The St. John Standard

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HON. F. B. CARVELL PLACED ON DEFENSIVE; CANADIANS TO LEAVE SIBERIA APR. 20; ALLIES HELD FOR HUNGARY'S TROUBLE

VENIOT-FOSTER GOVERNMENT PILES UP DEBT

The Minister of Public Works Wants Gov't to Borrow $600,000 More for His Department.

VERY MODEST IN HIS REQUEST

The Party Forgetting Its Promises of Retrenchment and is Burdening the Province With Debt.

Special to ThTe Standard.

Fredericton, April 8.—The Veniot-Foster government is apparently preparing for war, or at any rate, it is determined to give the province something that looks like a war debt. Only the other day the provincial secretary asked authority to make a bond issue of $300,000 and today Hon. Mr. Veniot introduced a bill to enable the government to borrow $600,000 for what he called permanent bridges and other work of a permanent character.

Mr. Veniot intimated that he was rather modest in his request. His department, he said, now had under construction permanent work which would cost $474,944 and work contemplated and under survey would involve a further expenditure of $523,650. However, he would not ask for one million right away, as he did not want to spend the whole amount this year.

Considering his party's promises of retrenchment, Mr. Veniot doubtless feels the government is bearing up bravely under the burden of its former horror of increasing the public debt. And, perhaps, he feels that he needs a little ready money in view of the prospects of an election. At any rate, when the provincial secretary's bill to amend the audit act by allowing the comptroller general to issue checks without having them counter-signed by the minister or his deputy was under consideration, Mr. Veniot expressed his feelings as follows:

"If anything will facilitate the issuing of checks in the name of conscience let us have it."

According to the comptroller general's report the minister of works expended one million last year on permanent roads and bridges, though he did not have legislative authorization for much over half that expenditure, so he will have precedent for spending a million or more this year if he thinks election requirements warrant it.

The government on October 31, 1918, was carrying under the head of capital liabilities a bank overdraft of $980,397 on account of the Valley Railway, and also had accounts payable amounting to $333,000 for permanent roads and bridges.

When the government's act for the protection of children is adopted curfew will ring for boys and girls under sixteen years of age at eight o'clock at night, no allowance being made for daylight saving time. After that hour children found in, or loitering about any moving picture theatre, not accompanied by parents or guardian or by some person with the consent of parents or guardian will be liable to arrest.

There is some speculation here as to the effect of the new bill to consolidate the factory acts will have upon the officials appointed under the old acts. The new act will place the administration of the factory acts under the control of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the opinion appears to be that it will give the government an opportunity to appoint some new officials.

After its prolonged talk, the house is making a strenuous effort to get through its business before Easter and it dealt with quite a number of bills today. The so-called amendment to the audit act, however, proved a stum-

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Strike Situation Becomes Acute At Mulheim

Copenhagen, April 8—Advices from Muelheim, dated yesterday, say that the strike situation there became acute when the iron workers and tanners joined the striking miners. The gas and electric supplies have been shut off and the theatres and moving picture houses closed.

At a meeting of delegates of all the Muelheim labor organizations, the despatches add, it was decided that even necessary work should no longer be performed, and that a general strike be proclaimed. The release of political prisoners was demanded and the disbanding of the volunteer military forces. The railway shopmen have joined the strike movement.

FORMER HUNGARIAN PREMIER BLAMES ALLIES FOR TROUBLE

By Leaving Boundaries Undefined and Not Making Peace the Allies Are Responsible, He Says, for the Hungarian Situation.

Budapest, Monday, April 7.—(By The Associated Press)—Count Albert Apponyi, the last Hungarian premier under the old regime, and a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families, is living since the communists gained control of the government in a modest two story house, with his wife, two daughters and a governess, and also with two families which the government has billetted on them.

It is said the government intends to place other families in the house, reducing the Apponyi family to the use of two rooms.

The Count, who is 72 years old, hopes to retain the use of his study overlooking the Danube. He says he has work to do which the communists may class as intellectual. The old statesman is still tall and vigorous.

The Count said to the correspondent:

"I am an old man, and I am looking at this movement from a philaosophic point of view, wondering if it will succeed. Certainly it is a most interesting experiment. I have been treated so far with every courtesy by the officials, but cannot pass an opinion as my class has no longer any rights. The country is ruled by one class. Fortunately my future is assured because I am past the working age, and my son and girls have sufficient education to make their own way in the world.

"You may say that I think the Allies are responsible for such situation as is in Hungary. They are brought on by dallying and not making peace and leaving boundaries undefined. Also the proposed League of Nations is merely a trust organized by the victors without asking the consent of the others."

ALLENBY RESTORES ORDER IN EGYPT

London, April 8, (Can. Press from Reuter's.)—Replying to a question in the house regarding the situation in Egypt, under secretary, C. B. Harmsworth stated that General Allenby's proclamation announced that, as order had in great measure been restored, Egyptians wishing to leave the country would be free to do so.

It was understood that an Egyptian ministry has now been formed, and that a deputation of ministers would visit England in response to an invitation already twice given by the British government.

Replying to Mr. Wedgewood, Mr. Harmsworth stated that he understood that General Allenby's proclamation included permission to come to England for persons originally debarred from that country.

MINERS' STRIKE IN GERMANY IS SPREADING

Contrary to Original Expectations it Now Seems Likely to Become a General Walk-out of All Workmen.

SPARTACIDES HAVE THE UPPER HAND

Food Scarcity Tends Directly to Foment the Strike Undertaken for Political Purposes

(By William C. Dreher.)

Special cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

Berlin, April 8.—The miners' strike in the western coal region of Germany is steadily increasing. Contrary to original expectations, it now seems likely to become general. The government's quick action in sending troops into the region and the threat not to give food to the strikers at first created confidence here that the strike would be nipped in the bud. This hope was encouraged by the fact that the long established labor unions, which are dominated by the Majority Socialists, declared against the strike. As their opposition had been successful in preventing the February strike from assuming large dimensions, it was assumed they would again prove able to control the situation. It is now evident, however, that the Spartacides have made enormous progress there since February, and the unions are powerless. The government is now trying to curb the strike with promises of food, but the amounts mentioned by the government's agents are insufficient to tempt the hungry men. Fat is promised to the extent of fifty grams extra weekly, with an additional fifty grams after the coal production reaches the level of last summer. Flour is also promised from foreign arrivals but at the price of two marks per pound. These food deliveries will begin only after the strike is ended, however. On the other hand the strikers are meeting the government's slogan of "no food to strikers" with their own slogan of "no resumption of work before enough food has arrived." Thus the food scarcity tends directly to foment the strike, undertaken for more political and more or less Bolshevist ends. The ominous fact is that large numbers of Spartacide agitators, presumably in Russian pay, are entering the mining region and are striving by all the means in their power to make the strike universal. It is asserted here that clear proof can be given that the Sparatacides have just received large money remittances from Russia. The Spartacids are now operating with the prediction that Chacho-Slovakia will follow Hungary's example in establishing a Bolshevist government at an early date. There are also specific reports that the Bolshevists are also intriguing with the new Bavarian government, with the purpose of using Bavaria as the starting point for the spread of Bolshevism all over Germany. Today, the Deuichs Tagoszeitung prints a despatch that Bela Kun, the Bolshevist foreign minister of Hungary, has arrivel in Munich on a diplomatic mission. All these developments have deepended the pessimism prevailing in Berlin. The Tribune correspondent is informed that the natural diplomats here entertain extremely dismal views about Germany's immediate future. The Entente officials here agree with this view and express impatience with the delay of the peace negotiations at Paris.

EX-KING HAS NO PLACE TO LAY HIS HEAD

Former King Ludwig of Bavaria Now Residing With the Prince of Liechtenstein.

Berne, Switzerland, April 8—The circumstances under which former King Ludwig of Bavaria came to take up his residence with the Prince of Liechtenstein, in the little principality of that name on the Swiss-Tyrolean border, have recently come to light. It appears that, after the second Bavarian revolution at the end of February, the aged ex-king, with only two attendants, went to a health resort at Kufstein, in the Austrian Tyrol, but that he was recognized there and became the object of Spartacan demonstrations so that he retired to the remote Oetz Valley in the Alps, where he lived in a simple village inn, taking the same meals as the peasants, with no luxuries whatever.

The Prince of Lietchenstein later invited the former Bavarian ruler to come to live in Vaduz Castle, in the principality, and the invitation was accepted. Those who have seen the ex-king in recent months say that he has often remarked:

"In my old age, I have no place to lay my head."

Canadian Troops Leave Siberia About April 20

Vladivostok, Thursday, April 3—(Delayed, by W. E. Playfair, Canadian Press correspondent)—The evacuation of the Canadian troops in Siberia is expected to begin about April 20, when the steamer Monteagle sails for Canada with seventy officers and seven hundred men, including about three hundred sick.

The Canadian Press correspondent is leaving for Omsk today to study political, financial and transportation conditions.

PRESIDENT WILSON SUMMONS THE GEO. WASHINGTON

Believed to be a Threat to Conference That U. S. Will Withdraw and Pres. Return Home if Delays Are Not Cut Out.

Washington, April 8—Specific instructions from President Wilson that the sailing of his steamer, the George Washington, be expidited immediatey, were receivec today at the Navy Department through Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations at Paris. As a result the vessel will leave New York for Brest at the earliest opportunity, probably next Friday afternoon.

Admiral Benson's message gave no reason for the President's order, and the White House professed to have no information on the subject, but interpreting in the light of press despatches from Paris teling of the President's determination that deays at the peace conference must end, most officials regard it as significant. Added importance was also given by the fact that this was the second message from the Admiral regarding the ship's departure, the first, received yesterday, having inquired as to the time the vessel could get under way. By fast steaming, the George Washington should reach Brest by April 17.

H. M. S. CANADA TO HAVE THE SILVER PLATE

Originally Presented to H. M. S. "Dominion," Will Now be Transfererd to the Up-to-date "Canada."

Ottawa, Ont., April 8—The department of the naval service has concurred in the proposal of the British admiralty that the gift of a silver plate and an investment bond, presented by Canadians to H. M. S. "Dominion" shall be transferred to H. M. S. "Canada"

A subscription for the purchase of this silver plate and investment bond for $1,500 to be presented to the "Dominion," was made in 1905. The British admiralty now points out that the "Dominion" has become an obsolete vessel and not in full commission, and that her name no longer denotes purely Canadian significance. Hence the suggestion that the gift be transferred to the "Canada."

Pres. Poincare Commutes The Cottin Sentence

Paris, April 8—(By The Associated Press) — President Poincare has commuted to ten years' imprisonment the death sentence imposed upon Emile Cottin, who, in an attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau on February 19 last, shot and severely wounded him. The commutation of sentence was on the recommendation of M. Clemenceau himself.

SOVIET REPUBLIC OF BAVARIA MEETS SETBACKS

German National Gov't Won't Recognize the New Republic Holding it Doesn't Conform to German Provisional Constitution.

VARYING RECEPTIONS TO PROCLAMATION

Communists Deride the Soviet Republic and the Independents Are Quite Divided, Only the Munich Group Supporting it.

Copenhagen, April 8.—The German National Government will not recognize the new Soviet Republic at Bavaria, a semi-official press bureau message received today from Berlin declares. It holds that the Soviet organization has not conformed with the provisional constitution for Germany, which provides that representatives of the state council shall be chosen at a general election, and shall enjoy the confidence of the people. Therefore, the National Government's decision is that the only legitimate government in Bavaria is the Hoffmann Government.

Premier Hoffmann's statement, to the effect that he has not retired from office, but has only moved its headquarters from Munich, is accepted by the National Government.

Advices from various parts of Bavaria show varying receptions of the Soviet proclamation. At Nuremberg, after several hours of debate the Soldiers and Workmen's Council rejected the Soviet republic idea by a vote of 138 to 70. At Ansbach, the Soviet Republic was proclaimed yesterday afternoon, and work was at a standstill on the occasion of the general holiday ordered for the day. The banks were occupied by troops.

At Passou, close to the Austrian frontier, a meeting called by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council declared for the introduction of the Soviet Republic, and for an alliance between Hungary and Russia.

Regarding the situation in Munich a despatch from that city says:

"It is announced by general headquarters of the first Bavarian army, that a Soviet Republic was proclaimed today (April seventh) in Bavaria. Therefore the domain of the first army is declared to be in an intensified state of siege."

Commenting on the entire absence of unity at Munich, which, it is asserted, insures a firm dictatorship, the Munich correspondent of the Tagoblatt says that the Communists deride and mock the Soviet Republic and that the Independents are quite divided, only the Munich group supporting the Soviets. The major states are declared to be completely split in Bavaria, those in the south being in conflict with those in the north.

The city, owing to the state of siege, remains quiet. There was a tremendous run on the banks Saturday, but the bankers refused to pay out large sums.

The Vossische Zeitung's correspondent says that hatred for the Jews is expressing itself in hitherto unaccustomed forms.

COUNCIL OF FOUR MADE PROGRESS TUES. AFTERNOON

Reparation Problem is Now Considered Definitely Settled—Installments to be Settled Later.

Paris, April 8.—(By The Associated Press)—The council of four consisting of Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson metthis afternoon. The discussion of responsibility for the war, and the Sarre Valley, which was unfinished today, will be continued tomorrow.

On account of the President's weakened condition the afternoon session was comparatively short. Mr. Wilson lying down immediately after its adjournment, although it was stated at his residence that he was gradually improving and expected to attend all the meetings of the council hereafter.

The reparations problem is now considered definitely settled, and only minor details concerning the functions of the commission to allot the annual installments from Germany remained to be arranged. The Polish question, including the status of Danzig, is also nearing settlement on the basis of internationalization of city.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Mayor Hayes has received $2.50 from Mrs. W. H. Myles for the Belgian Relief fund.

Bolshevik Pressure Against Odessa is Greatly Increased

Paris, April 8—(By The Associated Press)—The Ukrainian soviet troops have captured Odessa, according to advices from Kiev, transmitted by wireless from Moscow under date of April 7. The news has not been officially confirmed.

Late despatches indicated that Bolshevik pressure against Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black Sea, was increasing, and intimated the imminent evacuation of the city by the Allied forces.

The Paris Matin said that the Allies would probably be withdrawn ultimately to the Dniester, in order to protect Bessarabia and Rumania, and that the Isthmus of Perekop has been fortified for the protection of the Russian naval base at Sebastopol.

BERLIN PREPARES LEGISLATION FOR WORKMEN'S COUNCIL

Unified Labor Courts Contemplated for All Working Men and Employers.

Berlin, April 8.—(By the Associated Press)—The approaching congress in Berlin of all the German Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils appears to have stirred up the government into the preparation of considerable social and socialistic legislation which has been delayed up to this time. A semi-official announcement today says that preparations for the creation of unified courts for labor to govern all labor relations are so advanced that they can be laid before the committee of the labor ministry soon after Easter. The committee will settle the details. It is planned, the announcement adds, that in the near future there shall be a systematic, clear and purposeful reconstruction of all labor legislation, and that unified labor courts are contemplated for all working men and employers.

STRIKING MINERS REPUDIATE LEADERS

Dispute the Figures of Union Officials and Claim 381,000 Men Are Out in 238 Mines.

Berlin, April 7, (By the A. P.)—The strike of the miners in the Ruher industrial district has taken a new trend, the strikers devoting most of their efforts to bringing out the members of the unions and others who are still at work. The strikers have drawn up an appeal declaring that, after the revolution, the miners will not be bound by any agreement made with others unless sanctioned by their own council. The miners repudiate the leaders of the four largest miners' unions and declare they are no longer their representatives.

The appeal says that miners will decide the propert times for the cessation and resumption of the strike They dispute the figures of the union officials as to the number of miners on strike. The strikers maintain that 381,000 men are out in 238 mines in the entire Rhine-Westphalian district the entire Rhine-Westphalian district. strike.

DAYLIGHT BILL STOOD OVER

Ottawa, Ont., April 8.—In the Senate today, Senator Beaubien's daylight saving bill was stood over until Thursday.

A third reading was given to the following bills:

"An act to amend the criminal code respecting prevention of fires."

"An act to amend the Dominion land surveys act," and

"An act to amend the act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties."

HON. MR. CARVELL IN PECULIARLY TRYING POSITION

In Presenting His Estimates Found Himself Assailed by Unionists and Defended by Opposition.

WAS ACCUSED OF FAVORING GRITS

Opposition Leader and Others of His Followng Came to the Defence of the Minister of Public Works.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 8.—Hon. F. B. Carvell found himself in the curious position today of being assailed by Unionists and defended by members of the opposition. The incident arose during the consideration of Mr. Carvell's estimates. The opposition had the minister under fire, charging him with dispensing party patronage to Unionists when all of a sudden Unionist members opened up on his flank, assailing him for an alleged favoritism to the Grits. Caught between the two fires, Mr. Carvell turned upon his antagonists fiercely, declaring that with him it seemed to be a case of the old couplet:

"You shall, and you sha'nt,
You will and you won't.
You'll be damned if you do,
And you'll be damned if you don't."

The Unionists, however, persisted in their cross-examination of the minister, Mr. Butts, of South Cape Breton, demanding to know why it was that a contract for aeroplane sheds in Sydney was let to a man named Dixon, an undertaker who was a Liberal, and who had associated with him a partner of Mr. D. D. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, and Mr. George W. Kyte, former Liberal member for Richmond.

Mr. Carvell indignantly replied that, although Dixon was an undertaker, he was also a competent contractor, well qualified to do the work. He had never spoken to Mr. Kyte about the contract, never mentioned the matter to Mr. McKenzie, and didn't know that Dixon was a Liberal and, what was more, didn't care.

"This is the first time I have heard about this matter," declared Mr. Carvell, with some heat. "No sooner had I let the contract than I was charged with favoritism to Grits. Some of my colleagues went so far as to ask me to rescind the contract, but I wouldn't do it—and I never will stand for such a thing."

This statement was received with opposition cheers, and then the strange spectacle was witnessed of Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Develin and Mr. Chisholm, (Inverness), all rallying to the minister's support. Mr. McKenzie assured the house that the statements of the member for South Cape Breton were inaccurate; Mr. Chisholm emphasized that the contract was performed under close government inspection; Mr. Develin added that it was for war work, and Mr. Lemieux soothingly observed that the work had to be done hastily in conjunction with similar work by the United tSates.

Mr. Carvell's statement in regard to his colleagues—a rather extraordinary parliamentary incident—was the subject of much comment in the corridors.

PLUNDERING AND SHOOTING FOLLOW MADGEBURG STRIKE

Warehouses Containing the Food Reserves Were Stormed and Partly Destroyed and the Reserves Looted—General Strike Declared Over the Men's Leaders.

Copenhagen, April 8.—(By The Associated Press)—Plundering and shooting, attendant on the general strike proclaimed by the Independent and Majority Socialists among the workmen at Magdeburg, capital of Prussian Saxony, are reported in despatches from that city. The warehouses, containing the food reserves for the coming week, were stormed and partly destroyed and the reserves looted, the damage exceeding 400,000 marks.

The police station also was stormed with the intention of releasing the prisoners in it, but the rioters were repulsed after the building had been considerably damaged. Grenades and rifles were employed in the attack on the station and many persons were wounded.

Government troops are advancing on the town, and conflicts are anticipated. Large portions of the garrison have joined the insurgents, and it is reported that a quantity of arms has been distributed to the workmen and former soldiers from the citadel.

The general strike was declared over the heads of the men's leaders. Eight thousand of the workmen attended a meeting this morning in the Domplatz, and resolved that the strike should continue until the release of former deputy Brand, who was arrested yesterday.

The tram service has ceased.

THIRTY-THREE BOLSHEVISTS WERE EXECUTED AT PINSK SATURDAY

They Were Charged With Plotting an Uprising for the Purpose of Overpowering the Weakened Garrison and Seizing the City—Allied Commission Conducting Enquiry.

Warsaw, Monday, April 6—(By The Associated Press)—Thirty-three Bolshevists were executed at Pinsk, on the eastern frontier of Poland, Saturday. They were charged with plotting an uprising for the purpose of overpowering the weakened garrison and seizing the city.

An Allied commission, composed of British, French and Americans, is conducting the fullest inquiry and may send a special mission to Pinsk from Warsaw for that purpose. Some reports which have reached Warsaw, place the number of executions as high as 250, but Colonel Francis E. Fronczak, health commissioner of Buffalo, who was in Pinsk at the time for the American Red Cross, fixes the number at thirty-three.

Colonel Froficzak said that, according to the military officials, 200 Bolshevists were discovered plotting in a hall on the outskirts of the city Saturday afternoon. The building was surrounded, but a majority of the Bolshevists managed to make their escape. About seventy were captured and marched to the city market place, where every second one was shot.

Colonel Fronczak was in a hospital around the corner at the time when he heard the shots. Later he counted the bodies. His affidavit has been turned over to the military authorities. Pinsk was captured from the Bolshevists a month ago.