

# The Standard

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## HEAVY FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONTS REPORTED LAST FEW DAYS; BOLSHEVIKI NOW ON OFFENSIVE

The Red Forces Have Occupied a Series of Villages Fifteen Miles West of Shenkursk and Captured Important Positions—Allied Forces in Good Spirits—Extreme Cold Hampers Work of British and American Troops.

London, Jan. 27.—A Russian Government wireless message, received here, gives military reports, dated January 23 and 24, according to which there has been considerable fighting on the Russian fronts. The Red forces have occupied a series of villages, about fifteen miles west of Shenkursk, and captured, after stubborn fighting, positions at Padenskaya station, about six miles south of Shenkursk.

"In the direction of Uryev," the message says, "Red detachments, under pressure of the enemy, retired five miles (3.13 miles), to the line of Holleron-Lapinkula, 30 versts south-west of Uryev."

"In the Ufa direction a battle is progressing for the possession of Archangelok. Our army and the Turkestan Soviet army have united at Orenburg, where we captured many locomotives, six thousand wagons and a huge quantity of military material."

### Bolsheviki On Offensive.

Archangel, Sunday, Jan. 26.—(By The Associated Press)—The Bolsheviki are now on the offensive with infantry or artillery, or both, against four of the seven thin columns of the Allies and Russians, who have penetrated southward through the frozen forest swamps of the northern Archangel. Last night the enemy entered Shenkursk, while the tired column of American, Russian and British, which have advanced to Shenkursk, marched in a detour over the deep snow on the road, evading a force of several hundred of the enemy, who waited on the main high road to trap the column in its retreat.

In good spirits, despite long marches in the cold and ten days of hard fighting, the Americans and the other troops of the Allied forces moved to Shegovart, approximately thirty miles north of Shenkursk on the Vaga river. The enemy apparently is sending patrols to follow the retreating troops, but up to this morning no new attacks have been made in this sector.

On Saturday the Bolsheviki attacked the Allied positions at Tarsessovo, a village some forty miles east of Shenkursk in the sector between the

## French Newspapers Arraign Russian Parley Proposals And Slap Preacher Wilson

Allied Policy is Regarded as Recognition of Bolshevism—Wilson's Sermons Addressed to Different Russian Parties Are the Same He Addressed With Evangelical Patience to the Belligerents in the Great War for Two Years Before Deciding to Take Part in the Quarrel.

By Bampton Hunt.  
(Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)  
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Paris, Jan. 27.—The decision of the peace conference for a solution of the Russian problem has had an extremely bad reception by the Paris press. With the exception of the Socialists' journals, the newspapers are united in disapproval of the conference proposal.

The conservative "Echo de Paris" roundly characterizes the proposition as "insane," the "Gaulois" speaks of it as "perilous"; "L Journal," as "an annoying action"; the "Action Française," as "ridiculous"; "Deux Jours," as "scandalous"; and "Le Matin," as "a great and bold idea of which the practicality remains to be seen."

"Figaro," over the signature of its editor, Alfred Capus, an academician, declines to regard the decision as a solution of the problem.

"Humanite," the official organ of the Socialist party, favors "recognition without reserve of the Russian revolution and asserts:

"Socialists and Democrats of the whole world will read President Wilson's proposal with the profoundest joy."  
Patriotic Socialists Approve.  
"La France Libre," organ of the Socialists, led by Albert Thomas, offers unreserved approval of the proposal, which it regards as marking a complete change in the Russian policy hitherto followed by the Allies, and emphasized the fact that while Bolshevism is a grotesque caricature of the whole world in Russia where opinions should be gathered.

Reading between the lines, it is evi-

dent that French opinion is bitterly disappointed at the unexpected step taken by the peace conference, which "Le Matin" characterizes as "a veritable coup de theatre."

One reason for this disappointment probably is the somewhat chilly reception given by all the rest of the Allies to French proposals in reference to the future of Constantinople. Further, as is evident from many of the comments published this morning, France is very much inclined to regard herself as not only having a closer acquaintance than any other nation with the real situation in Russia, but as also entitled to have an important, if not the decisive, voice in deciding the attitude to be taken toward that country by the Allies, in view of the enormous amount of money she lent Russia during the last twenty years.

Savings Went to Russia.  
It is important always to keep this latter fact in view when considering the relation of France to Russia, and for this special reason, as the many millions lent to Russia by France represent not speculative investments by wealthy brokers and capitalists, but to a very large extent, indeed, the hard-earned savings of the French working and lower middle classes, who for many years have been accustomed to buy foreign government securities, especially Russian, to an extent undreamed of elsewhere.

For Russia to be set on her feet again, therefore, is a vital question for the whole mass of the French people, who realize acutely that so long as the present state of things in Russia continues, the hopes which have been with money painfully scraped together, soon by itself, will remain merely sterile pieces of paper.

(Continued on page 2)

## WINNIPEG SOLDIERS DETERMINED TO OUST FOREIGNERS FROM JOBS

Have Visited Employers of Enemy Foreigners and Notified Them That Class of Workmen Must Go—Three Days in Which to Comply With Order.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 27.—Winnipeg's returned soldiers have agreed to give employers a chance to hear and answer their demands. The biggest crowd of soldiers which has so far assembled, packed the streets of the city and demanded that all enemy foreigners be removed from the plant. Mayor Gray and Brigadier-General Keith, the commanding officer of this military district, were before them. The latter appeared at the gates of the plant accompanied by W. R. Ingraham, manager of the plant. Mr. Ingraham told the soldiers that foreigners would be forced from the plant to make room for returned soldiers if necessary. General Keith pleaded with the men to listen to reason. "Give the employers a chance to adjust themselves to changed conditions," he said. The soldiers agreed to give Swift and Company three days to remove from their payroll the workers objected to by the veterans. Then the crowd turned towards the city again. The packing house of Swift and Company is in Elmwood, a suburb several miles east of the centre of the city. It is situated on the railway shops, and other places where foreigners are employed in large numbers, are to be stormed in turn by the returned soldiers, unless their demands are acceded to at once. The soldiers today are in full force, and it is probable that they will seek a new outlet for their activities before the day is over.

## AMERICANS AND BRITISH JOINT TRUSTEES FOR CIVILIZATION

Secretary of State Balfour Believes Relations Between the United States and Great Britain Will Always be Friendly and Protect the Weaker Nations.

London, Jan. 27.—(British wireless service)—Arthur J. Balfour, secretary of state for foreign affairs, contributes a foreword to the first number of a magazine, issued by the "English Speaking Union," in which he touches upon the relations between Great Britain and United States. That these two countries will always be friendly, he says, he does not doubt, but he is not content with that alone. "I want something much more than that," he adds, and continues: "I want every citizen of the British Empire, whether he lives in this small island or whether he belongs to the great British domains overseas, and every citizen of the great American Republic to feel that they are joint trustees for civilization and the world, and those principles of peace and of liberty for which we are all struggling at this moment. I believe that is what will happen, and I believe time will come when all small and oppressed nations will instinctively look, and not look in vain, to the powerful protection of the English-speaking community, now free here over the whole world."

## TO INVESTIGATE SOLDIERS' ACTS

American Troopers Said to be Cutting up in Paris.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—The militia authorities are trying to make arrangements by which ships carrying Canadian troops from England to Canada will be loaded according to military districts. It is pointed out that if the overseas authorities could arrange to collect say from these adjoining military districts and place them aboard a vessel, the training which was carried out by the Canadian, port would be fully loaded.

## SIR MALACHY DALY BADLY INJURED

Former Governor of Nova Scotia Hit by Car and Was Badly Shaken up.

Halifax, Jan. 27.—Sir Malachy Daly, a former governor of Nova Scotia, met with a serious accident today. After stepping from a car in front of his residence on Spring Garden Road, he was struck by another car going in the opposite direction. Sir Malachy had started to walk across the street when the mishap occurred. He was badly cut and shaken up. He is now in the possession of the police, and is charged with selling liquor, and who will also face four other charges.

## FANATIC RUNS AMUCK IN PHILA.

Shoots up the Quaker City, Killing Three and Seriously Injuring Others—Claimed to be Religious Fanatic.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 27.—With a loaded revolver in each hand, a man who gave his name as "Omega, son of Jesus Christ," ran amuck through the streets near the centre of the city today, shooting in every direction as a big crowd tried to capture him. Before he was finally overpowered, and beaten into insensibility by a motor cycle policeman, he had shot and killed three men and wounded five others, two of them seriously.

The dead are—Thos. Holman, an employe of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., Knox and George Dignall, policemen.  
According to the police the man is a religious fanatic, and had become obsessed with the idea that the spirit of his father was being tortured in the power of the transit company where he shot his first two victims. Rushing out of the power house, before other employes realized what had happened, the crazed man fled through the streets with a crowd of civilians and policemen in pursuit. Two blocks away he came upon policeman Dignall, who was standing in the centre of the street directing traffic. With a wild cry he dashed at the policeman, firing his revolver and fell mortally wounded. All the time the pursuing crowd was growing in numbers, and after a chase of about half a mile, the motor cycle policeman and Heron overtook him. Finding that he was trapped, the man wheeled around and thrust revolvers against the bodies of both policemen and pulled the triggers. The one pointed at Knox went off and killed him instantly, but that directed against the other policeman failed, and the officer shot the man in the leg and beat him unconscious. The crowd leaped upon him, but he was finally rescued and taken to a hospital.

A notebook found in the man's clothing, contains a list of all the power houses in Philadelphia, and in his room were found quantities of religious and anti-social literature printed in Italian and German. At his rooming house he was known as George Lembo, but beyond that no information was obtainable. It was said he had been there only a short time. He is about thirty years of age.

## PHYSICIAN FREED FROM CHARGE

Before Halifax Court on Complaint of Selling Intoxicating Liquors.

Special to The Standard.  
Halifax, Jan. 27.—Dr. Ligourey is a physician who came to this city some time ago from the West Indies, and who has worked up a good practice. Recently he was charged in the police court with selling liquor, but today, when the case came up for trial, he was acquitted.

The testimony was to the effect that a man called the doctor's office suffering from a sore leg, had been previously treated, and the doctor gave him a quantity of alcohol for rubbing the sore. The man in question, had afterwards purchased a bottle of port wine at a drug store, and had been arrested for drunkenness when the bottle of alcohol was found in his possession. The magistrate decided that Dr. Ligourey was well within his rights and dismissed the charge.

## HALIFAX MEN SOME NERVOUS

Tangled up With Hotel Register and Will be Summoned to Give Evidence Against Hotel Proprietor.

Special to The Standard.  
Halifax, Jan. 27.—When Inspector Tracey and police officers raided the London Hotel a few days ago, a book containing the names of several Halifax men was found. The book showed that rooms had been booked two weeks in advance by the local men, who were desirous of spending the night there with girls who were registered as the wives of the Halifax men. The book contained nearly fifty names, which were given to the hotel as being a rushing business in supplying overnight rooms. The book, containing the names of the local men is now in the possession of the police. The men whose names are registered in the book will probably be called on as witnesses against the proprietor who is charged with selling liquor, and who will also face four other charges.

## HARMONY ONCE MORE RESTORED AND ACTIVATES DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN CONFERENCE POWERS

Distinct Gain Made at Yesterday's Session When the Nineteen Small Powers Gave Adhesion to the Organization Formulated by the Great Powers, Thereby Assuring a United Front for the Main Work—Troops for Western Front Under Consideration.

Paris, Jan. 27. (By The Associated Press)—The peace conference today made a distinct gain when the nineteen small powers gave adhesion to the organization formulated by the five great powers, thus securing a united front of the great and small powers at the outset of the work on the main subjects before the members of the commission.

This was largely due to the skilful direction of Jules Cambon, French delegate and former ambassador at Washington, who was designated by the council of the great powers to preside over the meeting of the small powers held this afternoon. This meeting convened at the foreign office at three o'clock, at the same time the council of the great powers met, the two separate gatherings proceeding simultaneously, one in the office of M. Pichon, the foreign minister and the other in the Salle de la Paix.

For a time there was some apprehension of the sequel to the different viewpoints expressed at Saturday's conference, but today's meeting of the small powers was without incident, or renewal of the claims then set up for increased representation on the various committees. Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and all the other small powers had their full delegations at the afternoon meeting.

M. Cambon, in opening the meeting, took occasion to allude to the great part Belgium had taken in the war. He then paid a tribute to the spirit of the other employes realized what had happened, the crazed man fled through the streets with a crowd of civilians and policemen in pursuit. Two blocks away he came upon policeman Dignall, who was standing in the centre of the street directing traffic. With a wild cry he dashed at the policeman, firing his revolver and fell mortally wounded. All the time the pursuing crowd was growing in numbers, and after a chase of about half a mile, the motor cycle policeman and Heron overtook him. Finding that he was trapped, the man wheeled around and thrust revolvers against the bodies of both policemen and pulled the triggers. The one pointed at Knox went off and killed him instantly, but that directed against the other policeman failed, and the officer shot the man in the leg and beat him unconscious. The crowd leaped upon him, but he was finally rescued and taken to a hospital.

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## WALDO B. CRONK DIES AT TORONTO

Was Vice-President of the Carquet Gulf Shore and Kent Northern Railways.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Waldo B. Cronk, of Bathurst, N. B., vice-president of the Carquet Gulf Shore and Kent Northern Railways in New Brunswick, died here today at the home of his son, E. R. Cronk. He came to Toronto in impaired health shortly before Christmas. He was in his 57th year and had been in the railway business all his life. He was born in Footville, Wis. His first position as a lad was with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway which he left in 1898 to take a position with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha road. Then, as promotion offered, he joined at intervals, the staffs of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental.

## LARGE FUR SALES

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 27.—The sale of 130,000 racoon, and 300,000 opossum pelts was of principal interest at today's international fur auction. The former bringing \$410,000 and the latter \$335,000. The day's total sales were \$800,000, bringing the grand total to \$6,800,000.

## HIGH PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS INFLECTING GRAVE HARDSHIPS

Reports from Delhi State the Situation is Causing Alarm—Difficult to Forecast the Future, But Believed Government Action Will Allay Apprehension—Exportation of Indian Grain Prohibited.

London, Jan. 27.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited)—A message from Delhi states that the high food stuffs prices are inflicting grave hardships upon the poorer classes. The agricultural position of Northern India was made worse by the absence of winter rains. It is difficult to forecast the future, but undoubtedly government action, since the appointment of a foodstuffs commission, has helped to allay apprehension. This is apparent from the

these bodies began to initiate their work today.

President Wilson, who is chairman of the committee on the league of nations, joined his colleagues, Colonel House, also a member of that committee, during the noon recess of the council. Later in the day Lord Robert Cecil, British member on the committee, joined him in a further consideration of the questions which the president and Colonel House had examined.

The labor commission also began to get underway. President Wilson met Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, James Duncan, John R. Alden, and other members of the American labor delegation, for a brief exchange of greetings, and later, Mr. Gompers and Edward N. Hurley, who are the American members of the labor commission, held their first conference before the work began.

The military commission on demobilization also had a session, while M. Pichon completed the draft of instructions for the commission which leaves for Poland in a few days.

Henry White, the American delegate on the waterways commission, also established relations with the colleagues of that body.

Thus real progress on all the main subjects is becoming apparent as the commissions are beginning to formulate detailed projects for presentation to the conference.

The committee appointed by the Supreme Council to consider how many Allied and American troops shall be kept on the western front, held a meeting today and received reports from experts concerning the situation on the Rhine and in Germany. Progress, it is reported, was made in clearing up the situation, but much remains to be done before the commission is in position to make a final recommendation to the Supreme Council concerning the exact number of soldiers of each nationality required for garrison purposes in Germany and the maintenance of the frontier against any possible contingency.

It is learned that the determination of the American war department to return the American troops now in Europe to their homes will not be affected by any decisions reached by the committee. There will be no departure from the plan arranged for the return of the troops, allowance having been made in advance for the retention in Germany and Russia of all American soldiers regarded as forming a fair quota for the United States.

Archangel, Sunday, Jan. 26.—(By The Associated Press)—Officials of the government of Northern Russia are silent regarding the proposal for a conference of the Russian factions on the Prince's Islands pending receipt of an official invitation asking them to take part. The official press also is in position to make an editorial comment in other newspapers today indicates there will probably be strong objection to parlaying with Bolsheviki.

The independent newspaper Ochebno says: "The proposition to converse with the Bolsheviki is similar to the proposal made by the Pope, during the war, for the Allies to converse with the Hohenzollerns. At that time the Allies answered that they did not trust the Germans, and that they would not talk with murderers and criminals. In the same way, and with analogous motives, it is necessary to state clearly that it is impossible to hold conversations with the Bolsheviki. Bolshevism like imperialism before the debacle in Germany, is not only a threat to Russia, but to the entire world."

## WATUKA LOADING CARGO FOR FRANCE

The Steamer Was Built at Halifax and is the Largest Steel Ship to Have Been Built in Nova Scotia.

Special to The Standard.  
Halifax, Jan. 27.—The new steel ship Watuka, built by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., at Trenton, and owned by the Wasieles Steamship Company, a subsidiary of that company, is in port, loading a general cargo for France. The Watuka, the largest steel steamer yet built in Nova Scotia, has a gross tonnage of 1,700 tons, and she has a carrying capacity of 2,400 tons. She is 248 feet long, 35 feet beam, and has a 21-foot hold. The cargo she is loading is all of Canadian production. The Nova Scotia Steel Company has the keels laid for two other and much larger steamers.

## ROYALTY TAKES AMERICAN BRIDE

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Jan. 27.—The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon in St. James' Anglican church, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., of the third Earl of Dunblain, of Nottingham, England, to Miss Sarah C. Turgen Dye of Chicago. The Earl and Countess were guests today at the New Windsor Hotel in this city. After a few days in the Algoma district they will visit the bride's home in Chicago. From there they will go to England. The Earl of Dunblain met the Countess first in Chicago last summer.

## ONE HALF THE MILL INDUSTRY OF NEW ENGLAND AFFECTED

The Movement Among Textile Workers for Inauguration of Eight Hour Day, Beginning Monday, is Spreading—Operators Say They Will Not Grant Demand.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 27.—The movement among textile workers for the inauguration of a universal eight hour day in the industry, beginning next Monday, was extended today to comprise approximately one-half the mill industry in New England. Workers in Fall River, the textile centre of Rhode Island and of the Blackstone Valley in Massachusetts, Bism, Bedford and Saco, Maine, joined in the demand previously made by operatives at Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester. The mills in these cities employ an aggregate of upwards of 120,000 persons.

## NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Strongly Urged by Prof. Osborne of the University of Manitoba at Montreal Last Night.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 27.—In the course of his address today before the Canadian Club here, Prof. Osborne, of the University of Manitoba, strongly urged a national system of education, objecting that the present method of provincial control led to provincialism, the cultivation of anything but a solid national mentality or even a common vocabulary. He regretted that there had not been a system of education which would enable the people of Ontario and the west to take advantage of their opportunities of learning French among the French-speaking population of this province. He strongly supported the scheme, recently propounded by President Borden, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for the organization of a national committee to look after educational work.

## BUENOS AIRES DOESN'T LIKE IT

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 27.—Commenting on the birthday of the former German emperor, one of the afternoon papers says: "Though it is impossible to find anyone in Europe to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday, there are many here who did. Even the German schools were closed. Teaching the children homage to the author of the Lusitania crime. Why must Buenos Ayres have this blot upon it?"

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