The St. John Standard

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CANADA WILL NEVER ASSENT TO ANY IMPAIRMENT OF HER STATUS UNDER TREATY

Acting Secretary of State Rowell Outlines Canada's Position Towards the Treaty Fight Going on in U. S. Senate.

WON RECOGNITION BY NATION'S BLOOD

And No Government in Canada Could Give Consent to a Proposal That Would Deprive Her of Status Won by Her Soldiers.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—(Canadian Press)—"If the United States Senate should adopt the Lenroot resolution, either in its original form or amended as now suggested, and should also adopt the preamble as proposed, Canada, as one of the nations of the British Empire, and a party of the Treaty, would be called upon to decide what action she should take under these conditions. There can be no possible doubt what Canada's decision will be. She cannot and will not consent to any impairment of her status and voting rights under the Treaty. Therefore, when official action on the Treaty is taken by the government of the United States, if the ratification can only become effective on Canada's assent thereto, the ratification cannot go into effect, so far as Canada is concerned, as Canada will not give that assent." In these words Hon. N. W. Rowell outlined Canada's position toward the Treaty fight in the United States Senate at a mass meeting of war veterans tonight. Canada has made her position perfectly clear to the proper authorities in London, and she has asked them to make her position clear to the authorities in Washington. We have done this in the interests of good understanding between the United States and Canada," Mr. Rowell continued.

Reasons Obvious

"The reasons why Canada cannot assent are so obvious that they need hardly be mentioned.

"I shall only mention one, Canada, by the free action of her own government, and the whole hearted co-operation of her own people, raised six hundred thousand men to take part in the war. She mortgaged her future to carry the burdens which her participation in the war involved. The flower of her youth lie buried in France and Flanders, and thousands more are maimed for life in order that Canada, as one of the free nations of the Britannic commonwealth, might make her contribution to the cause of Liberty and the restoration of the world's peace. In the light of these facts, it is inconceivable that any government in Canada could be so false to both the living and the dead, and to Canada's future, as to give the assent of Canada to a proposal which would deprive Canada of the position and status won for her by her soldier on the field of battle, and accord to her at the Peace Conference by the enlightened judgment of nations; particularly is this the case when the full status and voting rights are granted, to several nations on the American continent, which either by reason of Treaties with the United States or of economic necessity, are dependent upon her; nations which took no part in the war and whose combined population probably does not exceed that of Canada."

Tribune's Question

The New York Tribune, said Mr. Rowell, had addressed the following question as from Canada to the United States:

"You put Cuba, Panama, Santa Domingo, your dependencies in the League, but you are unwilling to trust us, why?" To that question" he declared, "Canadians are awaiting an answer; and we cannot believe that the American people will finally deny to Canada the rights cheerfully accorded by them to states like Cuba, Panama, Haiti, and Gautemala."

CANADA BUILT EIGHTY VESSELS FOR OVERSEAS

New Brunswick Stood Third in the Number of Wooden Ships Constructed.

Montreal, Feb. 13—(Canadian Press)—According to figures obtained from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, there were built in Canada last year 80 vessels which were sent overseas without being registered here. The total net tonnage of these ships were 99,340, and they were constructed for French interests, for the Imperial Munitions' Board and two or three for Norway. They were made up of wooden sailing ships, wooden steamers and steel steamships.

Of wooden sailing vessels only two were constructed, both built in Nova Scotia, and of 747 net tonnage.

Of wooden steamships, sixty were built with total net tonnage of 68,522. British Columbia built the largest number of these, viz., 43; Quebec came next with 10; New Brunswick with 5 and Nova Scotia 2.

Of steel steamers there were 18 constructed, with total tonnage of 30,071. Ontario turned out 8; Montreal built 7; and British Columbia 3. Respective tonnage was 6,083; 11,265; and 12,723.

WILSON TEMPORARILY AVERTS STRIKE OF THE RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN UNITED STATES

Agrees to Appoint a Commission of Wage Experts to Go Thoroughly Into Their Claims—Will Employ the Influence of the Executive to Get R. R. Companies and Employees to Join in Creation of a Tribunal to Take up Problems and Carry Them to a Conclusion.

Calls Off Strike Of Maintenance Of Way Employees

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 15—The strike of 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers, set for next Tuesday, was indefinitely postponed last night by Allen E. Barker, International President of the Union in accordance with the request of President Wilson that action be deferred until after a general conference of Railway Union Committeemen on Feb. 23.

Washington, Feb. 15—The railroad employes representatives have agreed to accept, temporarily, the recommendation of President Wilson to hold their wage demands in abeyance it was announced Saturday. President Wilson informed the men of his intention to appoint a commission of wage experts to go thoroughly into their claims. On this basis, the Union leaders agreed to delay further demands for increased wages, and called a convention of their general committeemen to be held in Washington February 23.

The Union leaders' reply to the President's proposal to handle the controversy in this manner did not end the question finally. They made it clear that they desired word from officials who are in closer touch with their membership than they, the delegates who have been conferring with Director General Hines since February 3. As one part of his reply the President requested the Maintenance of Way men to withdraw their strike order.

Principles To Govern

The President set forth these principles as covering the manner in which grievances of the Unions should be dealt with:

"In the event that, in connection with the return to private control, provision shall be made by law for machinery to deal with railway wage matters, I shall promptly use my influence, and so far as such law confers power upon me, I shall promptly exercise that power to bring about the earliest practicable organization of the machinery thus provided.

"In the event that no such provision is made by law for dealing with the matters, I shall employ the influence of my executive to get the railroad companies and the railroad employes to join promptly in the creation of a tribunal to take up these problems and carry them to a conclusion."

The Union answer to this proposal was a reiteration of their previous statement demanding immediate relief. They urged that the President should not require them to await the creation of a tribunal by legislation. They warned that they did not believe the railroad employes would be willing to accept any plan which contemplated delay.

"It is our earnest conviction," the employes' letter said, "that the situation warrants us urging that you promptly indicate to railroad labor that you will create, by agreement, a special tribunal to deal with this specific and important problem.

"With a full realization of our responsibilities, however, we have decided to submit to our constituencies the advisability of the creation of a special Joint Commission, composed of an equal number of representatives selected by the railroad companies and the railroad labor organizations signatory to this agreement, and invested with full authority to deal with this particular controversy on the basis of the following principles:

1—Rates of pay for similar or analogous services in other industries.

2—Relation of rates of pay to increased cost of living.

3—A basic minimum living wage sufficient to maintain a railroad man's average family upon a standard of health and reasonable comfort.

4—That differentials above this basic minimum living wage be established, giving among other things due regard to skill required, responsibility assumed and hazard incurred; decision of this tribunal to be handed down within sixty days after agreement to establish it and to be final and binding upon all railroads in the United States and the employes whom we represent."

The President's attitude followed closely the recommendation made to him by Mr. Hines when the broke off negotiations with the Union representatives. In his communication to the President, Mr. Hines said it was impossible for the Railroad Administration to dispose of such a comprehensive and far reaching problem in the remaining seventeen days in which it will have jurisdiction, and with such expiring jurisdiction the Railroad Administration could not justify itself to the country in settling permanently for the future a problem of this character which involves so much, both to the railroad employes and the public which, in some form, must bear the cost of railroad wages."

RECORD SNOW FALL IN ALBERTA

Expected That a Record-Breaking Season in Crops Will be a Result.

Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 15.—Already this winter more snow has fallen in Edmonton and the surrounding district than in any winter for the past twenty years, according to the local meteorological advice records, which show that 64.5 inches of snow already have fallen this season, and it is snowing again today. The heavy snowfalls have been general over Alberta.

One of the expected results of the record snowfall is that farmers all over the Provinces are looking forward to a record-breaking season in crops. Moisture will be abundant in all parts of the Province, it is stated by men in every district who have been attending a convention of Alberta municipalities here.

Election Expenses.

Editor, Regina Leader:—

As one of those who contributed to the Farmers' party campaign fund in Assiniboia, believing that those in charge were sincere in their intention to get away from all the evils associated with the old parties, I want to publicly protest against the cold-blooded way in which our Farmers' party campaign managers ignored one of the most important planks in the Farmers' National platform, re party funds, and played the same game as the old parties played with just the difference that they were even moee coarse about it than either of the old parties ever were in this province.

The plank I refer to is that one which advocates fullest publicity to campaign contributions and expenditures.

ARMED MEN HOLD UP TRAIN OUTSIDE DUBLIN FRIDAY

Shoot and Kill Signal Man and Threw Bombs Into Train Containing Military Guard.

Dublin, Feb. 15—A train conveying a military guard and arms was held up outside of Dublin Friday night by a large band of armed men, who shot and seriously wounded a signal man and threw bombs into the train wounding a corporal and doing much damage. The guard did not reply to the fire, owing to the darkness.

The wife of a farmer at Ballagh, Wexford, resisting masked arm raiders was shot dead.

PERMIT SULTAN TO KEEP HOUSE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

But Must Give Guarantees Relative to Dardanelles and Must Not Have An Army.

Paris, Feb. 15—(Havas)—Agreement has been reached by the Supreme Allied Council to permit the Sultan to maintain his court in Constantinople, but Turkey must give guarantees, especially relative to the Dardanelles, and must not have an army, according to London advices, quoting a statement by Premier Millerand.

French Miners Decide To Postpone Strike

Paris, Feb. 15—(Havas)—The council of the National Federation of Miners has decided to postpone the strike called for March first. This action was taken, it is announced, to give the Government sufficient time to consider the demands of the miners.

PEACE TREATY FIGHT WILL BE RESUMED TODAY

Official and Political Circles in Washington Are Divided as to Whether Outcome Will be Ratification or Rejection.

ARTICLE TEN THE STUMBLING BLOCK

The Disagreement Over 'Ten' Remains in a State Which Seriously Menaces Ratification.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Peace Treaty fight will pass into another and perhaps decisive stage tomorrow with the best opinion in official and political circles here divided as to whether the outcome will be ratification or rejection.

Under a plan agreed on a week ago, the Treaty is to be called formally before the Senate with the Republican reservations adopted at the last session of Congress. A brief session of general debate is expected while negotiations for a compromise are proceeding, but it is thet intention of the leaders to hold the discussion within reasonable bounds, and to begin with in a few days' actual Senate consideration of the changes proposed in the reservations.

Article Ten.

Solution of most of the collateral issues is expected to be reached with little difficulty along the lines laid down by the recently dissolved party's conference. But the disagreement over Article Ten, which is the crux of the whole controversy, remains in a state which seems to menace seriously the chances of ratification.

Many Senators, on both sides of the Chamber, are known to be pressing their party leaders to accede to some compromise that will insure ratification, while pressure also is being brought to bear by influential men outside of the Senate on both political parties.

At the same time the differences over Article Ten have drawn each side to commit itself in such positive terms that it would be exceedingly difficult, the leaders say, for either to materially change its position. In this situation the best prediction that could be made by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader tonight, was that the Treaty would be ratified "if we can get sixty-four Senators to agree on it." The Democratic leader, Senator Hitchcock, said he was hopeful that there might be a ratification though he could not forsee on what terms it could be secured.

SNOW STORM CRIPPLES TRAFFIC IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester, N. H., Feb. 15—Railroad and street railway traffic in this state were crippled today by a heavy snow and sleet storm. Up to midnight more than a foot of snow had fallen and had drifted under the impulse of a high wind, making roads impassable.

A Boston and Maine Railroad train became stalled in an eleven foot snow bank at Newbury late today and not withstanding the efforts of its two locomotives, had not been freed at ten o'clock tonight. There were 55 passengers aboard.

FORMER EMPEROR CHARLES IS ILL

Secretary Denies Report of Former Emperor's Attempt to Enter Hungary.

Geneva, Feb. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Secretary for former Emperor Charles stated, today, that the Budapest report of a futile attempt by the former Emperor to enter Hungary, under false passports, and re-establish himself on the throne was entirely false. The Secretary said that Charles was slightly ill and had not left the grounds at Lake Geneva for the last three weeks.

PAVING WAY TO SELL LIQUORS ON AMERICAN SHIPS

Washington, Feb. 15—A resolution directing the Shipping Board not to sell former German steamships was introduced Saturday by Representative Sabath, Democrat, Illinois.

The Secretary of the Treasury with the Secretary of Commerce and the Chairman of the Shipping Board, would be authorized under the resolution to adopt rules and regulations for selling liquor on the ships outside of the three mile distance.

SINN FEINERS ATTACK POLICE BARRACKS

Belfast, Feb. 15.—A large body of Sinn Feiners atacked the police barracks at Ballatrain, County Monaghan today, employing explosives. The Sinn Feiners overcame the small garrison, four of whom were wounded, and then removed the arms and ammunition. This is the first attack on barracks in Ulster.

AUTROCATIC REGIME OF PRES. WILSON RIDICULED IN PARIS PRESS COMMENT

Think it Laughable That the Domineering President Should Dismiss His Foreign Secretary on Charge of Ruling Autocratically.

WASHINGTON EXCITED OVER HAPPENING

Such Terms as "Crisis" in the Cabinet Are Frequently Used—Secretary Lane Admits Being a Party to Conferences.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Although all Paris newspapers gave prominence to Washington despatches telling of the resignation of Secretary of State Lansing and his correspondence with President Wilson, but few have commented editorially on the incident.

The Journal calls the event "a striking example of the autocracy regime which is supposed to be democratic."

"President Wilson," the newspaper continues, "returns after his mysterious illness, and comes to the conclusion that Secretary Lansing, during his absence, has been ruling as Lansing wished and dismisses him. National representation and popular sentiment are not even consulted in reaching a decision in which Louis XIV. would have used more formality."

The Parole remarks: "President Wilson, who has governed his country seven years without the least regard for national representation, who threw America into the war, after winning the election on a peace programme, and who domineered over the peace negotiations, returns from a mysterious illness to accuse his Foreign Minister of governing autocratically during his absence. Isn't that laughable? Mr. Wilson has given the impression for some days that he is preparing to 'change his coat.' Isn't Mr. Lansing's disgrace the first step?"

Washington, Feb. 15. — Secretary Lansing's enforced resignation continues to hold the attention of official Washington. Gossip as to the probable successor to the former Secretary of State is even subordinated to discussion of the sensational climax to the strained relations between President Wilson and the former Secretary of State which now are known to have been in existence more than a year.

Such terms as a "crisis" in the Cabinet are freely used, and in a sense find color in the frank acknowledgment of Secretary Lane that he was equally responsible for the meetings to which the President objected, but the best information available indicates that there is no ocrisis, in the sense that more secretaries are likely to resign; in fact it has been stated at the White House that no omore resignations are expected as a result of the incident.

Opinions in Congress continued divided, with opponents of the Peace Treaty supporting Mr. Lansing's position, and talking of taking some action to determine how the legislative business of the Government is being conducted during President Wilson's illness. There is ever cloak room talk of some sort of legislation to specifically define what constitutes the disability of a President more clearly than is provided in the legislation. So far it is all in the realm of talk. The chief discussion seems to range about whether President Wilson knew of the Cabinet meetings which have been going for for three months until he wrote his letter asking for Mr. Lansing's resignation. Probably no one but the President himself, and three or four persons most closely around him can answer such a question specifically, but it is being pointed out in discussion of the incident that reports of the Cabinet meetings have been printed regularly in the newspapers; that the President reads the papers every day, and that in some instances, at least, officia laction which the President took on some subjects was after those subjects had been discussed at the Cabinet conferences.

Plan of Settling Adriatic Question Opposed By Pres.

Premiers Have Drafted a Reply to President's Note of Objection Which Will Not be Divulged Until Received in Washington.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, according to the Temps, yesterday delivered to the Foreign Office a memorandum from President Wilson in which the President said he could not approve of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question, which has been submitted to the Jugo-Slavs. The newspaper says that an identical memorandum was delivered to the British Foreign Office in London.

The Temps says that President Wilson allowed it to be understood that the United States would find it impossible to continue in conference if the Allies settle the Adriatic question without consulting the United States. Paris, Feb. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Premiers have drafted a reply to President Wilson's note on the Adriatic question, which will be transmitted through the American Ambassadors at London and Paris, according to a member of Premier Millerand's staff, who arrived in Paris tonight.

The greatest discretion is being observed as to the contents of the reply, and it will not be made public until after it is received by the President of the United States. However, another delay in the Adriatic settlement, as a consequence of the incident, is foreseen in French official circles.

Premier Millerand has called a Cabinet meeting for Tuesday to hear his account of the London negotiations. He will also make a statement on the diplomatic situation to the Senate committee of foreign affairs.

F'TON WOMEN FORM ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT INFLUENZA

Will Work in Conjunction With Local Health Board Should the Disease Become Epidemic.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 14.—A meeting was held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, on Saturday, of representatives of the different ladies' societies of the city to organize with a view to taking concerted action should there be an outbreak of "flu" in this city. Mrs. R. F. Randolph acted as chairman of the meeting.

Mrs. G. A. Kuhring, of St. John, of the St. John Ambulance Brigade V. A. D., was present at the meeting and gave some information on the preparatory work done at St. John, hoping the information would benefit the local ladies in their work. Mrs. Kuhring said in St. John they were handicapped by lack of trained nurses, or women with some knowledge of nursing, and the same situation seems to prevail in other parts of the Province. Some time ago a plan was put on foot to have all trained nurses, women with some knowledge of nursing and helpers register their names with the Department of Health, so they would be available in case of an epidemic, but very few responded to the appeal sent out.

Dr. J. A. Wade, Chairman of the Sub-District Board of Health, was present at the meeting, and told of the local Board of Health having succeeded in getting the wooded buildings at the officers' quarters on Queen street for an emergency hospital. Men are already at work fixing the building up to have everything in readiness for an outbreak. When it was asked what action was taken towards securing a diet kitchen, it was announced that efforts would be made to get the cottage on Queen street formerly occupied by Major W. W. Good.

The following committee was appointed to meet the Board of Health at its next meeting: The Countess of Ashburnham, Miss Peterson, Miss Thorne and Mrs. H. G. Chestnut.

SHAH OF PERSIA VISITING ROME

Rome, Feb. 15—The Shah of Persia arrived here yesterday and was greeted by the Crown Prince and Ministers. He drove to the Quirinal, where he was welcomed by the King.

5,000 Guineas Were Paid For Champion Short Horn Bull

Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 15—At the Aberdeen Cattle Show 5,000 guineas were paid for the champion short horn bull "Rothiebrisbane" it will be exported to Argentine.

The Concentration Of Bolshevik Troops On Polish Frontier

Is Overshadowing in Importance All Peace Talk, Especpecially Among Military Authorities.

Warsaw, Feb. 15—Heavy concentration of Bolshevik troops is reported at three points along the Polish frontier, and discussion of the Soviet operations is overshadowing the peace talk, especially among Polish military authorities. Discussion of peace negotiations to open in March continues in Warsaw and Moscow, however. In shaping peace conditions, to be presented to the Soviet Government, Poland is assuming an attitude similar to that taken by the Allies towards Germany prior to the armistice, Poland contending that she had acted on the defensive from the beginning and that the burden should be placed on the shoulders of the aggressors, the Bolsheviki. Military authorities insist on severe guarantees designed to prevent Bolshevik encroachment in the future. Return of th rolling stock wrested from Poland by the Tsar's Armies, as well as of objects of art and historical treasures, are among the demands.

AMERICANS WARNED AGAINST TRADING WITH SOVIET RUSS.

Manufacturing Export Association Says There is No Assurance of Safety and Permanence of Business at Present.

New York, Feb. 15.—The American Manufacturers' Export Association has warned its members against trading with Soviet Russia, it announced tonight. Assurance of the safety and permanence of business with Russia cannot be obtained until the present Russian Government is stabilized, the warning asserted.

In resolutions, adopted by its board of directors, the association declared it was eager to resume commercial intercourse with Russia and the Russian people under a Government "chosen by a properly elected assembly."

New York, Feb. 10.—Five million dollars a day is what the great storm, which has disorganized the traffic and industries of New York, costs the citizens of this city, according to an estimate made by the publicity department of the New York Merchants' Association today.

"We haven't got the statistics," said Robert H. Fuller, publicity manager, "and the best we can do is make a guess at what the storm really costs. There are so many unknown factors in the situation that it will never be possible to arrive at the exact amount of damage which the storm has caused.

"First we have the tremendous cost to the city administration of clearing the streets. Then there is the loss to the street railways. The loss to shippers and truck owners is also tremendous. It is said in the retail trade that the losses of a stormy day are never made up. People don't come in the next day and buy all the things they would have bought the day before if the storm hadn't kept them in.

"Produce dealers lost heavily during the storm. They were unable to get their supplies while transportation was tied up, and when it opened again great quantities of produce were dumped on the market and a great deal of perishable produce spoiled while tied up in transit.

"During the storm dealers in fish and other sea-foods were hampered in getting their supplies. Hundreds of industries lost thousands of hours in valuable time due to the fact that their employes were late to work in the mornings. Theatres found their formerly crowded houses thinning out because the public didn't want to take a chance on wet feet and sickness.

"The matter of what the storm cost the city in doctors' bills and bad health is another one of the cost factors which can never be accurately estimated. Under the storm conditions, garbage accumulated because it was impossible to get it carted away in time and this undoubtedly had some effect on public health.

"I suppose the storm must have cost New York as much as $5,000,000 a day. When statistics begin to come in we may be able to arrive at the approximate loss."

No Time For Innovations in Political Economy.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, addressing the Kingston, Ont., Canadian Club: "We are faced with an economic condition that necessitates annually the "raising of three hundred and twenty-"five million dollars, and if we meet "requirements in capital investment, "much more. Of this immense annual revenue, at least one hundred "and ninety million dollars must come "from customs and excise duties. "More will come from income tax, "but even with the increase, the above "sum must yet come from indirect "taxation. Extreme theorists must "face this condition, and offer a "practical revenue substitute for "this indirect taxation revenue if they "would abolish customs duties. Then "there is the problem of maintaining "industrial prosperity and production "to meet our own requirements, "rather than have them filled by pro-"duction from other countries. It is "no time for innovations in political "economy, but for steady progress "along proven lines."

Quebec as the Balance Wheel.

"It would be rash to attempt to foretell the political development of the united farmers in the other provinces. In the west, in any case, it is evident this movement is not exempt from radical tendencies. But as to the farmers of the province of Quebec, there is every reason to feel reassured. Our workmen, in the crisis so far as we have passed through it, since the conclusion of hostilities in Europe, have shown a moderation which has appreciably helped to dissipate the uneasiness from which the national industry has suffered. Our agricultural class is equally well-balanced and it would be no matter for surprise if, in the actual instance, it acted as a counter-balance to the extremists, and deviated the farmers' political organizations of other provinces from ways that lead to danger."