

# THE EVENING ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. VI., No. 79.

THE EVENING ADVOCATE. ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1919.

PRICE: ONE CENT.

## LORD MILNER SAYS AN IMPERIAL CABINET IS ALWAYS NEEDED, IN WHICH WOULD BE REPRESENTATIVE STATESMEN OF THE DOMINIONS

### DOMINIONS MUST ALWAYS SIT IN THE EMPIRE'S CABINET

LONDON, March 30. (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Lord Milner, interviewed by the Sunday Express and replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted there was a centripetal tendency in the Empire to-day with Britain and the Dominions, thinking of their own affairs, but this was purely temporary. Not merely the blood shed on the battlefield but the fact that hundreds of thousands of men from the Dominions had lived among us for four years had strengthened the sense of all brotherhood which could never be destroyed. This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. The Dominions' Premiers had been called to the Councils of the War Cabinet. This temporary expedient must become a permanent policy. In every administrative act you must think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Dolian League. We are free and equal members of the community and while we have no hostility to friendly and foreign nations still we will give the preference in all things to our own family. Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax trade restrictions within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible for them. Preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of Tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to the others; such preference embraced emigration, shipping, cables, and finance. Emigration should be directed firstly to the Dominions, secondly to the United States as a great free country with like ideals, and lastly to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions; our friends and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless, and finance, the aim of the Centre of the Empire ought to be to help sister communities before any one else. A Committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with imperial issues and foreign policy for the Empire. The Premier and the Colonial Foreign Indian Secretaries, and probably the Secretary for War and the First Lord of the Admiralty would be ex-officio members of such a committee. Other Ministers could attend when the need arose. There would also doubtless be a Committee of the Cabinet for Home Affairs, while the whole Cabinet might meet as before to consider any great issue involving the fate of the Government. An Imperial Committee of the Cabinet should be open to statesmen of the Dominions. As in the War Cabinet the great point was that representatives of the Dominions must permanently sit in the Imperial Committee and must be closely in touch with and representative of their own Dominions. The only way to solve this puzzle was that when the Dominions' premiers cannot be here they should have prominent members of their Governments present to take their place, thus the representatives will speak authoritatively at the Councils of the Empire and be up to date in his own home politics. Such a committee could have no direct executive power except with the assent of the Dominion people and it would have the greatest influence in shaping the policy.

#### Eulogises Britain

LONDON, March 30 (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The Manchester Guardian in its issue of today, has an article by Albert Thomas, the French labor leader, in which it is emphasized that one of the principal functions of the league is in the economic sphere, where it is necessary to set up oracles of international life. In this connection he points out British selfishness in placing its greatly preponderating mercantile into the pool for the benefit of the allies during the war, and also eulogizes how Britain has similarly renounced advances regarding foodstuffs in order rigidly to secure equal allied distribution. He advocates the formation of the inter-allied war time committee into international committees for the purpose of the distribution of foodstuffs. Another article in The Manchester Guardian by Mr. Boyce foresees many difficulties in the working of the league covenant, but the longer it lives the more may we trust the nations to recognise its indispensability. To leave things now where they were before the outbreak of the war would be a most deplorable confession of human weakness and the most dismal surrender that had ever yet been seen.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 30. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Minister of Defence Wise says that under the Defence Act, employers refusing to reinstate returned soldiers are liable to fine of 500 pounds sterling, which the Court orders to be paid to the employee not reinstated.

### FIUME NOW IN A STATE OF SIEGE

FIUME, March 30.—The commander of the allied troops has declared Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of siege, according to the South Slav Press Bureau.

#### The German Warships

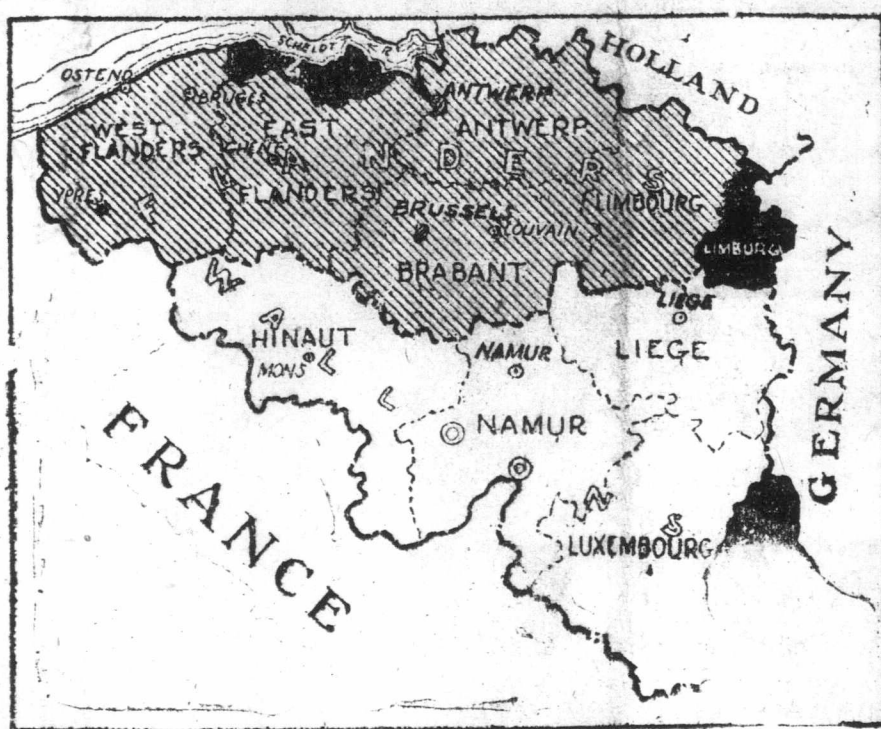
PARIS, Mar. 29.—Admiral Wemyss, first sea lord of the British admiralty, secretary of the U. S. navy Daniels and Admiral Benson, held an extended conference today, and it is understood that the question of the disposal of the German warships was under discussion. No decision as to the ships, however, was reached. A number of subjects concerning naval policy also were discussed.

#### Budapest's Affairs

PARIS, March 29.—The Temps says today that military measures which it is reported would be taken to counteract the danger arising from the establishment of a soviet government at Budapest, are still under discussion by the allied governments. It seems sure, the newspaper adds, that a certain quantity of material and equipment will be sent to Roumania.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., Mar. 30. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The great Copper mines has been closed owing to the continuance of the embargo on the export of copper.

### REUNITED BELGIUM WANTS TO EXPAND



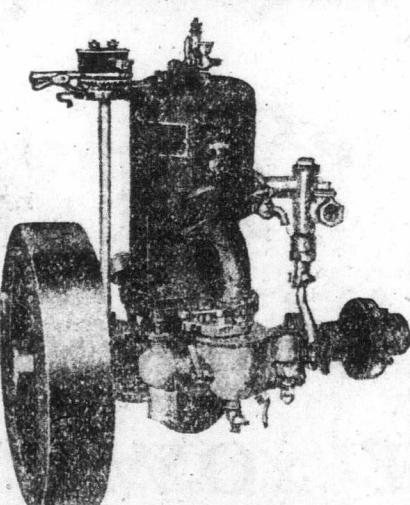
As a result of the Allied victory all plans for a division of Belgium into Flemish and Walloon provinces have been frustrated. The Germans, during their occupation, established a council of Flanders, which was to rule the new state under German protection. With the retreat of the Germans the Flemish rallied to King Albert and are now advocating the expansion of their country to include the Dutch territory south of the Scheldt and Limburg. The light shaded portion of the map shows the Flemish portion of Belgium that the Germans planned to make an independent state. The solid black portions are the ports of Holland and the Duchy of Luxembourg that Belgium desires to annex.

### A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES

LONDON, March 30.—The Earl of Derby, British ambassador to France, once on the subject of the league of nations, at a banquet in honor of nations, the Earl said he felt that if Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British grand fleet, at from the horrors of the past let us in Liverpool, on Saturday, expressed heavens name try it. The best found sympathy with France in her anxiety ation, the ambassador added, was for the future. He said it was up to strong alliance of Great Britain, Great Britain to stand by France and the United States, sup at any time an ambitious foe crossed ported by the British navy.

### OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE OUTBREAK IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES OF EGYPT

LONDON, Mar. 30. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Official communications referring to the outbreak in the Southern Provinces of Egypt have been received from Cairo and say that a train from Luxor was attacked at Minich on March 13 and partially sacked. The bodies of seven murdered British officers were found in the guard's van. A crowd at Bouisouf on March 15 invaded the courts during their sittings, drove out the officials and tried to get hold of the British Budget. Failing in their object the demonstrators wrecked various Government offices and attacked Hudiria, but were eventually driven back by a small body of Indian troops. On March 16 some British residents at Fayoum, concentrated in three houses which had been put in a state of defence against the Bedouins who were looting the town. Next morning a train arrived from south bringing ladies and officers returning from leave. Further parties of Bedouins arrived on March 17 and 18 and looting continued. The garrison was relieved on March 18 and the residents except those electing to remain were sent to Cairo. A large force of Bedouins at Medinet, in Fayoum, persistently attacked the garrison on March 19, but were eventually driven off with four hundred casualties.



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## NATIONS' LEAGUE WITH INCREASED ARMIES A MOCKERY

Lloyd George Says Disarmament is an Essential Condition of the Success of the League of Nations

MANCHESTER, Mar. 29 (Reuter's)—In a special edition to-day on the question of a League of Nations, the Guardian prints articles from many prominent statesmen, including Lord Haldane, former Secretary for War, Viscount Bryce, Albert Thomas, the French Socialist leader, and Premier Lloyd George. The Premier in his message says, I am very glad to hear that the Manchester Guardian is devoting a special number to the League of Nations. Nothing is more important than that public opinion should inform itself on this subject. All our hopes of saving the world from a repetition of the unfathomable cataclysm of 1914 center upon our working out practical means by which the nations of the earth can conduct the common affairs of the world in friendly co-operation instead of jealous rivalry. The League of Nations represents the greatest attempt which ever has been made to substitute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of interested nations. The principle of a League of Nations has been accepted, but the League will prove fruitless if it is to be no more than a new piece of international organization. What matters is that the units who make up the organization will be inspired by a real determination to work in closer harmony together for the betterment and liberty of mankind. Nations must not let themselves believe that in having drawn up a paper constitution the peace of the world has been made secure. If they allow themselves to be misled by the policy they will one day be reawakened by a new war. They have to see that the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem by their own readiness to make sacrifices in its behalf. The United States and Great Britain, who have taken such a leading and honorable part in promoting this beneficent scheme must give a practical demonstration of their belief in it. Disarmament is an essential condition of success. We cannot expect the nations ravaged by the war to trust their desolated lands to the protection of the League if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship. To set up a society of nations to insure fraternity among the peoples of the earth while at the same time increasing the armies and navies to insure effective fratricide is to make mockery of a great ideal.

### BEATTY SAYS WE MUST PREPARE

We Must Not be Found Lacking at Another Crisis

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—England's navy must be prepared for the future, said Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the grand fleet, speaking here today on the service of the navy during the great war. "The navy learned many lessons during the four and half years just passed," he said. "We made many mistakes and it is our business today to see that those lessons are taken to heart and that we shall not again be found in such a state that we have to face the greatest crisis with improvised methods working hand to mouth."

### 20 Sinn Feiners Escape Prison

Spectacular Get-Away From Mount Joy Prison

DUBLIN, Mar. 29.—Twenty Sinn Feiners prisoners including J. J. Walsh, member of the British House of Commons, escaped to-day from Mount Joy prison, the men used a rope to clamber the walls. The prisoners were exercising at about three o'clock this afternoon when some of them turned on the Wardens and held them down while the others were arranging a rope ladder over the thirty foot wall.

#### An Imperial Employment Exchange System

LONDON, Mar. 29. (Reuter's)—A strong deputation of labor organizations of the Empire is at present urging on the Government the desirability of establishing an imperial employment exchange system. The moving spirit in the organization is Miss Willerman who took a pioneer part in the recent institution of national labor exchanges in Canada. The proposed scheme includes, first, the linking up of all existing national employment exchanges throughout the Empire; secondly, the elimination of all commercial exploitation, and thirdly, stimulation of facilities in the United Kingdom to provide men and women immigrants with a preliminary manual training in order to fit them for overseas life.

### SINN FEIN DELEGATE.



Sean O'Cealligh, whose name in English is J. T. O'Kelly, who is a councillor of the City of Dublin and has arrived in Paris as an envoy from the "Irish Republic," worse the old Irish kilt when the "Irish Parliament" met a few weeks ago, and it is presumed that he wore the same garb in Paris.

### ALLIES DEMAND A NEW ELECTION

Hungarian Soviet Govt Must Resign

LONDON, March 29th.—The allies have demanded the resignation of the Hungarian soviet government, according to despatches to the Exchange Telegraph Co. by way of Berlin and Copenhagen. They demand the election of a national assembly under the supervision of allied troops.

KL-MODS for Indigestion. TRY THEM! At all Drug Stores.

### FRENCH ASKS FOR RHINE FRONTIER

Would Not Allow Germany to Establish Fortifications

PARIS, March 28.—In laying her claims before the council today, France asks first of all that her boundaries as fixed by the treaty of Paris, May 30, 1914, be restored to her together with the Sarre Basins in the Rhine province on the left bank of the Rhine. It was stipulated that the Germans should have political autonomy but should not be permitted to establish fortifications, occupy the territory with armed forces, nor control the railways on the Alsace-Lorraine line. Thus the Rhine would serve as the natural frontier of France.

### Belgian Prelate to Visit States

Cardinal Mercier Will Come To This Side This Summer

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cardinal Mercier, the famous Belgian Prelate, is planning a visit to the United States within the next few months, according to a statement made to-day by William J. Mulligan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus Committee on war activities.

#### Landing Polish Troops

COPENHAGEN, March 28.—The full text of the German reply to the Allies concerning the landing of Polish troops at Dantzig, shows that Germany made it a point that it did not undertake to give free access to the Polish army to West Prussia in the armistice agreement with the Entente Powers. Offering the ports of Stettin, Koenigsberg, Memel or Libau the Government says that "all necessary facilities for the speediest possible landing and transit of General Haller's army to Poland will be provided" from the standpoint of railway facilities, the reply adds, the roads from these cities lead more speedily to the goal without entailing interruption of importations of food stuffs to Poland.