

Judges Have Been Selected to Make the Final Count in Standard's Contest



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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919.

FAIR AND COOL.

THREE CENTS

MONTREALERS INDIGNANT OVER RECENT HANGING

Demand a Searching Investigation into the Hanging Case at Bordeaux on Sept. 12 Which Provoked Fiasco.

REFERRED TO AS BRUTAL AFFAIR

At Public Meeting Resolution Was Passed Favoring the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Sept. 24.—A searching investigation by the department of justice of both Federal and Provincial authorities into the hanging case at Bordeaux jail on the 12th of September, was asked by a meeting held in the central Y. M. C. A. tonight under the auspices of the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association, and after expressing indignation over that "inhuman exhibition," a further resolution was passed calling for the abolition of capital punishment. The auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. was well filled, and the tone of the gathering was generally in favor of doing away with the capital sentence, though one speaker, Captain R. L. Calder, M. C., argued from the other side and called on the anti-hanging advocates to propose an adequate way of dealing with brutal murderers of the guinea type. Mr. Robert Blesedick, ex-M. P., presided and in his opening remarks referred to the hanging case in question as "the most brutal exhibition of legalized murder that has occurred in any country since the dark and pestilential days of Nero's misrule in Rome. So called Christianity was apparently divided in camps on this question, and he regretted to say that some of the clergy in the one camp were followers of the old law of vengeance which called for "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." He was opposed to capital punishment in any form, and could not understand people discussing a better form of killing.

Rev. D. H. Ferrel, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, said while he did not want to be regarded as criticizing those who had to minister the law and its findings, yet, when he read the newspaper account of the hanging on the 12th September that lasted for a little more than an hour, he wondered if we could carry the old days. If we cannot carry the old days, he said, let us in this matter, he said, let us get the gallows instead of the chair, or the electric chair, and if capital punishment must be let it be as decent and as civilized as possible.

Mr. A. M. Nicol, formerly of Montreal and now engaged in prison warfare work in New York, cited various cases that had come under his attention at Sing Sing, and elsewhere, which satisfied him that murderers after ten or twelve year sentences were capable of being restored to society in such a way as to make it a commercial argument for sparing their lives. Altogether he had interviewed 125 murderers, and the great majority, he said, were of such a character as to justify the hanging and moral discipline methods instead of old punitive sentences.

Rev. R. L. Ballantyne argued the question from the religious point of view and said the hanging of men was one of the great relics of barbarism that remained in Canada today. He did not know why the church did not come out clearly against it.

Capt. R. L. Calder, M. C., suggested that the matter might be viewed, not from the point of view of the victim, nor of the pain inflicted on the spectators who were doing their duty, but from the point of view of society, and the latter might well ask whether it had any other alternative. The question was to find a punishment adequate. If British law were followed, men who killed under passion or provocation would escape the scaffold. But there were more dangerous men, such as gunmen, who were the microbes to society, and the advocates of abolition must offer some solution of that problem. The speaker touched on the military question and showed that desertions were only stopped when it was made a capital offense. The resolutions condemning the manner of the execution on the 12th September and calling for investigation also advocating the abolition of the capital sentence were then carried almost unanimously.

FIRE DESTROYS LUMBER CAMP AT ST. STEPHEN

St. Stephen, Sept. 24.—The lumber camp of the Eastern Pulpwood Company at Goulet Brook, a short distance from here, was completely destroyed by fire last night. Over \$1,000 worth of provisions, besides the men's personal effects, also went up in the flames.

MASS. GOVERNOR COMES OUT FLAT FOOTED AGAINST GIVING JOBS BACK TO BOSTON POLICE

Just When Business Men and Labor Officials Believed the Opportunity Was Ripe for Getting the Striking Policemen Back Gov. Coolidge Upsets Their Dope—Intimation That Politics May be Playing a Hand in the Game—Pres. of Policemen's Union Says All Will be Back to Work by Saturday.

Special to The Standard.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 24.—Just when business men and officials of the Central Labor Union began to believe that the opportunity was ripe for getting members of the Boston Police-men's Union back on their jobs, inasmuch as the primary election of yesterday was over, Governor Calvin Coolidge issued a proclamation tonight that upset everyone's calculations. He came out flat-footed against the men getting their old places back, rebuked those who have worked for such ends, and called on all citizens again to assist him in upholding the law. Now that a political campaign is on with Governor Coolidge opposed by Richard H. Long, Democrat, it is felt that Governor Coolidge, at the behest of his advisors has jumped into the campaign quickly and issued his proclamation which is considered nothing more or less than a political document and an appeal for votes. But it is generally felt that business men will take a different view than Governor Coolidge. The strike has cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars in business. Many stores have laid off help and others report that their business has dropped one-third. A good many people feel that the police have been punished enough, and that they should get their places back, especially as a majority of them are men with families. Governor Coolidge in his proclamation says: "There appears to be a misapprehension as to the position of the police of Boston. In the deliberate intention to intimidate and coerce the government of this Commonwealth, a large body of policemen, urging all others to join them, deserted their posts of duty, leaving in the enemy. This act of theirs was voluntary, and against the advice of their well-wishers, long discussed and premeditated and with the purpose of obstructing the power of government, and robbing its citizens of even to maintain its own existence. Its success meant anarchy. By this act through the operation of the law they dispossessed themselves. They went out of office. They stand as though they had never been appointed. Other police are being appointed. They are the real heroes of this crisis. The state government intends to organize a flying wedge to the state to oppose Governor Coolidge for re-election.

"This is the cause of all the people. I call on every citizen to stand by me in executing the oath of my office by supporting the authority of the government and resisting all assaults upon it."

"A conference of striking policemen and prominent labor officers was held today, but nothing was given out as to what was done. President John F. McNamee, of the Policemen's Union, is present. According to a report current today, it is planned that a number of business men shall meet with Governor Coolidge and talk the situation over with him from their viewpoint. The statement of President McNamee, of the union, is that the men "will be back on duty by Saturday." An interesting sidelight of the situation today was the enlistment of Miss Eleanor Walker, aged 20 years, a Newton Society girl, as a volunteer crossing officer of the automobile squad. She is the first woman to be actually assigned to duty by the manager of the squad. It is understood that she intends to organize a flying wedge to the state to oppose Governor Coolidge for re-election.

TEMPTING TO CANADA'S FLIERS

Prize of \$50,000 Offered for Non-Stop Trans-Pacific Flight.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 24.—Norman A. Yarrow, head of Yarrow's Limited, Esquimalt, who, with the assistance of friends, has offered a prize of \$50,000 for the first non-stop flight across the Pacific from Vancouver Island to Japan, attaches the following conditions to the prize: "That the airplane, lighter than air, shall be manufactured in Canada, including all parts and materials. Any parts and materials that are not being made in Canada at the time the airplane is constructed may be imported; the airplane shall be navigated and manned by Canadians only during the trans-Pacific flight, and the flight is to be a non-stop from Vancouver Island, British Columbia, to Japan, and be performed prior to December 31, 1919."

Mr. Yarrow's object in offering the prize is to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales. **POLITICAL STRIKES** Anarchical Spirit Having Healthy Growth in Egypt. (By H. A. Bradstreet, Daily Express Correspondent.) Cairo, Sept. 24.—Egypt is still in a state of industrial chaos. The Alexandria scavengers and the Cairo tramway men both succeeded, by the use of violence, in preventing the resumption of the services. All new employees were attacked directly they appeared. The Alexandria trams are still idle, and are likely to remain so, the Governor apparently caring nothing for the public inconvenience. The strikes are undoubtedly an attempt to damage British prestige in Egypt and every day's delay in Government intervention is interpreted by the Egyptians as a sign of weakness. The anarchical spirit is growing more arrogant, and unless checked is likely to culminate in further riots.

EXTRA SAILINGS FROM ST. JOHN BY C. P. O. S. BOATS

Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships Have Arranged to Extend Their Service to the Continent During Winter.

NEW LINES TO BE ESTABLISHED

Services Added to Accommodate Large Number of Passengers Desiring to Go to Continent.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Sept. 24.—With peace the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships have arranged to extend their service, both freight and passenger, to the Continent during the coming fall and winter, and St. John will be the Canadian winterport for the service. These new lines will be to Havre, London, Antwerp and Southampton. These services have been added to accommodate large numbers of passengers desiring to go to the continent without the necessity of landing at British ports and making a transfer for there, with the necessary passports and other transport arrangements. With the new services it will be possible for these passengers to remain on board the vessel until they arrive at their continental port. In these cases, however, it will be required that they have passport visas from the various countries which they may have to travel.

The first of the services is the C. P. O. S. passenger and freight service to Havre and London, sailing from Canadian ports to Havre and thence to London, coming back direct. This line will start with two ships, running to the Granman and Corvick at intervals of the navigation season on the St. Lawrence from Montreal, and later from St. John for the winter season. The first sailing will be by the Tunisian, early next month, to be followed by the Granman, Oct. 26, and the Corsican, Nov. 2nd, to be followed by the Tunisian again on Nov. 21, and the Scotian again on Nov. 27, after which the two vessels will alternate on the triangular route.

The Glasgow service the C. P. O. S. will run during the winter season, the former making her first trip to Glasgow Nov. 1. All these sailings will be made from this port until the winter season opens, when they will use the port of St. John. The ships on the Liverpool service will be the Empress of France, which will make three trips during the balance of the St. Lawrence navigation season. The regular Canadian-Liverpool service will be maintained by the Melmedosa, Motagans and Scandianavian.

ANARCHISTS FROM NEW YORK PLACED UNDER ARREST

Naples, Sunday, Sept. 21.—On the arrival here of the steamer Europa from New York, the police arrested five Italians who are alleged to be anarchists. The authorities here were advised of the coming of the men by American officials, and also by the Italian consul in New York.

THE STANDARD'S \$10,000.00 PRIZE CONTEST CLOSES SATURDAY AT 10 P.M.

Candidates Are Up Early and Working Late to Secure Subscriptions Which Mean So Much to Them During the Closing Hours—Public Are Doing Their Part by Sending Their Subscriptions in Direct to Contest Department—Now or Never is the Time to Open Your Heart and Give a Subscription.

JUDGES WHO WILL MAKE THE FINAL COUNT OF BALLOTS

Prominent St. John business men who will compose the Board of Judges, making the final count of the ballots and announcing the winners in The Standard's \$10,000.00 Prize Contest:

- Mr. William A. Clark, Accountant Bank of Nova Scotia.
- Mr. Watson J. Hill, Assistant Manager Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.
- Mr. Arthur S. Bowman, Mercantile Broker.

The candidates and the public may rely upon the decision of these men being strictly in accordance with the ballots cast, without fear or favor. Today, tomorrow and Saturday, and the day after tomorrow, are the days in which to decide the winners of St. John's biggest contest three days in which to decide who will be the winners of the finest collection of prizes ever offered by any newspaper in Eastern Canada. To say that the candidates and their helpers are busy in putting it right, for they are going it as they never went before, hardly taking time to eat and sleep, and the public for the most part are doing all that they can to assist the candidates and save them extra calls to get subscriptions. Many people are taking advantage of the blank on another page and sending their subscription direct to the

OPPOSITION LEADER FAILS TO MAKE GOOD IN LAUNCHING FRAUD CHARGES AGAINST GOV'T

His Accusations, Based Upon Stolen Evidence and Testimony of a Self-Confessed Wrongdoer, Turn Out to be Foolish—Mr. McKenzie Was Willing to Wound But Feared to Strike and Had No Faith in His Own Allegations.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Accusations based upon stolen evidence and the testimony of a self-confessed wrongdoer are not likely to be ever formidable. When, in addition, the stolen evidence turns out to be harmless, the accusations are likely to prove foolish. That is what appears to have happened today when Mr. D. D. McKenzie launched suggestions of election fraud against Hon. Arthur Meighen. It was damaging enough to the opposition leader's case for him to admit that the alleged message upon which he based his arguments had been "handed" out of a certain Winnipeg office, but when the House was shown that the contents of the message, even admitting that it was genuine, did not show that the government in any way violated the law, and that an unnamed officer who, according to Mr. McKenzie, would be the star witness against the government in any investigation that would be granted, was a self-proclaimed violator of the law, the whole proposition collapsed. Mr. McKenzie, in fact, did not have much faith in his own case. Direct charges against the personal conduct of a Minister of the Crown by a member of the House carry with them the penalty of resignation in the event of failure to make good. The House leader of the opposition, canny Scot that he is, took no such hazardous chance. Willing to wound, he was afraid to strike, and instead of proclaiming his faith in the truth of his allegations simply asked for a parliamentary inquiry upon the basis of a series of vague insinuations. Mr. Meighen, quite naturally, took full advantage of this weakness. Quite frankly he told the House that he had no recollection of having sent the telegram complained of (an alleged telegram to the Prime Minister asking that a thousand soldier votes at large be allotted to and distributed in Manitoba) and that the Prime Minister had never received such a message. "But," he added, "if such a message were sent there is nothing of which to be ashamed. It was a message that might have been sent by any honest man." The minister then proceeded to show that, under the Election Act, it was certainly not a matter of moral turpitude if such a message were sent.

The situation, as he explained it, was simple. Under the law something like 12,000 soldiers who were British subjects, but who had never resided in Canada, for the purpose of the act they were known as soldiers at large, could cast their votes in any constituency they desired. Quite naturally and logically, they were anxious to cast them in ridings where they would do the most good. What, then, could there be of wrong about a party organization assisting them in that object? The opposition jeered as the Minister made the last point, but their jeers turned into angry cries of protest and complaint when Mr. Meighen, facing squarely across the House, said: "The gentlemen on that side

of the House were naturally not anxious to have more soldier votes in their constituencies. They were more concerned with the slack vote; they were more concerned with the votes of gentlemen who stood at the other end of the thermometer of patriotism." The thrust went home with deadly accuracy. The Minister of the Interior, always acute and skilful in debate, was never heard to better advantage. His concluding passage gives some idea of the spirit and vigor which he put into his reply. "Whatever his (McKenzie's) course lacks in courage it makes up in discretion. There is in this whole thing no charge, no accusation. There is nothing but an attenuated, oblique safety first insinuation. There is nothing in this whole resolution, but a fragile, circuitous, yellow tinted insinuation that mocks and discredits the very name of parliamentary controversy."

D'ANNUNZIO FORCES RECEIVE MORE ADDITIONS

The Poet Commands Military Contingent Now Said to Number More Than 12,000 Men.

FLEET INCREASED BEFORE FIUME

Government Expresses Confidence in Ability of Admiral Cagni to Bring Order Out of Chaos.

Trieste, Monday, Sept. 22.—(By the Associated Press.)—Additional reinforcements to Gabriele d'Annunzio's forces have raised the military strength of his contingent to more than 12,000 men, according to the estimates of Allied officers returning from Fiume.

Await Wilson's Reply. Rome, Sept. 24.—(Havas.)—President Wilson's answer to the proposal of a settlement of the Fiume question has not yet been received, according to the Italian press. Some of the other newspapers publish a rumor that the President's answer would be favorable to the plan to make Fiume Italian.

War Vessels Ready. Rome, Sept. 24.—(Havas.)—A despatch received here from Venice says that French and American war vessels which have been anchored in the French Maro Basin since the signing of the armistice have received an order to rejoin the ships which are before Fiume and leave the Adriatic Sea.

Italian Soldiers Move. Paris, Sept. 24.—An Italian detachment with several armored cars has crossed the line of demarcation near Togliare, Dalmatia, and penetrated the town after having overcome the resistance of a dozen Jug-Slav soldiers, according to a despatch from Belgrade, received here. The despatch adds that two American ships have left Spalato for Togliare.

Justice Will Be Done Soon. New York, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Admiral Ugo Con. of the Italian navy, who is paying an official visit to the United States in behalf of his government, expressed admiration for Gabriele d'Annunzio here today, but regret at the poet-warrior's occupation of Fiume, which has embarrassed Italy and the Allied powers. "I do not know officially of what has transpired," said the Admiral, "but for some time I have not been in wireless communication with Rome. But if I have read in the American papers is correct all I can say is that I have nothing to say against d'Annunzio. What he has done may prove to be a mistake. "Events are one thing, however, and feelings are another. I believe in discipline and obedience to law, and I have confidence that the powers of the world will do justice to Italy in the case of Fiume."

STEEL STRIKE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED

Conflicting Reports Still Continue to be Sent Out from the Various Headquarters.

PLANT MANAGERS TAKE OFFENSIVE

Labor's Recruiting Forces Are Not Inactive and Are Endeavoring to Enroll Non-Union Workers.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 25.—The third day of the great steel strike passed without either capital or labor having made any apparent material gains. Last night attention was being focused on Washington, where the inquiry into the industrial struggle by the Senate Labor Committee is to open today.

From their respective headquarters, industrial leaders and directors of the strike issued their usual conflicting statements, which left still in doubt the exact number of workers who have walked out.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the Strikers' National Committee, claimed that in the various steel centres 15,000 more men had abandoned their posts, bringing the total to 342,000, but in the crucial Pittsburg district, officials of the U. S. Steel Corporation, and several "independents," asserted that the stream of labor had turned and was flowing into the mills.

According to reports from Pittsburg where union labor leaders held a general rally to consider conduct of the strike, managers of the plants are seeking now to take the offensive. Not content with merely holding what forces remain with them, they are said to be trying to induce wavering strikers to return. On the other hand, labor's recruiting forces are not inactive as shown by the fact that organizers from the Mine Workers' Union have been called to reinforce agents of the Steel Workers' Union in enrolling non-union workers.

Despite the prediction of Mr. Foster that, through the work of these organizers, the strikers will be able gradually to shut down all the important works in the Pittsburg district, including those in Homestead, Clairton, Braddock, Duquesne and Pittsburg city mills of the Carnegie Company.

RE-CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE NOW PLANNED

A Bill Will be Introduced at Present Session to Amend the Civil Service Act.

Ottawa, Sept. 24.—Formal notice has been given by Hon. A. K. MacLean of the government's intention to introduce a bill dealing with the re-classification of the civil service this session. The minister's resolution on which a bill amending the civil service act will be based is as follows: "That the provisions of the act relating to temporary employment, dismissals, restrictions, hours of attendance, annual reports, regulations, examinations, classifications, appointments, promotions, transfers and compensations be amended, and that provisions be made for re-classification of the civil service and for any additional expenses which may result from such re-classifications."