

# SITUATION WORSE IN RUHR DISTRICT; THE KRUPP WORKS HELD BY STRIKE; ALLIES AT MURMANSK IN GREAT PERIL

## MARUSKOVSKY SPRINGS NEW ONE ON ARCHANGEL

Commander of Russian Anti-Bolshevik Forces Makes Proclamation Intended to Call Bolshevist Bluff.

SOVIET SYMPATHIZERS MUST LEAVE COUNTRY

All Remaining in Region After April 10th to be Brought Before Military Court.

Archangel, Thursday, April 3. (By the Associated Press)—General Maruskovsky, commander of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces in Northern Russia, started Archangel today, with an unusual proclamation intended to call the bluff of Bolshevist sympathizers in this territory. The general ordered them a choice of safe conduct to the Bolshevist lines, up to April 10, on written application, with the alternative of trial by military court if found within the military zone after April 10. The proclamation says in part:

"I consider it my duty to expel from the territory, occupied by the army, all persons whose presence is undesirable. I consider that the Bolshevists and their agents, and all adherents of the Soviet cause are such persons. Such persons still living in the zone entrusted to me will be expelled, systematically, being sent to their beloved country of the people's commissaries, the Soviet land, where all their ideals, such as 'Socialist comradeship and abundant food', and open their violence and other Bolshevist things become true.

"I offer all those who desire to leave for the Soviet country an opportunity to make a written declaration on the subject before April 10. I will allow the persons, if they are not proved guilty of any criminal activity, to leave the region, giving them guarantees of personal safety within the neighboring region, and while passing through the fighting line at the front. I also will supply them with provisions for three days, beginning with the moment they leave the line of our outposts.

"If later, sympathy for Bolshevism and for the power of the people's commissaries in the Winter Hill here, who do not declare their desire to pass through the front by April 10, they, as well as all persons guilty of criminal activity along the same line, will be brought to trial before a special military court. Until April 10, all who desire to leave for the territory of the Soviet, civilians as well as military men, are permitted to do so."

## UKRAINE DESIRES TO ALLY ITSELF WITH THE ENTENTE

Without Help from the Entente They Might Have to Make an Unfortunate Compromise With Bolshevism.

Prankovoy, Ukraine via Vienna, Wednesday, April 2. (By The Associated Press)—The Ukraine is anxious to ally itself with the Entente, without the help of which there might have to be "unfortunate compromises with the Bolshevism," General Petlura, the head and military leader of the Ukrainian State, told the Associated Press correspondent during his talk with the General in the latter's private car here.

General Petlura, who declared he hoped soon to recapture Kiev, said the Ukrainians had taken arms against the Bolshevism because they marched into Kiev with Chinese troops.

"If anybody wants to know what Bolshevism means let him go to Kiev," said General Petlura. "The Bolshevism undermined the National Government there by bribing my soldiers, by trading with my political enemies and, also, by fair promises to bring about peace. As a consequence they had a considerable amount of domestic support. However, they have lost support, and also have the Ukrainians in arms against them because they marched into the city with Chinese troops, who may be said to be the best type of Bolshevism."

"The most dangerous part of Bolshevism," continued General Petlura, "is not its armies, but its attempts to organize behind the lines. We hope soon to take Kiev, but meanwhile, we are anxious to tie up with the Entente rather than with Germany and the Moscow government. Probably the most important event recently has been our union with East Galicia, which is unassailable by the Bolshevism, because of the patriotism of the people and their religion. Without the help of the Entente we may be forced to make unfavorable compromises with the Bolshevism. Our misfortune has been that we were forced to fight imperial Russia and also the Bolshevism. Now we are cut off in such a fashion that we are isolated from the Entente and can conduct diplomatic negotiations only through Odessa.

## RIDICULED METHODS OF HANDLING THE FLU EPIDEMIC

Christian Scientist Lectures at Montreal, Severely Criticizing Press and Public on Flu Propaganda.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, April 4.—Speaking before a large audience in the Windsor Hotel here tonight, "Christian Science, the Religion of Fulfillment," Judge Samuel W. Green, of Louisville, Kentucky, had some strong criticisms on the way in which the recent influenza was handled, from the publicity point of view, and he talked as though the newspapers had conducted a campaign of educating the people on this continent to the idea that they must be rid of the disease. He held up to ridicule the medical methods adopted by closing down churches, schools and other public meeting places, and declared that in New York, where the health officer refused to adopt

## WITH DEFEAT NEAR ALBERT GERMANS LOST HOPE OF VICTORY

General Ludendorff's History of the War Reveals the Desperate Straits the Huns Were in and Hurried Conferences Were Held.

Berlin, April 4.—(By the Associated Press)—One of the Berlin newspapers today prints extracts from the forthcoming book written by General Ludendorff, former first quartermaster of the German army.

General Ludendorff says the defeat of the Germans on August 8 (in the Franco-British offensive near Albert and north of Mont Didier) finally resulted in the losing of hope by the Germans for a military victory. Conferences were held with Chancellor Von Hertling, Admiral Von Flotze, the foreign minister, and Field Mar-

## Troops May Land At Danzig On Certain Guarantees

Berlin, April 4. (By the Associated Press)—The government today informed the party leaders that the Polish General Haller's troops might be landed in Danzig, if the Entente would furnish guarantees for their good behavior.

This was the subject of a fresh conference between Marshal Foch and Mathias Erzberger Thursday evening.

A more optimistic feeling prevails today that the question can be settled amicably.

## Overseas Peace Delegates Insist On Open Discussion Of Terms To Be Submitted

By Fredrick Moore.

(Special Cable to The St. John Standard and New York Tribune. Copy right, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Paris, April 4.—A secret plenary conference will be held in which there will be a general discussion of the peace terms before they are submitted to Germany. At least, this is the belief of the British overseas delegates who do not attempt to disguise the feeling that anything less would be an affront to them. The representatives of the other nations that are not included in the council of four also feel strongly in the matter but express confidence that the procedure indicated by the British overseas delegation will be followed.

All point out that it would be intolerable if the council of four presented terms without their knowledge, or consent, and upon which there might not be a general agreement. The British overseas delegation specifically emphasize the fact that it has not delegated its powers or the responsibility of framing peace terms to the council of four, on the contrary the council of four assumed this power with no formal authority.

The fact that the silence of the council of four has been broken only by the communiqué announcing the submission to Hungary, etira the French press to the remark: "We asked for bread, and they give us a stone."

"L'Ouvre" continues: "However useful at this moment the inquiry into the nature—whether of Nationalism or the Hungarian revolution, and however important the personality of General Smuts, the news of this voyage is but passing fire for our anxious curiosity. What is still more disquieting than the silence of the council of four, is that it seems to think it is useless to meet again for some time to come, as though convinced of the impossibility of arriving at a definite and unanimous decision without changing its method."

"They have referred the study of great and little problems to committees who have reached very definite conclusions. This definiteness seems to have frightened the members of the Entente Supreme Council, or come among them. It creates scruples and responsibilities. Why not lessen this weight by taking counsel of opinion among the peoples whose representatives they claim to be?"

Other French newspapers adopt the same tone, and also find significance in the arrival of the Belgian king as witness of his astonishment at the irrefutation of the council of four.

"L'Action Francaise" says: "Through the air, like the Prince in a Thousand and One Nights, Albert first came to Versailles. His presence will remind those there that there is a Belgium. It will recall, also, what is fast fading into oblivion, what should dominate everything, that unforgettable date in August, 1914."

## CANADA WISHES TO BE FAIR WITH THE GRAND TRUNK

London Times Sees a Disposition on the Part of Government and Public to be Just.

London, April 4.—(By Canadian Associated Press Cable)—The Times says that the latest comments of the Canadian newspapers, and even the Canadian Government statement issued here on Thursday night, show that it is realized fair terms must be offered for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway. That company has not received fair treatment, as regards rates, and this is demonstrated by the first quarter's traffic earnings, showing an increase in gross earnings of 338,926 pounds sterling.

It is not yet known what the net returns are for March, but, for the first two months of the year, expenses are in excess of 210,890 pounds sterling. The conclusion is that in England traffic is being carried under cost price, but under the English stockholders, the Grand Trunk stockholders are not guaranteed any return on their investment.

## BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS AT BOLSHOIA OZARA WERE REPULSED

Allied Forces Drove Them Back Inflicting Considerable Losses.

London, April 4.—The Bolshevism attacked at Bolshoia Ozera, were repulsed by the Allied forces four times on March 31 and once in April, according to an official statement issued today on operations in North Russia. The losses of the enemy were considerable, while the Allied casualties were slight, the statement adds.

## SITUATION WORSE IN RUHR DISTRICT

Essen, Thursday, April 3.—(By the Associated Press)—Despite would-be quieting reports, the strike situation in the Ruhr district has grown distinctly worse in the past twenty-four hours, until now about half the entire mine personnel is out. The number of men out increased late yesterday afternoon and early today, from 83,000 to 110,000. A few mines are still operating in the Bochum District. Many of the mines are threatened with "throwing" because even emergency work has ceased.

## CLAIM KAISER INTERVIEW FALSE

New York Times Issues the Following Statement: "Harold Begbie, whose account of the German Emperor's interview with Count Caron-Bentrick that Mr. Begbie had an interview with the former emperor or any authorization to publish the 'Emperor's' views, called today to the New York Times."

## Disagreement in The Hungarian Soviet Government

Vienna, via Copenhagen, April 4.—(By The Associated Press)—A disagreement has occurred in the Soviet government in Budapest which has led to the formation of a still more radical party of the communist party, according to the Reichspost. The situation in Budapest is declared to be critical owing to food conditions and growing discontent on the part of the population.

## MARSHAL FOCH WILL ARRIVE AT PARIS TODAY

Nothing Definite Known Regarding His Interview With Erzberger on Danzig Affair.

Paris, April 4. (By the Associated Press)—Marshal Foch is expected to arrive from Spa tomorrow. No word has yet been received in Paris respecting the negotiations with the Germans over the landing of Polish troops at Danzig.

The Allied powers have demanded that the three divisions of the Polish troops in France, under General Haler, be permitted to go to Poland through the port of Danzig, now held by the Germans, the refusal of the Germans to meet this demand resulted in the conference at Spa between Marshal Foch and Herr Erzberger. Earlier the Germans had offered several ports on East Prussia and Pomerania for the use of the Poles.

The German attitude has been that if Polish troops were landed at Danzig there might be clashes with the population. There has also been some fear in Berlin that the Poles might remain in Danzig, which is claimed by Poland as its outlet to the Baltic. From Lamsville, across Germany to Kallish, the nearest town in former Russian Poland is about 150 miles.

Announcement was made in Paris early this week that the ships to carry the Poles to Danzig were ready for the voyage.

## SMUTS WILL STUDY BOLSHEVISM

Will Endeavor to Get at the Precise Aims of Hungarian Bolshevism.

Paris, April 4.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—The papers here anticipate that General Smuts, besides investigating armistice problems in Hungary, will undertake a general enquiry into the condition of the country from the political, social and military economic standpoints, and also ascertain the precise aims and attitude of Hungarian Bolshevism.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE PROGRESSING TO SATISFACTORY END

Representative of Employers and Trade Unions Are Adjusting Differences Amicably.

London, April 4.—An optimistic view of the work of the Industrial Conference, comprising representatives of the employers and the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom, was expressed at a joint meeting of that body held today to discuss a secret report made by the Committee of Ten, that had been appointed to make recommendations as to an adjustment of the outstanding difficulties.

Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, speaking of the result of the deliberations said: "We got along well. We do not anticipate and disagree, but we are prepared to accept the report immediately the trade unions accepted it."

Separate meetings of the trade unionists and the employers were being held this afternoon to consider the report.

## THE LIMITATION OF GERMAN ARMAMENTS MEANS LITTLE NOW

Impossible Even With Most Flattering Inducements to Secure Volunteers for an Army, or Militia on the Swiss Mode—Socialists Also Oppose Any Military Organization Whatever.

Paris, April 4.—(By the Associated Press)—The proposed limitation of German armaments has, at present for the Germans, largely an academic interest, as the dependable forces which the State and private enterprises have been able to raise by an incessant advertising campaign, and offers of good pay and bonuses to volunteers, do not reach the lowest figure mentioned in reports as to the size of the army to be allowed Germany by the Peace Conference, according to the latest advices from German sources. The Socialists, in addition, retain their old objection to militarism, and are not enthusiastic about even the proposed popular militia on the Swiss mode.

An exception to the general Socialist attitude, however, is furnished by the Socialist War Minister, Gustav Noske, who has expressed the opinion that, in case of an unfavorable peace, which he anticipates, the army must as quickly as possible be brought to a state of the highest efficiency for a new war. A beginning should be made, in the belief of Herr Noske, with the development of the militia and army side by side, with which should go a campaign for the hardening and strengthening of the people of altering the school courses so as to give the coming generation more time out of doors, and the encouragement of open air exercises and sports.

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Information on Details is Stubbornly Refused But it is Believed a Material Advance Has Been Made Toward Agreement.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIR LOOKS MORE HOPEFUL

Plenary Session for the Discussion of International Labor Legislation Not Yet Decided Upon by Big Four.

BY WILLMOTT LEWIS.

Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.

(Copyright, 1919, N. Y. Tribune, Inc.)

Paris, April 4.—From a high French source I learn that while accord has not been reached yet by the Council of Four on all points under discussion the general situation is brighter today than for several days past. Information on details of the discussion formation of the Peace Conference, stated that a general agreement on the questions of military and financial guarantees for France.

Another development which justifies a feeling of slight relief, is the declaration made by the new Hungarian Foreign Minister, Bela Kun, to Colonel Vix, head of the French military mission in Budapest, that the new Hungarian Government would recognize the armistice agreement of November 11, and there is an increasing feeling that the relations between the Peace Conference and the Bolshevism Government of Russia.

The question of holding a plenary session of the conference for the purpose of discussing the recommendations of the commission on international labor legislation, has not yet been decided by the Council of Four. The British labor leader, Mr. Barnes, is to be heard by the Commission of Four, after which they will consider whether the moment has arrived for the airing of labor matters. The Japanese representative, being heard in plenary session on labor matters, it appears that the hesitation of the Council of Four in calling a plenary session is the fear that an attempt may be made to drag in other members, such as the League of Nations, which Mr. Wilson and other members of the Council of Four do not want yet exposed to public discussion.

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## BILL CREATING DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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Bill Given Strong Support by Physicians Who Are Members of the House of Commons.

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Replying to a question from the opposition benches, Mr. Rowell said that, with the conclusion of the war, the number of cabinet ministers would be decreased, and the reorganization some member of the government would be transferred to the new Department of Public Health.

Until the return of the prime minister, however, he was not in a position to state who the minister would be.

Only two speakers participated in the debate which followed: Captain J. R. Manion, a physician, who served overseas with distinction during the war, and Dr. Sheppard of Toronto. Both speakers gave the bill strong support and it was given a second reading without opposition, and sent into the committee stage.

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