

Weather Forecast for Today
Moderate to fresh westerly winds,
generally fair, not much change in
temperature.

THE DAILY HERALD

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VOLUME XIX.

NANAIMO, VANCOUVER ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1919

NUMBER 53

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Intimation Comes From Rome That Overtures From Paris Would Be Acceptable and Would Receive Every Atten- tion.

New York, April 30.—(By Associated Press.)—Official circles concerning the latest phases of the deliberations of the Council of Three of the Peace Conference in Paris are somewhat obscure. It is known, however, that the Japanese claims concerning Kiao-Chau have been settled. The terms of the agreement, according to unofficial advices involve the surrender by Germany of Kiao-Chau to Japan, but in due course Japan will re-transfer this stronghold on the Shantung peninsula to China. It also is stated unofficially that the Council of Three has looked with favor upon the request of the Belgians for the immediate advance of their share of the indemnity with Germany is to pay in reparation for damages. Therefore, the only outstanding problem of great importance before the Council apparently is that due to the claims of Italy in Fiume and the Dalmatian region. There is no evidence yet of the prospect of an immediate compromise being offered by either side of the controversy. Intimations have been received in Paris that overtures for a resumption of conferences on disputed questions would receive every attention and would not be unacceptable in Rome but it is said in Paris that the prevailing sentiment among the delegates of France, Great Britain and the United States is opposed to requesting the Italian delegates to return. It has been added, however, that if the Italians should evidence a disposition to give up their claims to Fiume and accept President Wilson's suggestions on the controversy the President in the interest of harmony doubtless could make suggestions which would permit of the continuation of a discussion without the sacrifice of dignity by the Italians.

President Wilson and other members of the Council, are declared to be unwilling to concede Fiume to the Italians.

The expected attack on the Soviet forces at Munich has not begun.

LEDEBOUR TO BE TRIED IN BERLIN

Berlin, April 30.—George Ledebour, the Socialist-Democrat leader, and Baeming, a Socialist editor, will be placed on trial May 19 for alleged complicity in the recent disorders in Berlin.

GERMAN COMMITTEE ON PEACE TO MEET

Berlin, April 29.—Via Copenhagen April 30.—The peace committee of the German National Assembly has been called to meet Friday at the Chancellor's Palace in Berlin, the newspapers announce.

The C. T. C. slogan for Canadian men and women is: "Buy Made-in-Canada goods."

Smoke "Player's Navy Cut" Cigarettes wrapped in Tin foil.

Dominion TO-DAY

The Fighting Roosevelts

An Authorized Version of the Life & Works of Col. Theo. Roosevelt

Drama, Humor, Ambition, History, Moral Courage—A wonderful picture for inspiration and delightful entertainment.

Ninth Episode of

"THE HAND OF VENGEANCE"

Will Be Returned to China However at the Termination of a Certain Period—Council of Three in Session.

Paris, April 30.—A formula for the solution of the problem of Kiau Chau which it is hoped will remove any possibility of a definite break and prove mutually acceptable to the Chinese and Japanese has been reported by the powers, it was stated in authoritative circles today.

The nature of the indicated solution has as yet not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that the plan contemplates the giving of Kiau Chau to the Japanese in the peace treaty, with an arrangement for its return to China under certain conditions within a stipulated time.

Paris, April 30.—(Associated Press).—The Council of Three met today a half hour earlier than usual. While no programme was announced, it was believed the Italian situation as developed by the parliamentary endorsement of the Italian delegation's position was to be considered and the discussion over Kiau Chau resumed.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chinese delegates appeared during the

first hour of the session, nor did the Belgians whose financial claims have been under consideration, make an appearance. It was understood however, that the Japanese would be called during the afternoon for further consideration of the suggested compromise regarding Kiau Chau.

Globe Hotel

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We have completely furnished this Fire Proof Brick Hotel, and are ready to serve the public with first class hotel accommodation.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

J. C. McIntosh

Proprietor.

ITALIANS WISH THE ALLIANCE CONTINUED

Rome, April 30.—"It is our desire and firm resolve that the alliance shall not be broken up," said Premier Orlando in addressing the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, referring to the union of the Allied Powers. "We wish to remain loyal to it for the sake of the solemn or, but still more for the holiness of the blood shed in a common cause."

After paying tribute to all the Allied soldiers, the Premier continued: "The Allies of yesterday must be the Allies of today, and all the peoples who sacrificed themselves for the victory of an ideal must remain at the helm together in the tie of loyal friendship."

"Obeying the supreme command of the Italian Government and realizing the solemnity of the hour I affirm before this Parliament that Italy is animated by all that spirit of conciliation which is compatible with the unavoidable exigencies of national conscience and dignity. With the same sincerity I say that I can not determine in this difficult moment in what form or by what means we can reach our object because in the last solemn conversation that occurred April 24, there arose a difference, not only regarding our point of view, but also between that of our Allies and our Associated Powers. Therefore, in the present state of affairs, Italy is not facing a solution in which the Allied and Associated Governments agreed with an insurmountable measure of agreement. Nor is there a proposal of compromise upon which all are agreed, but instead she is facing a difference of opinion which virtually denies the actual possibility that special territorial conditions reserved to Italy can be contained in the peace treaty accepted by all the Allied and Associated Powers."

"The members of the Government and the Italian delegation, therefore await your verdict with serene hearts. With serene hearts the people also await events. They who kept their faith unshakable, their nerves firm and sound their souls firm and their spirits high, even when the appalling misfortune of war fell upon them—why should they feel or act differently now when facing difficulties which, while certainly hard are gringing about peace. Without weakness, without overboldness, not overcome with doubts which would be injurious, nor carried away by an exaltation unworthy of a great people, Italy in this new trial must show conscious and austere calm."

"The principal necessity now is that all, in common fervor and devotion to the mother country, should determine with sincerity and harmony to face the outcome of this great battle which faith might have spared us. Once again I plead that in this hour of immense responsibility for all, the truce may continue between men's differences and the conflicts of parties. Let us wait until tomorrow to renew our struggles. They will be illuminated by the glory of a greater Italy."

HAD CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER ORLANDO

Rome, April 30.—The American ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, had a long interview on the situation today with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, after which he sent a telegraphic report to Paris giving a full account of the point of view of the Italians and the Italian Government.

Hope is expressed in Government circles here that there will be an acknowledgement in Paris that full powers had been given by the people and parliament of Italy to the Italian delegation and also that a conciliatory solution of the Adriatic problem may be reached.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL HONORED BY FRANCE

Paris, April 30.—The Minister of Marine has conferred upon Vice-Admiral Albert Cluades, Commander-in-Chief of the United States transport and cruiser service, the insignia of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

KIAU CHAU WILL BE GIVEN TO JAPANESE

Alberta Moderator
Edmonton, April 30.—At the opening of the Presbyterian Synod of Alberta last evening, Rev. Dr. E. C. Macdonald, principal of Western Canada College, Calgary, was elected Moderator.

first hour of the session, nor did the Belgians whose financial claims have been under consideration, make an appearance. It was understood however, that the Japanese would be called during the afternoon for further consideration of the suggested compromise regarding Kiau Chau.

NO RED FLAGS IN MONTREAL PARADE

Montreal, Que., April 30.—As a result of a protest of the Grand Army of Canada against the carrying of the red flag in the May 1 parade tomorrow, it has been officially announced from the Mayor's office that no such flags can be used. The police have been given orders to confiscate them if the order is disobeyed. It was further stated that if the rule against the red flag is violated, no more Socialist parades will be sanctioned.

DID SPLENDID WORK WITH THE BOYS OVERSEAS

Provincial Member for Cowichan, Addressed Nanaimo Audience Last Night on Work of Y. M. C. A.

Addressing a public meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall last night Pte. Kenneth Duncan, I.P.P., paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the Y.M.C.A. with the soldiers overseas, concluding an hour's address with the statement that he was satisfied from personal experience that no fund had brought so much enjoyment and benefit to the men overseas as had that raised and distributed by the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. Duncan prefaced his remarks by stating he had in no way been connected with the Y.M.C.A. organization, and he had no personal interest in speaking on its behalf, but justice demanded that he speak of conditions as he found them overseas.

The speaker recalled the charge that Y.M.C.A. canteens charged more for their goods than the prices obtained in other places and stated his experience had been that in places where there were Y.M.C.A. canteens and civilian stores, Y.M.C.A. charges were fifty per cent less than the prices asked at civilian stores. Y.M.C.A. canteens in 1918 he stated did \$8,000,000 worth of business, the profits from which totalled a million dollars, this money being expended in providing free tea, coffee, chocolate, biscuits, etc., for the soldiers. The Y.M.C.A. he also stated, donated a certain percentage of its funds to the Regimental Fund of each Canadian Unit, from which fund extra rations in addition to the regular supplies furnished by the army were provided for the soldiers.

Included in the activities of the Y.M.C.A. overseas, Mr. Duncan mentioned the free supply of writing paper, concerts and moving picture shows, and stated that in the year 1918 alone the organization spent \$250,000 in furnishing soldiers in France with athletic supplies. Not only was the work of the Y.M.C.A. carried on in England, and at the bases in France, continued Mr. Duncan, but the "Y" secretaries were active close up to the firing line, a "Y" hut being in evidence in the Amiens sector close up to the forces engaged in the big drive of 1918. The speaker also referred to the work done in London where thousands of Canadians were constantly enjoying leave, Cots being provided at 25 cents that cost much more elsewhere, and meals being provided at an average cost of 30 cents, that could not be bought at civilian restaurants for less than three shillings, the Y.M.C.A. Beaver Hut at Charing Cross alone serving 1,000 men each meal, the reason for the ability of the "Y" to provide meals, etc. at so small a cost being the fact that practically all the help consisted of volunteer workers, women and girls, who by such service considered they were doing a necessary war work.

In conclusion the speaker stated that not only was the work of the Y.M.C.A. carried on overseas, but the organization also had its officers on returning troop ships and troop trains from Halifax distributing without any cost to the soldier whatever, cigarettes chocolate, tea, coffee, etc., as the returned man was journeying homeward.

Mr. Geo. S. Hougham also addressed the meeting on the work of the Y.M.C.A. and saw in the movement to organize a County Y.M.C.A. in Nanaimo District, a movement for forming of a community spirit for community improvement. There

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS ASKED FROM NANAIMO

Campaign Will Be Waged Next Week For Funds in Behalf of Y.M.C.A. Work.

In connection with the Dominion wide campaign of the Red Triangle Y.M.C.A. Fund, the citizens of Nanaimo and district will be asked to subscribe towards the support of a Community Y.M.C.A. Secretary who will promote community welfare, more especially of boys and young men of this district. The committee in charge has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. G. W. Hartley, who has been getting in touch with interested citizens up and down the district during the last two months. The district includes Duncan, Chemainus, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Albert, Port Alberni, Cumberland and Courtenay. In all these places there has been a splendid response to the idea of the Town and Country work of the Y.M.C.A. The plan of the Town and Country of any Y.M.C.A. building, but to utilize the existing agencies and through them to promote the welfare of the boys and young men. Boys Clubs, athletic associations and such like organizations will receive the impetus of a secretary devoting himself entirely to this kind of social welfare.

The yearly expenses of this work for the whole district will not reach more than four thousand dollars. Of this amount it is expected that Nanaimo and immediate neighborhood will be responsible for one half, that is for two thousand dollars. The local interest in the scheme guarantees that Nanaimo will not fall down in its share. Indeed it is expected that more than four thousand will be raised as it is desirable that some contribution should be made to the National Fund that has been backing up the local movement and will stand behind it in the future. Four thousand is really the minimum figure as the committee expect in addition to what may be donated to the general Red Triangle Fund to carry over a good balance towards the second year's expenses.

A strong canvassing committee has been formed who will campaign for subscriptions during next week, from May 5th to 9th.

THE GERMANS ENTERTAIN NO ILLUSIONS

Fully Expect Allies Bill For Damages Will Be Long and Heavy—Hope For Speedy Peace.

Berlin, April 30.—Strong currents of opinion inside the Cabinet permit of the assertion that the ministry of Chancellor Scheidemann is fervently hoping to obtain a peace settlement at Versailles sufficiently tolerable to win the National Assembly's ratification and thus obviate the danger of further internal ruptures which it is believed would be bound to result from a plebiscite.

Scheidemann's party colleague and democratic elements in the present administration are pinning their faith on President Wilson's influence with the Entente leaders to the extent of hoping for terms which will not compel the German delegates to head their train for Berlin immediately after the delivery of the peace treaty.

There are no illusions obtaining in any quarters, political, financial or industrial but that the bill will be a long and heavy one.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA TAKING AWAY SAVINGS

America bankers are much alarmed over Bolshevist propaganda, which, they estimate, is very likely to induce 1,300,000 foreign born persons in the United States to return to their native lands taking with them savings amounting to possibly \$4,000,000,000 of this country's money to foreign countries.

If native born Americans had per capita been as thrifty as the foreign born, there would today be no anxiety over the possible loss of hundreds of millions of dollars of this country's money to foreign countries.

For the American will stick to this continent. If he sends his money abroad it will be that the return may come to his own country.

For Canadians the lesson is that all should save so that all, but a small fraction of the country's savings being in the hands of good Canadians, there may be no fear of the permanent loss to Canada of large sums through emigration.

War Savings and Thrift Stamps make it easy for even the humblest Canadian to save and thus concentrate the wealth of this country among the great mass of the people.

There was no community enterprise in Nanaimo, he stated, this city being a community divided against itself, and if any individual or individuals instituted a movement for the public good their intentions were misinterpreted and the movement not given the support it deserved. While the churches in Nanaimo had not risen to meet the situation and had appeared to have lost touch with social conditions the speaker believed the Y.M.C.A. movement was a step in the right direction and as such was entitled to public support.

LABOR BEFORE COMMISSION

Witnesses Agree That Any Plan For Co-ordinating the Interests of Employer and Employed Was Bound To Have Good Effects.

Vancouver, April 30.—Views of employers as represented by shipbuilders, glove manufacturers and garment manufacturers, and the views of two labor men, one of them president of his local union and the other speaking for himself, were heard this afternoon at length by the Mather's Industrial Relations Commission which will conclude its work in B. C. tomorrow and then proceed to Calgary.

There was general agreement that the idea embodied in the proposed scheme of industrial councils was good and that any plan for co-ordinating the interests of employer and employed was bound to have good effects. The labor men heard paid attention to the insecurity of labor as a cause of unrest. "The working man is not worrying over today but over tomorrow," declared John Brodie, head of the clerks and freight handlers union who vigorously opposed any suggestion of Bolshevism in labor ranks in this province. The average working man only goes to justice. He wants to know why when the country could give its best men and vast amounts of money for reconstruction it cannot afford money for reconstruction on a scale which would prevent unemployment. If the average workman gets a square deal he is a law abiding citizen. We want a fair show and a fair deal. Five years ago I lived in Vancouver for five cents a day; I wouldn't do it now. I would put my foot through a window and take what I needed for my necessities. There is a different spirit now. Mr. Brodie attributed unrest among other things to the storing up in warehouses of food and necessities, to the intellectual liars of the press and to censorship of speech and publicity.

J. W. Wilkinson, a shipwright, criticized the Federal Government of today which he said utterly lacked the respect of the working men. There was an impression in his opinion that the Government was prepared to play politics to the limit even though the spirit of unrest is sitting on the national door step and likely to lead to consequences none of us want to see. Workmen demanded security of the opportunity to earn the necessities of life he said and while unemployment insurance would tide over temporary unemployed intervals it would not be good for the worker and he favored the inauguration of Federal public works of permanent benefit.

J. J. Coughlan, head of the Cough-

(Continued on Page 2)

THREE MILLION HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT

London, April 30.—In defending the Government's policy of donations to unemployed, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Minister of Labor in the House of Commons today said it was unnecessary to take a gloomy view of the unemployment question. Since the armistice, he said, four million persons have been demobilized, and one million remain unemployed.

NEW TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Budget Speech by Chamberlain—Government Needs £1,500,000,000 for the Year.

London, April 30.—The budget statement was made in the House of Commons today by Rt. Hon. Austin Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was his third appearance before the House in that capacity, he previously having outlined the budgets in 1914 and 1915.

On the previous occasions the budgets were comparatively easy tasks and there was no difficulty in making the national revenues and expenditures balance. For this financial year, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has to find £1,500,000,000 to meet which on the present basis of taxation, he can count on £936,000,000, including the outstanding excess profits tax.

Therefore some new taxation is necessary and there has been much anxious speculation as to what form this would take. The expectation is that the Chancellor will attempt to raise £1,000,000,000 by taxation and the remainder by loans.

CITIZENS ASKED TO ASSIST INSPECTORS

Three competent inspectors have been engaged by the Water Committee in conformity with the order of the City Council last week, their duties being to visit every consumer of city water with the object of locating and repairing leakages. The inspection is being made with the object of conserving the water supply, and it is confidently hoped that consumers will do all they can to assist in the work which is undertaken for their own benefit.

The inspectors are Messrs. Storey Burns, J. Smith and J. W. Southern. The first two are returned soldiers, while the last named went to the Old Country to engage in munition work, paying his journey both ways. All are specially qualified for this particular work.

AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

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SLIGHT RIFT IN ITALIAN CLOUD

Only Outstanding Problem of Great Importance Unsettled Is That Due to the Claims of Italy to Fiume.

Paris, April 30.—There is a slight rift in the Italian cloud which gives hope of the clearing of the difficulties that have arisen in the peace controversy over the Adriatic problem. Overtures have been made from either direction, but there are intimations from Rome that overtures from Paris would not be unacceptable and would receive every attention.

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AUSTRALIA TO DEPORT INTERNED GERMANS

Melbourne, April 30.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia plans to deport interned Germans beginning late in May, it was announced today.

The interned, who are for the most part Germans previously resident in Australia, the crews of captured ships and prisoners transferred to the Commonwealth from the east, will have the right of appearing before special magistrates and showing why they do not wish to be returned to Germany.

SIX HUNDRED ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST

Budapest April 26.—(Delayed)—Six hundred arrests have been made by the Soviet authorities, virtually every financier, publisher, editor, writer, manufacturer and ex-Minister of Hungary who could be reached having been thrown into prison. More than thirty editors and newspaper owners as well as a large number of reporters have been taken into custody, it is alleged, because they refused to accept bribes to champion the Soviet cause.

Count Albert Apponyi, former Premier; Count Hadik, former Food Minister; Baroness Luis Hatvani, Countess Nako, wife of the former Governor of Fiume, the entire membership of the Chamber of Commerce and a number of bankers are among the hostages that are being held.

Attorney Steuysel has been executed and ten others have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

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TROTSKY AND LENINE FEAR REVOLUTION

Bolshevik Leaders Fearing the Overthrow of the Soviet Government, Are Seeking Refuge Outside of Russia.

Washington, D.C., April 30.—Official advices reaching Washington, through a neutral source say the Bolshevik leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, are seeking a refuge outside of Russia, fearing an overthrow of the Soviet Government. Officials view the information as indicating that the two Bolshevik leaders realize the days of Bolshevism are numbered.

It is known that heretofore they tried to make similar preparations, but each time the Bolshevik Government received new impetus.

Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland, Spain and Germany, according to advices, have refused to entertain the suggestion that Lenin and Trotsky be given refuge there. According to the report Hungary has not refused the request but has made no reply as yet.

Bolsheviks Repulsed.

Archangel, April 28.—(Associated Press).—British and American forces at Kurguman, on the right bank of the Dvina, repulsed a strong Bolshevik attack on Sunday night, taking thirteen prisoners.

According to the Bolshevik official newspaper The Moscow Izvestia there have appeared recently in the army of Admiral Kolchak, special regiments known as "regiments of Christ." The newspaper says they are led into action by priests dressed in their vestments and carrying crucifixes and have shown extraordinary bravery.

Counter-Balanced

London, April 30.—The success of the Bolsheviks in the southern part of Russia has been counter-balanced by their reverses on the western front, according to Russian official reports reaching here today.

On the western front the Bolsheviks abandoned Sergeievsk and Christopol.

On the southern front in the region of Bachmut, northwest of Rostok, the Bolsheviks, the statement says, captured Kersun, crossed the northern Donetz and occupied points along the railway running north. In the region of Tikhovitsk south of Rostov, the Bolsheviks claim to have defeated their opponents, to have captured 3,000 prisoners, and have gained possession of most of the fords along the river Manitch.

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The average working man only goes to justice. He wants to know why when the country could give its best men and vast amounts of money for reconstruction it cannot afford money for reconstruction on a scale which would prevent unemployment.

THE GERMANS ENTERTAIN NO ILLUSIONS

There are no illusions obtaining in any quarters, political, financial or industrial but that the bill will be a long and heavy one.

BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA TAKING AWAY SAVINGS

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Witnesses Agree That Any Plan For Co-ordinating the Interests of Employer and Employed Was Bound To Have Good Effects.

Vancouver, April 30.—Views of employers as represented by shipbuilders, glove manufacturers and garment manufacturers, and the views of two labor men, one of them president of his local union and the other speaking for himself, were heard this afternoon at length by the Mather's Industrial Relations Commission which will conclude its work in B. C. tomorrow and then proceed to Calgary.

There was general agreement that the idea embodied in the proposed scheme of industrial councils was good and that any plan for co-ordinating the interests of employer and employed was bound to have good effects. The labor men heard paid attention to the insecurity of labor as a cause of unrest. "The working man is not worrying over today but over tomorrow," declared John Brodie, head of the clerks and freight handlers union who vigorously opposed any suggestion of Bolshevism in labor ranks in this province. The average working man only goes to justice. He wants to know why when the country could give its best men and vast amounts of money for reconstruction it cannot afford money for reconstruction on a scale which would prevent unemployment. If the average workman gets a square deal he is a law abiding citizen. We want a fair show and a fair deal. Five years ago I lived in Vancouver for five cents a day; I wouldn't do it now. I would put my foot through a window and take what I needed for my necessities. There is a different spirit now. Mr. Brodie attributed unrest among other things to the storing up in warehouses of food and necessities, to the intellectual liars of the press and to censorship of speech and publicity.

J. W. Wilkinson, a shipwright, criticized the Federal Government of today which he said utterly lacked the respect of the working men. There was an impression in his opinion that the Government was prepared to play politics to the limit even though the spirit of unrest is sitting on the national door step and likely to lead to consequences none of us want to see. Workmen demanded security of the opportunity to earn the necessities of life he said and while unemployment insurance would tide over temporary unemployed intervals it would not be good for the worker and he favored the inauguration of Federal public works of permanent benefit.

J. J. Coughlan, head of the Cough-

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