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FAIR AND WARMER

THREE CENTS

WILSON PROMISES SUPPORT TO IRISH CAUSE; WINNIPEG REMOVES ITS CHIEF OF POLICE; U. S. SOLDIERS AND GERMAN CIVILIANS CLASH

HON. T. A. CRERAR GIVES HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CABINET IN BUDGET SPEECH

Could Not Agree With Budget Proposals and Believes Bars Should Be Let Down to Foreign Products—Was Ably Answered by Hon. J. A. Calder Who Stands Firmly Behind Proposals for the Good of the Country—Minister Believes Now is the Time to Show One's Patriotism.

Ottawa, June 11.—The government has ordered an inquiry into the Winnipeg disturbance. Announcement to this effect was made by Sir Robert Borden in the house this afternoon in reply to Mr. MacKenzie.

"So far as the serious occurrence to which my honored friend alludes," said Sir Robert, "the government has requested that an investigation should be made as quickly as possible into the circumstances, in order that we may have reliable information as to the injuries which are said to have been sustained by some of the returned soldiers, and especially by one very distinguished soldier who won the Victoria Cross. The latest information that we have as to the conditions in Winnipeg today is that they are quite disturbed, but the arrangements which have been made for coping with anything that may arise are believed to be entirely adequate."

William Duff, of Lunenburg, read a cable despatch which appeared in the Montreal Gazette to the effect that there were one and a half million tons of Canadian fish in England, which had been sent to the troops and could not be used on account of the over-supply. This fish was costing \$400 a day for storage, and it was stated that the whole quantity had been offered to the Salvation Army for distribution. He asked why so much was allowed to accumulate and what the government proposed to do.

Sir Edward Kemp replied that he would cable for information and report to the house.

Hon. T. A. Crerar resumed the debate on the budget. The house was well filled and there was a good attendance of the general public in the galleries. He began by saying that in view of his resignation from the government, it was but proper that he should refer, briefly, to the circumstances of his leaving the government and the circumstances with his withdrawal. In 1917 it was quite clear that a serious situation faced the Canadian people and that the government had a strong desire that a national government should be formed in order that Canada's contribution towards winning the war should be most effective. The Prime Minister invited him to join the government, and, being representative of a certain body of opinion, he accepted the invitation from a sense of duty. Under similar circumstances he would take the same step again.

Mr. Crerar said that when he had joined the government he had made it clear he had not surrendered the principles to which he adhered. There was one outstanding issue, however, which he considered to be of a lasting character. That being the case and when it came to a consideration of what the fiscal history of Canada should be, he found himself in sharp opposition to the government. There was only one honorable course to pursue and that was to tender his resignation.

In reviewing the policy which led him to take this action, he said one fact that stood out as a beacon light was that the national debt of Canada would be \$1,950,000,000 and Canada would require to raise, annually, \$900,000,000. They found that even that sum would scarcely suffice for the requirements. After mentioning other necessities he said:

"We have, shall I say, as the result

of mistaken policies in the past to raise \$10,000,000 to meet the deficit in our national railways."

Canada, said Mr. Crerar, was an expansive country to govern. Her immense distances enhanced expenditures. Assuming that \$300,000,000 would have to be raised then the question arose as to how this was to be done. On this point he took issue with the present proposals of the finance minister. The question of how taxes were to be raised had always been a vital one in every country. Under the present budget, it was proposed to raise the revenue mainly by customs and excise duties. Last year an additional \$45,000,000 tax had been placed on the people of Canada by way of customs revenues.

Mr. Crerar said that in his opinion it was a protectionist budget. He asked why the seven and a half per cent. war tax had been taken off certain articles and left on the others. The action of the government in this respect was inconsistent. As far as the reduction in freight rates went, Mr. Crerar declared that this was an effort on the part of the government to satisfy the farmers of the west, without removing protection from the Canadian manufacturers, at the expense of the Maritime Province.

Why was the government discriminating in favor of the western farmer at the expense of those in the East? It was a poor policy, Mr. Crerar went on, to mix up freight rates with tariffs.

What was the influence of protection on the national policy? Canada was a country of great natural wealth in agriculture, minerals, fisheries and timber. The problem was how these resources could be most soundly and wisely developed.

Mr. Crerar declared that he had never been able to see any virtue in the protectionist principle. It was a waste to be built, why not build it so high that goods could not come in? Then if goods could not come in they could not go out and goods must be paid for with goods. Resources would not be developed, Mr. Crerar proceeded, by imposing burdens on the machinery and equipment necessary to bring forth production. Take the case of the returned soldier or immigrant settling on the land. If he had \$2,000 in capital, twenty per cent. of the value of the equipment would go in customs duties. Were he able to get his equipment tax free, so far as customs duties were concerned, the settler would have \$400 more to start with.

Mr. Burnham—"How could he be free from taxation? Would he not have to pay taxes some other way?"

"I am speaking of customs duties," Mr. Crerar retorted.

"If my honored friend will reflect a moment he will get the point."

It was essential, Mr. Crerar went on, that equipment should be provided as cheaply as possible for the man who had to get wealth from the land. Any fiscal policy that threw a handicap around him, retarded to that extent the development of the country.

Did Canadian manufacturers, Mr. Crerar asked, really require the protection they enjoyed? In 1914, exports of agricultural implements from Canada were \$7,900,000; in 1915, \$3,650,000; in 1916, \$3,650,000; in 1917, \$4,404,000. "You will note," he said, "that there was a decline in the last three years. I attribute that to the fact that the energies of the manufacturing plants were directed to other channels."

(Continued on page 2)

HOSTILITY BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMAN CIVILIANS INCREASES

Additional Clashes Have Occurred in the Last Few Days Resulting in Death of One U. S. Soldier in Occupied Area—Germans Seem to be Very Insolent and Seek Opportunity to Waylay Soldiers at Night.

Coblentz, June 10.—(Tuesday, by The Associated Press).—Hostility between the Americans and German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed, and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several were wounded. At Third Army headquarters today it was said that, so far as their records go, the number of Germans killed by Americans in fights during the six

months occupation total no more than five.

The frequency of encounters recently in the occupied zone has caused General Liget, the Third Army commander, much anxiety, and orders have been issued to the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from wantonly attacking Germans.

Reports from various parts of the occupied area indicate that the Germans in numerous cases are insolent, and that they frequently seize opportunities to waylay soldiers at night,

Germans Distribute Peace Treaty in Three Languages

Express Surprise That the Allied Nations Did Not Receive Treaty—Confident Allies Fear Discussion.

(By William Dreher. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Berlin, June 11.—President Wilson's controversy with the Senate over the publication of the peace treaty is attracting much attention here where the document has been in circulation almost a month. Immediately after the treaty was received here the German Union for a League of Nations brought out German, English and French editions which were offered for sale at all book stores very cheap. The union also supplied many persons, like foreign newspaper correspondents, with copies from the German people, therefore, are better informed concerning the details of the treaty than any other people. Amusement is often expressed here that even the American Senate was unable to obtain a copy for the Senate, and that a similar lack of information exists in England and France.

The assertion is frequently made by the German press that the Council of Four felt that their work cannot be discussed in detail and hence determined to proceed without permitting the peoples to obtain full information.

STMR. AMERICAN SOLD BY SHERIFF AT HALIFAX

The Sale Was Under Foreclosure of Mortgage for \$100,000—Original Cost Was \$170,000.

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—The steamship American, owned by the American Steamship Company, of Halifax, was sold by the sheriff yesterday for \$11,500, under foreclosure of a mortgage for \$100,000. It is understood the steamship cost the purchasers, some months ago, the sum of \$170,000, of which \$70,000 was paid in cash, and the balance mortgaged. The sum obtained for her today represents little more than the arrears in wages and expenses, the amount due the crew being \$9,000. They have not been paid for five months. The steamer came here leaking, and had to discharge her cargo, after which she changed hands as stated.

The crew this morning found themselves without food and they called the police, who ordered supplies to be given them. They will receive their back wages tomorrow.

The purchasers at the sheriff's sale were the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd.

HANDLEY-PAGE BIPLANE READY TO HOP OFF FRIDAY

Officers of the Ship Say They Will Start Trans-Atlantic Flight Tomorrow if Weather is Favorable.

Harbor Grace, Nfld., June 11.—Officers of the Handley-Page biplane today announced that they expected to start Friday on the trans-Atlantic flight, if weather conditions were favorable. The big machine, which made a successful trial flight yesterday, was being prepared for a second preliminary cruise tomorrow.

PLAY SEE-SAW IN CALGARY

The Strike Situation There is a Fifty-Fifty Proposition.

Bulletin—Calgary, June 11.—The strike situation in Calgary continues to be a fifty-fifty proposition. In other words, it is pretty much a see-saw affair. Today the bricklayers walked out, but the press telegraphers and the Canadian National Railway freight-handlers are back.

WINNIPEG MAYOR TELLS STRIKERS WHAT TO EXPECT

Declares Any Further Street Rioting Will be the Signal for Calling Upon the Militia.

RAILWAY MEDIATORS GIVE UP HOPE

See No Prospects of Reaching An Amicable Agreement—Special Constable Shot in Leg During Riot.

(By Wilbur Forrest. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—The leading feature in the strike situation here today was the formal announcement by Mayor Charles F. Gray that any further street rioting of a serious nature will be the signal for calling upon the militia. He intimated that the question of inflicting military aid was seriously discussed during yesterday's disturbance, at a conference with General H. D. B. Ketchen, of the Manitoba Military District, and Col. J. Stearns, commanding the Royal Northwest Mounted Police force stationed here.

It was stated at City Hall that street fighting resulted in a large increase in the number of applicants for special constable duty. Mayor Gray declared that the city would accept another one thousand men, in fact, would take every eligible man who applies for police duty.

The day passed without demonstration of any kind on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers. There was no disposition to back the returned soldier constables, and police officials expressed the opinion that no further trouble would be experienced.

LUMBER JACKS TO ORGANIZE INTO UNION

Believe They Are Entitled to Better Consideration and Can Get It Only Through Affiliations With Unions.

Special to The Standard.

St. Leonards, N. B., June 11.—Trade unionism is rapidly gaining new adherents throughout the province, and the latest movement now in its infancy, but promising rapid growth, is the organization of the millmen and lumber operators in the northern part of the province. Although it is impossible to organize the river drivers with the other workers, who carry on operations in connection with the lumber industry, it is possible that they will be formed into a separate union, but affiliated with the other branches of the work. This is due to the difference in the hours, and the uncertainty of the work.

At the present time some of the lumbermen are obliged to work ten and eleven hours a day, and they feel that, since other labor has, by unionism, lessened their hours, and have brought about advantages, that by a united effort this same state of affairs might reign with them. It is stated that a meeting is to be called soon, at which several of the leading workers will be in attendance and the matter thoroughly discussed.

The lumbermen involved are mostly of French origin, and it is the first step among this class to organize.

HALIFAX STRIKE IS SETTLED

The Six Unions Involved Accepted the Employers Offer of Arbitration.

Halifax, June 11.—The Halifax building trades strike is over, the six unions accepted the employers' offer of arbitration.

The plumbers had refused to join in the arbitration till today when they also came in for it. The unions chose J. A. MacDonald, president of Amherst Pianos, Limited, as their representative, and the employers' nominated Rev. Dr. John Forrest, formerly President of Dalhousie University. These will choose a third member, but if they cannot, the Supreme Court will name him. The men of the Nova Scotia Tramways Company will also return to work at 67 1/2 cents an hour, an advance from 45 cents.

INTERNATIONAL UNION MEN ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN THE QUEBEC DISTRICTS

Coblentz German Civilians Prepare For Allied Advance

Reports from Unoccupied Germany Would Indicate That Treaty Was Not to be Signed.

(By Wilbur Forrest. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune.)

Quebec, June 11.—How the various locals, comprising the National Catholic Union, had avoided strikes by conciliatory methods was described to the Industrial Relations Commission at its meeting in the city hall this afternoon by the members of a delegation from this organization. They particularly inveighed against the interference of outsiders, such as the officers of international unions, in their affairs, which they contended they were quite well able to look after themselves. The delegation included A. B. Belfortin, chaplain of the National Catholic Union, who described the advisory part he played in the affairs of the body and who contributed evidence on the cause of labor unrest in the Quebec district.

Other witnesses were Joseph Edmonds, a member of the British Seamen and Firemen's Union, who described the expeditionary manner in which the British Maritime Board adjusted wage differences; J. F. Foster, a machinist, who complained that international union men were discriminated against in the shipbuilding industry in the Quebec district; Charles F. Casgrain, manager of the local municipal water works plant, who pointed out that, while the salaries of civil and civil service employees had remained stationary their living costs had advanced by leaps and bounds; Mrs. J. B. Hamel, president of the Quebec Housewives' League, who pleaded for the elimination of the middleman in trading in foodstuffs, and Madame A. Levesque, who announced that large quantities of foodstuffs were being taken from this district to the United States with the consequence that prices were soaring here.

Mr. Edmonds advised the committee that experience in Great Britain had shown that labor and capital adjusted differences better by simply getting together and arguing things out among themselves, than by airing their troubles in the newspapers. The Maritime Boards in the British Isles, were located in the various ports, and he thought, were superior when it came to working quickly to a central body.

Mr. Foster, after stating that discrimination was shown against international union men in this district in the shipbuilding industry, said that last winter he had been compelled to work as a laborer when the Vickers plant brought their own machinists down from Montreal to do work on a ship here.

Mr. Casgrain said that the war had been finished on the other side of the Atlantic, and was now likely to come here. He particularly objected to middlemen going around among the farmers and buying up food products for cold storage plants. He said agents of merchants were purchasing the strawberry crop from the Island of Orleans, which would deprive the housewives of a cheap source of fruit for preserving. He said that the civil servants of Quebec were now relatively worse off than laborers. Bread had been controlled in England during the war and should be here.

Madame Levesque sent up a package containing a pound of maple sugar, which she announced, had cost her that afternoon fifty cents, whereas, before the war, the same amount cost nine cents. The commission invited Mrs. Levesque to give evidence. She said that maple sugar was high in Quebec, even Alder, W. R. Wakely, Lieut.-Colonel though it was produced in Beauce, Stanley Baud, Alderman John nineteen miles away. The cause of Murphy, J. M. Meeks and W. G. It was that a buyer from a Chicago Leslie.

Industrial Relations Commission Learns New Features Causing the Unrest in Labor Circles—Evidence Given Shows That Speculators in Quebec Are Largely to Blame for the High Cost of Living—Madame Levesque Gives Evidence on the Work of Speculators.

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WINNIPEG CHIEF OF POLICE REMOVED FROM THE OFFICE

Police Commission Believes, in the Light of Recent Events, a Reorganization of the Police Force is Imperative—In Order to Carry Out Its Views the Removal of the Chief Was Necessary.

Winnipeg, Man., June 11.—At a special meeting of the police commission this afternoon a resolution was passed relieving the chief of police, Donald McPherson—Chris Newton, hitherto deputy chief is now acting chief.

In a statement issued by the police commissioners it is stated that the commission "deemed it advisable to place the reorganization of the police force in charge of Deputy Chief Newton," the statement adds that Chief

house had bought up practically the whole supply at thirty-one and a half cents a pound, and had shipped two carloads of it away.

She said that maple sugar was practically all clear profit to the farmer, as he handed the sap at a time when there was nothing doing on the farm. Other foodstuffs grown nearby, such as apples, potatoes, etc., were as a prohibiting figure for the same reason.

Mr. Levesque suggested that perhaps the cost of living might be lowered, if exportations were controlled and a merely nominal charge was made for its transportation on the government railways, the loss in revenue being made up by increasing the fares.

The chairman pointed out that exported foodstuffs went to the starving people of Europe, and the witness said that she would "rather see Europe starve than see our own people suffer the least little bit."

Mrs. Levesque claimed that "our people are under-nourished and if this went on it would affect the national health."

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GOVT SHOULD DO SOMETHING

Action is Required to Save Waste in the Pulpwood Areas.

St. Leonards, June 11.—That the Provincial Government should place some restrictions on the size of wood now being contracted for with the pulpwood dealers, is the consensus of public opinion in the lumbering areas throughout the province. Unless some such restriction is soon made effective, it is needless to talk of the conservation of "our forests." It is a well-known fact, among people living in the communities where pulpwood contractors are active, that trees, spruce and poplar, are cut down before they have matured sufficiently to give birds to the leaves. And owing to the prices now being paid for pulp, \$9 and \$9.50 a cord, the parties are not at all particular as to the size of the trees, and many contracts in such large quantities, in order to get the cash advances, they are unable to fulfill their agreements and are obliged to cut very small trees to fill the contracts.

It would be well for the Provincial Government, instead of talking forest conservation, to place some dimensions of the trees to be cut.

LIBERALS OF N. S. NAME DELEGATES TO CONVENTION

Halifax, N. S., June 11.—The Liberal Association of Nova Scotia met tonight and appointed eleven representatives for the Liberal convention in Ottawa next August.

They are: Dr. E. F. Blackadder and R. H. Eisnor, Liberal candidates; Hon. R. E. Finn, John F. Connolly, Alderman J. A. Douglas, C. C. Blackadder, W. R. Wakely, Lieut.-Colonel though it was produced in Beauce, Stanley Baud, Alderman John nineteen miles away. The cause of Murphy, J. M. Meeks and W. G. It was that a buyer from a Chicago Leslie.

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