great Inroads Made Upon it in Four Years Without Including Deaths in Northern France Nor the Losses Due Directly to the War—Great Falling Off in Births.

Paris, Feb. 11.—(Associated Press)—France's civilian population in four years has decreased by considerably more than three quarters of a million, without including the deaths in occupied northern France, nor the losses due directly to the war.

The statistics show that in 1915 the births outnumbered the deaths by 17,000. But this slight excess disappeared in the following year, since the number of deaths has outnumbered the births in 1914 by more than 50,000, and in 1915, 1916 and 1917 by nearly 300,000 in each year. The total excess of deaths over births for those four years is given as 883,100.

Births which numbered approximately 600,000 in 1913, dropped to 480,000 in 1916 and 542,000 in 1917, while the deaths increased, but not in proportionate proportions, so that the total decrease in population was due to the great diminution in births, and not to any great increase in deaths. The statistics covered 77 departments, excluding 11 invaded departments and not including 1,400,000 persons killed in the war.

## JAPAN SAYS IT IS UNTRUE OFFICERS HAD THE LIQUOR

Brought No Pressure to Bear on Chinese Delegation.

Bulletin—Paris, Feb. 11.—The Havas Agency gives out a statement by Count Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the peace conference here, declaring the reports to be untrue that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrict the action of the Chinese delegates to the conference.

"There has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done, on the subject of Province of Shantung, or any other Chinese territory. No right of control has been sought over China and there has been in no degree any ambition to represent China at the peace conference. "Besides, our relations with the president of the Chinese Republic and the ministry are most cordial."

## CONGRESS VOTES THE NAVY BILL.

Decide to Give the Limit on Naval Programme Authorizing Ten Battleships and Ten Scout Cruisers.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Administration leaders in the House today voted their fight for a declaration of Congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armaments is agreed upon at the peace conference. After an all day debate the house voted 194 to 192 to approve the new three year building programme of ten battleships and ten scout cruisers and immediately afterwards adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

## JAPAN'S PLAY ON CHINA IS NOW REVEALED

Threatened to War on Chinese if Its Delegates Revealed the Secret Treaties.

### NOW POSSESS LARGE PORTION ORE LANDS

Alcibi Diplomats Starve With Amusement at Japan's Two-faced Work.

London, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of Reuter's Limited at Peking sends the following under date of Monday, February 3rd: "The Japanese government on Thursday (January 30) informed the Chinese minister at Tokyo, that a change in the attitude of the Chinese delegates in France was desirable. The Chinese should, he said, be ruled by the Japanese in all questions of policy."

"The Japanese minister at Peking on Saturday (February 2), informed the Chinese foreign minister that a change of front on the part of the Chinese delegation was necessary, and that Japan desired China to undertake that she would not reveal at the peace conference the secret Sino-Japanese agreements. The Chinese delegates, he said, should work in the closest harmony with the Japanese delegates on all questions brought before the peace conference. The Japanese minister added that Great Britain was so disturbed with strikes and financial troubles that no definite political or financial help could be expected from that quarter. Failing to receive such assurances Japan would immediately exercise effective financial pressure upon China. The Japanese minister demonstrated that China was now in a position to choose between returning Japan's friendship or meeting Japan's opposition." (Continued on page 3)

## ORDER AIMED AT BOOTLEGGERS

General Newburn Says That the Order to Prevent the Sale of Liquor to Returned Soldiers Was at the Instigation of Veterans.

### Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—General Newburn, Minister of Militia, emphasized tonight that the Government's order, preventing the sale of liquor to returned soldiers, was aimed at bootleggers, and made at the instigation of the veterans themselves. "This order must not be taken as reflecting upon the men," said General Newburn.

"It is simply taken to protect our returning men from poisonous liquor sold by bootleggers and blind pigs. Personally I have no objection to any soldier buying a glass of liquor in legal places, and on proper occasions, but I intend stamping out illegal trafficking in liquor at the expense of the men's health, and in places where they are frequently robbed of all their money."

## ANXIOUS FOR THE AIR TRIP

Offers to Pay \$50,000 for the Privilege of Being a Mechanic on First Trans-Atlantic Airplane Flight.

New York, Feb. 11.—An American business man, experienced in gas engines, has offered to pay \$50,000 for the privilege of being carried as a mechanic on the first trans-Atlantic airplane flight, according to a statement by Henry Woodhouse, an official of the Aero Club of America, in an address here today. The name of the applicant was not disclosed.

## DOMINION GOV'T TAKES PROMPT STEPS TO GET LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Soldiers' Land Settlement Board Has Been Provided With Funds and Authorized to Advance as High as \$8,000 to Bonafide Applicants.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The government has taken prompt action to get land for soldiers who desire to take up farming. By order in council, the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board has been provided with funds and authorized to advance to bona fide applicants for land, an amount as high as \$8,000, five thousand for land, two thousand for stock and one thousand for improvements and buildings. The soldiers, to whom this money is advanced, can purchase price wherever land is available in any part of Canada. Whenever possible the soldier will be asked to put up ten per cent of the purchase price of the land, but if he has not this money, and is able to show that he is likely to be a success as a farmer, the full amount will be advanced to him just the same. The money will be loaned at five per cent interest and is repayable in 25 annual installments. There will be no expropriation of land except in cases where the vendor of the land demands an excessive price.