

# PEACE TREATY OF VERSAILLES IS BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA FOR RATIFICATION

Submitted to the Commons Yesterday by Sir Robert Borden Who Urged Its Sanction With Minimum of Delay.

## CANADA LED THE DEMOCRACIES

On Request of Opposition the Debate Was Held Over Until Thursday and There Will be No Session Today.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Peace Treaty of Versailles is before the Parliament of Canada for ratification. It was submitted to the Commons today by Sir Robert Borden, who, after an exhaustive and most lucid explanation of its various provisions, urged that it be sanctioned with the minimum of delay. While he spoke in no boastful way, Sir Robert did not disguise his pride as a Canadian at the conference.

"On behalf of my country," he declared, "and enthusiastic applause, I stood firmly upon this solid ground that in this, the greatest of all wars, in which the world's liberty, the world's justice, in short the world's future destiny were at stake, Canada has led the democracies of both the American continents. Her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her effort unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice, made her equally incapable of accepting the peace conference in the League of Nations, or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed in wealth, resources and population, no more complete in their sovereignty and far less conspicuous in their sacrifices."

On the request of the opposition, who wished to have time to study the Treaty of Peace and documents connected with it, the debate was held over until Thursday, and the House will not sit on Wednesday. The pro-peace attitude of the opposition was apparent in the few remarks made by the two opposition leaders, Mr. D. MacKenzie and Hon. W. S. Fielding. Mr. MacKenzie urged the utmost caution in dealing with a measure that would result in modifying Canada's relations with the motherland and other countries. Mr. Fielding wanted to know what would happen if Canada did not ratify the treaty—his inference being, as Sir Robert pointed out, that Canada's ratification was only a farce.

Ernest LaPointe, of Kamouraska, raised another point when he asked for serious consideration of Article 16 of the League of Nations covenant, which, he said, "would bind Canadian lives and treasure for all time to come in guaranteeing the integrity of nations." Mr. W. F. MacLean, South York, supported Mr. LaPointe, pointing out that this clause was proving the stumbling block to American ratification.

Lucien Cannon, of Dorchester, as might be expected, raised the usual language question. The authentic French version only arrived two days ago, and there has not been time to have it printed. There is, therefore, but a single French copy. Mr. Cannon asked that the debate be adjourned until each member could have copies in the two official languages.

"If this is not done before the resolution comes up again," he threatened, "I will raise a point of order, and the Speaker will sustain me under the rules of the House."

But the one dramatic feature of the day was an exchange between the Prime Minister and Hon. W. S. Fielding, when at the close of Sir Robert's statement, the member for Queens-Shelburne, from his seat at the left of the opposition leader, asked what would happen should the Parliament of Canada fail to ratify the treaty.

"Defeat of the resolution would involve the defeat of the government," retorted Sir Robert.

## FORMER EMPEROR CHARLES TO GIVE UP HIS CHATEAU

Geneva, Sept. 2.—It is reported that former Emperor Charles has given up the lease of the Chateau in which he has been residing at Prangins, near here, and intends leaving Switzerland shortly. His destination is unknown.

## Expected Shophmen Will Accept Advice of Officers And Not Go On Strike

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—Partial returns from the railroad shophmen in progress among the railroad shophmen indicate, union officials said today, that the men will accept the advice of their officers and leave the matter of a strike in their hands, pending the result of governmental efforts to reduce the cost of living. This was the day originally set for a strike, and it was feared that some of the more restive might quit work.

## THE HOARDING OF SUGAR FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES CHIEF CAUSE OF PRESENT SHORTAGE

Sugar Situation Brought Before Board of Commerce Yesterday—Sugar Refineries All Represented and Showed a Hearty Willingness to Cooperate in Every Way in Providing the Public With a Supply—Do Not Expect Any Great Advance—Large Shipments to England and France.

Montreal, September 2.—"There is plenty of sugar to go round if everybody keeps his head," said Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, of the Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited, at the close of the session of the Board of Commerce this afternoon at the Windsor Hotel. This reply was in an answer to a question by Hon. H. A. Robson, chairman of the Board, as to whether there is any justification for domestic hoarding of sugar.

Mr. W. F. O'Connor, K. C., also asked Mr. McGibbon: "Do you think there is any justification for the retailers in the West?" Mr. McGibbon: "The retailer is not hoarding, but the public is. Sugar may go up a cent or two, but existing like the advance that is rumored. A cent or two, however, is a great advance to the sugar man. My personal opinion is that before Christmas the whole sale price which is now \$10.50 will be \$11 or \$11.75."

Mr. J. W. McConnell of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, here interrupted. "Prices depends to a great extent on whether we are permitted to continue to fill our export duties, as with the larger profits that these represent we can average up."

Mr. O'Connor to Mr. McGibbon: "Why should there be such an appreciable increase in the price of sugar in view of the fact that the United States will have a big beet crop in October and Cuba also expects a big crop?" Mr. McGibbon: "That will effect the American market principally. One of the main reasons for the advance is that Great Britain has given a preference to the British West Indies for their sugar, which, heretofore, came to Canada."

Mr. O'Connor to Mr. McGibbon: "The most acute situation which has arisen is the shortage of sugar in British Columbia, the facts surrounding which were presented by Mr. R. N. Winslow, representing the British Columbia Fruit Growers and Fruit Jobbers. Mr. Winslow pointed out that unless two thousand tons of sugar could be obtained within the next three weeks when the largest movement of fruit would be made, serious loss would follow. He stated that the estimated quantity was based on an allowance of one pound of sugar to four of fruit. A number of letters and telegrams from various parts of Canada were read by Captain W. White, secretary of the Board, and the necessity for immediate alleviation of the situation."

Mr. D. E. Turnbull, representing the Acadia Sugar Refineries, speaking of their export contracts said: "Our last export contract was made some time during July. Judge Robson: 'How many permits have you outstanding now?'" "I do not think we have any. We have applied for one export permit, but that has not yet been granted."

"How much are you still under contract to export?" "Between ten and eleven thousand tons. About one thousand tons go to England, the balance to France."

Mr. Turnbull stated that having had a quantity of sugar on hand which they had failed to sell domestically, they had proceeded to export it.

"In every case where we took an export order we purchased wholesale to cover that amount. We bought over 30,000 tons of outside sugar to cover 27,000 tons of export orders. This shows that we have done everything possible to relieve the shortage, and are trying to get more sugar every day to help out the situation. We feel we have done nothing to criticize ourselves for in the way of distribution."

## C. N. R. EMPLOYEES WANT MORE MONEY

Representatives of the Clerks and Others of the C. B. of R. E. Organization Interview General Manager Brody Today.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, B. Sept. 3.—Charles Cole, general secretary and organizer of the C. B. of R. E., accompanied by Frank Barnes, Montreal; C. Monahan, Charlottetown; and J. B. G. of the general committee of the C. B. of R. E., left this afternoon for Montreal, where they will meet General Manager F. P. Brody, of the C. N. R., to discuss the matters in connection with the C. B. of R. E. schedule. Schedule increases for clerks and other C. N. R. employees, coming under the C. B. of R. E., had been pressed upon the management for some time and it is expected that a decision will be reached at the present conference between General Manager Brody and the C. B. of R. E. committee.

## THE COAL MINERS WEEKLY REJECT GOVT'S OFFER

National Executive Committee Has Resolved to Recommend to Delegates Such a Procedure at Today's Conference.

## STRIKE MAY POSSIBLY FOLLOW

Conference Will Debate Whether They Should be Called to Force Country to Nationalize Mines.

London, Sept. 2.—(By The Associated Press)—The national executive committee of the coal miners has resolved to recommend to the delegates in attendance upon tomorrow's conference rejection of the Government's scheme for dealing in mines.

The conference will be decided Thursday whether to act immediately with the other unions of the triple alliance, which embraces in addition to the miners, the transport workers and railroad men or take additional steps toward forcing the government to appeal to the country on the question of nationalization of coal mines.

In an address before the House of Commons, August 18, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, dealing with the internal affairs of Great Britain, said it had been decided by the government to reject the majority report of Justice Sankey's commission, which provided for the gradual nationalization of coal mines. Instead, he added, the government would launch a plan for partial government control. Under this plan the government would buy out the owners of coal mines who receive royalties from mining companies, give the miners a share in the control of the mines and organize the mines into districts and regions for the purpose of improving the living conditions of miners.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that there was no evidence that harmony would prevail with the mines under state ownership. He denounced the recent miners strike in Yorkshire, and the experience of the railroads under government control. Therefore, he thought the "welfare" basis of the Sankey report that state ownership would promote harmony had been falsified.

## UNITED FARMERS OF CARLETON-VICTORIA NAME CANDIDATE

T. W. Caldwell Will be Their Standard Bearer in Federal By-Elections.

Special to The Standard. Woodstock, Sept. 2.—Tom Caldwell, of Florenceville, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the federal by-election by the United Farmers of Carleton-Victoria at the convention in their hall here today. There were 200 delegates present, including a good sized representation from Victoria County. The morning and part of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the platform which includes the recall principle, compulsory arbitration, and a reduction of 60 per cent of the United Farmers in the riding so desired.

Copies of the platform have been sent to each of the branches in the two counties for ratification. T. W. Caldwell, president of the society, presided at the afternoon session and speeches were made by T. W. Caldwell, C. Gordon Sharp, of Pembroke; John Y. Fleming, of Debec; Nathan Phillips of Northampton and others.

T. W. Caldwell, of Florenceville, Coun. Rennie Tracy of Tracy Mills, C. Gordon Sharp of Pembroke, and Coun. Fred Smith of Windsor, were put in nomination. After some discussion the three latter resigned and the nomination of Mr. Caldwell was made unanimous.

A committee of two, with power to add to its number, was appointed from each branch in the two counties for organization purposes and to arrange for public meetings. The following executive committee was appointed: John Y. Fleming, Debec, president; Guy Dow, Northampton, secretary-treasurer; Messrs. Harry Rogers of Northampton, Judson Corey of Red Rapids, Vic County; M. Merritt, Grand Falls, Vic County; Nathan Phillips of Pembroke.

## NEW SCHEME FOR RAILROAD CONTROL

Private Ownership and Operation Under Strict Gov't Control Suggested.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Private ownership and operation of railroads in a number of regional systems, "unitary" government, made by T. W. Woodrow Wilson, with strikes and lockouts of railroad employees prohibited, is the plan for permanent railroad legislation submitted to the Senate today by Sen. Cummins, Chairman of the inter-state commerce commission.

## MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IMPRESSED BY THE SERIOUS WORK MAPPED OUT FOR THEM

### Auto Plunges Into Perry Point Ravine Killing Driver

Prominent Young Business Man of Sussex Has Life Crushed Out in Accident—Wife Sustains Severe Injuries.

Special to The Standard. Sussex, Sept. 2.—A deep gloom was cast over the town of Sussex today when the word was passed around that Arthur W. Maggs, one of the best known and most highly respected of the younger business men of the place, had been instantly killed as a result of an automobile accident.

Mr. Maggs, who is a well known contractor and builder, is also bridge inspector of the Provincial Government for Kings County, and left his home this morning about eleven o'clock to inspect a bridge in the lower part of the county. He was accompanied by Mrs. Maggs, and all went well until a point had been reached about half a mile this side of the Perry Point bridge, and Mrs. Maggs had sustained severe but not fatal injuries.

Mr. Maggs, who is a well known contractor and builder, is also bridge inspector of the Provincial Government for Kings County, and left his home this morning about eleven o'clock to inspect a bridge in the lower part of the county. He was accompanied by Mrs. Maggs, and all went well until a point had been reached about half a mile this side of the Perry Point bridge, one of the most dangerous pieces of road in the province, the road being very narrow, with a hill on one side and a ravine, about twelve feet deep, on the other, the bottom of the ravine covered with large boulders. At this point the car, for some reason, which is not yet ascertainable, but which is supposed to have been due to something wrong with the steering gear, left the road and plunged into the ravine, where it was overturned. Mrs. Maggs was thrown out and clear of the car, had her arm broken and sustained severe bruises about the head and neck, and was thrown to the bottom of the ravine where she lay struck a large rock and the frame work, which holds the cover of the car, struck her head, to the rock, killing her instantly.

As soon as Mrs. Maggs had recovered from the effect of the shock, she started along the road to look for help, and arriving at the summer home of Arthur W. Keith, of Sussex, told her story. In the meantime, two men who had been boating on the river and witnessed the accident, hurried to shore and assisted by some others in the vicinity, had lifted the car off Mr. Maggs. Dr. Wetmore, of the town, was summoned and on arrival at the scene of the accident pronounced Mr. Maggs beyond medical aid. He then proceeded to the home of Mr. Keith and rendered medical aid to Mrs. Maggs.

F. W. Wallace, funeral director, of Sussex, was summoned, and hurried to the scene of the accident in his car, bringing back the body of Mr. Maggs. Later in the day Mrs. Maggs was brought in an ambulance to the home of her father, W. H. Culvert, where she is resting as easily as can be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Maggs, who was about 38 years of age and survived by his wife, his mother, Mrs. W. A. Maggs, widow of William Maggs, two brothers, A. Bowman Maggs, of Vancouver, B. C., and George O. Maggs, M. M., recently returned from France, where he served with the 26th battalion, and four sisters, Mrs. A. J. Gray, of St. John, wife of the district freight agent of the C. N. R., Mrs. W. D. Turner, wife of May Turner, of the town, Mrs. J. H. McPhaden, of Sussex, and Miss Maud at home.

The sympathy of the entire community goes out to the stricken family in their sudden bereavement.

## "JAKE" CAUSES DEATH AT MONCTON OF ST. JOHN MAN

When Picked up on the Street Had Five Bottles of Jamaica Ginger and Two Empties.

Moncton, Sept. 2.—Joseph B. Coughlan, aged 29 years, a returned soldier, employed as a laborer on the T. Eaton building, died suddenly this morning about 12.30 as the result of drinking Jamaica ginger. Coughlan belonged to St. John, N. B., his address being 124 Sussex street. When picked up on the street, Coughlan had seven bottles of Jamaica ginger on him, five bottles being full and two empty. An inquest is to be held.

## GERMAN DYES TO UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—Importation of a six months' supply of dyes from Germany for the American manufacturers will be allowed under a ruling announced today by the War Trade Board. Manufacturers have been requested to file statements with the Board showing the total quantities of dyes needed for the six months beginning October first.

## In Moving the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne Dr. Whidden Emphasized the Importance of the Matters Which Were to be Discussed During the Session—Making of Peace a Stern Business Just as the Carrying on of the War—Freedom and Civilization Would Continue by Its Ratification.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—Dr. H. P. Whidden in moving the address in reply to the speech from the Throne today, emphasized the importance of the matters which were to be discussed during the session. The most terrible war in history had been brought to a conclusion, and now members of the Canadian parliament were asked to ratify the Treaty which had terminated it.

Before referring to any length to the Peace Treaty, Dr. Whidden said that he wished to mention the visit of the Prince of Wales, and to express the pleasure which it gave him. The coming of the Prince, he said, was a timely one. He followed across the Atlantic many of those with whom he had been associated on the Western Front, and he was thus enabled to renew old friendships made within the sound of the guns.

Dr. Whidden referred to the fact so many Canadians had gone across to Great Britain and Europe to fight the battles for civilization, now a representative of the "old land" had come to interpret to the people of Canada the significance and advantage of British institutions and traditions. A democratic people was receiving a democratic Prince, who was a product of the most democratic Empire in the history of the world.

"The present session," said the speaker, "would probably be known as the Peace Treaty session. The making of peace was a stern business just as the carrying on of work, and in view of the conduct of our enemies severe treatment of them was not only natural but right. The meaning of the Peace Treaty to the world and Canada was an important one. This document meant that freedom and civilization, instead of being destroyed, would continue. Once more the safety of the world would be secure. A permanent peace, however, must be obtained, and it was in this connection that the League of Nations covenant assumed its great importance."

Dr. Whidden deprecated the class consciousness which is at present characteristic much of Canadian life. He prophesied that this would not last. As a cure for industrial unrest he advocated the adoption of principles for which sixty thousand Canadian soldiers lay dead in Flanders and France. Righteousness, freedom, truth and justice were the important lessons which must be assimilated by the people of all classes in the Dominion. Measures to suppress profiteering were valuable, but a national sense of duty and fair play would be more valuable. He declared that the spirit of sectionalism must be suppressed and false distinctions destroyed if Canada were to succeed as a nation.

In conclusion Dr. Whidden said that Canada was standing at the gateway of her destiny, and in proportion as Canadians incorporated in themselves the spirits of their soldiers, so would the future of the Dominion best be served. Canada must listen to the new challenge and stand her ground amidst the nations which had fought to make this world safe for all peoples. The member for Nanaimo, B. C.

When the Premier arose to speak, Sir Sam Hughes asked how long the debate was being adjourned. Sir Robert said he expected it would be resumed very soon.

Hon. Jacques Bureau protested against taking any definite action on the treaty before members had been given an explanation of it and an opportunity to consider it. He understood, he said, that the Prime Minister would make a statement, after which the debate would be adjourned.

## MEXICANS FIRE UPON AMERICAN PATROL OFFICERS

The Americans Were Flying Low When a Band of Greasers Suddenly Arose from the Brush and Began Peppering the Planes.

Laredo, Texas, Sept. 2.—Two American aviation officers on border patrol duty were fired upon today by a group of Mexicans while flying up the Rio Grande, near here, and one of the officers, Captain Davis McNabb, was wounded in the head. The officers were flying low about sixteen miles up the Rio Grande, from here, near Santa Isabel Creek, when suddenly on the Mexican side about twenty-five Mexicans rose up from the brush and poured volley after volley into the planes. It was reported several hundred shots were fired.

## DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS ARE ANNOUNCED

London, September 2.—The following diplomatic appointments are announced: Ambassador to Italy—Sir George W. Buchanan. Ambassador to Spain—Sir Esmé W. Howard. Minister to the territory of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—Sir Charles A. Young. Minister to the Netherlands—Sir Ronald W. Graham. Minister to Poland—Sir Horace G. M. Rumbold. Minister to Switzerland—Theophilus Russell. Minister to Sweden—Colville Adrien De Ranc Barthelemy Crook. Minister to Finland—Lord Acton. Minister to the Czechoslovak Republic—Sir George R. Clerk. Minister to Cuba—William A. P. Erskine.

## German Government Will Permit Karl Badek to Return to Russia

London, Sept. 2.—The German government has given permission to Karl Badek, one of the leaders of the Spartacist risings in Germany, to return to Russia, according to a Russian Soviet wireless despatch which quotes the Russian language newspaper, Russkaya Zhen, published in Berlin. Karl Badek was a member of the Russian Commission which negotiated the peace of Brest-Litovsk with Germany. Later he visited Berlin to agitate in the cause of Bolshevism, and became one of the leaders in the Spartacist movement in the German capital. Badek was arrested by the Berlin police in February of this year on the charge of having been an instigator of radical outbreaks in German territory. He was released on August 14 last.

C. McIntosh, in seconding the adoption of the address, expressed first the regret that we could be left throughout the country at the loss of the services of Sir Thomas White, as finance minister. His place had been taken by Sir Henry Drayton, who, Mr. McIntosh thought, would not do better, as a member of the government, his successful career as head of the railway commission. The choice of Dr. S. F. Tolmie, as minister of agriculture was also referred to as being most satisfactory. Mr. McIntosh also made reference to Canada's share in the sorrow felt in South Africa's loss through the death of General Botha. The visit of the Prince of Wales was next referred to. Mr. McIntosh expressed the opinion that the bonds between Canada and the Mother Country were never so strong as at the present.

The gallant deeds of the Canadian Army overseas were praised as also was the leadership of General Sir Arthur Currie, the corps commander. Mr. McIntosh then turned to the Peace Treaty, dealing with the clauses which limited the threat of German world domination.

Mr. McIntosh expressed the hope that labor would soon have much greater representation in the House, as he felt that this would in a great measure, make for stability in the nation.

Mr. D. D. McKenzie, who followed, congratulated the mover and seconder and then said he wished to associate the members of his side of the House, and Liberals generally, in the welcome being accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Canadian people felt they had a right to expect great things from their future sovereign, and these highest expectations had been more than fulfilled.

Mr. McKenzie joined with the government in wishing the Prince happy during his stay in Canada and a safe return to the home land.

Dealing with the Peace Treaty Mr. McKenzie said there was in it a suggestion of changes in the relationship between Canada and the Motherland. He urged that extreme caution be exercised before any changes in relationship were agreed to.

Mr. McKenzie then said it had been arranged that the discussion of the address be adjourned for the present while the Prime Minister brought forth some important business which he wanted to place before the House. Seconded by Mr. Fielding, he moved the adjournment of the address.

When the Premier arose to speak, Sir Sam Hughes asked how long the debate was being adjourned. Sir Robert said he expected it would be resumed very soon.

Hon. Jacques Bureau protested against taking any definite action on the treaty before members had been given an explanation of it and an opportunity to consider it. He understood, he said, that the Prime Minister would make a statement, after which the debate would be adjourned.

Sir Robert replied that it was only reasonable to give members time to consider the treaty. After his explanation, he thought, would tend to clear up some obscure points, the debate might be adjourned.