The St. John Standard

VOL. XI., NO. 9. | TEN PAGES | ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1919. | FAIR AND WARMER | PRICE TWO CENTS

GERMAN AFFAIRS ARE GROWING WORSE; GOV'T DECEPTION SHOWN UP WEDNESDAY; BIG FOUR SENDS MISSION TO HUNGARY

CANADA ABREAST OF GREAT BRITAIN IN LABOR AFFAIRS

Appoints Commission to Investigate Gov't Control and Operation of Industries by Labor and Capital.

WORKING MEN WANT INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Through Some Means of Organized Effort Believe They Should Have Voice in Control and Conduct of Industries.

Ottawa, Ont., April 2.—Hon. Gideon Robertson's announcement in the Senate today that the Government has decided to appoint a commission to report upon the feasibility of Government control and operation of certain industries by labor and capital, is accepted here as the most radical, if not revolutionary pronouncement of policy ever laid down by a Canadian minister, or a Canadian Government. It brings Canada abreast of Great Britain in attempts to settle industrial and labor problems along the most advanced lines. The personnel of the commission will not be announced until tomorrow, but your correspondent is in a position to state tonight, that Chief Justice Mathers, of the Supreme Court of Manitoba, one of the outstanding jurists of the Dominion, will be its chairman and that President Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be one of the commissioners. The Commission is to get down to work immediately and to report before May 15th, a plain indication that the Government is in deadly earnest.

In leading up to his statement of policy, Senator Robertson gave a most comprehensive review of the labor situation in Canada. The situation with which the country was confronted, he said, was an intense and ever growing desire on the part of working men, that there should be a greater measure of industrial democracy, which was to say that the workingmen felt that, through some means of organized effort, they should have some measure of voice in the control and conduct of industries. This view was largely born of the fact that, whereas in days gone by the vast majority of employers were proprietors of their industries, and a measure of co-operation and loyalty existed between employers and employees, today they are confronted by a system which, by virtue of vast centralizations of capital, made contact between workingmen and their employers impossible, thus rendering co-operation between, and loyalty to one another extremely difficult. The result is that the employees are compelled to organize and to strive for fair conditions under which to give their labor; and this, in turn, brings difficulties, disputes and more frequent strikes.

Twelve years ago Canada, in an effort to meet these new conditions, inaugurated what was known as the "Lemieux Act." This legislation proved to be wise and beneficial, but he submitted it does not meet the new conditions confronting them. The government today feels that what is required is not so much the settlement of disputes and strikes, but their prevention before they occur.

The policy of the labor department is to work in this direction and with this end in view it had secured last year a conference of labor and capital, and this conference, meeting together, surveying all the difficulties, has accepted twelve principles upon which employers and employees could agree. From that beginning there had grown a condition under which the government had been receiving a splendid measure of support from both capital and labor, and out of it also there has come a very wide acceptance of the Whitley and Rockefeller plans for industrial councils, which mean the giving to labor of a voice in the control and management of industries. The Imperial Oil Company, the International Harvester Company, the Canadian Shoe Mfg. Co., and the Toronto Builders' League, have all established industrial councils, and other firms are following their example. At the present time representatives of shipbuilders are in Ottawa conferring with representatives of labor, negotiating with regard to differences and seeking to establish new uniform wage scales, and a week ago, as the result of a conference between western miners and operators, held in the capital, a serious dispute, a dispute which might have had grave consequences, was smoothed over.

IMPERIAL GOV'T REFUSES DEMANDS OF BAVARIA

Berlin, April 2, (By the Associated Press)—A Munich despatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says the Imperial government has refused Bavaria's demand to be represented at the peace conference.

Phillipine Islands Asking Complete Independence

Washington, April 2—Members of the special mission sent to the United States by the Phillippine legislature to ask complete independence for the islands, established headquarters here today and prepared to present their case to the government.

Secretary Baker, who as head of the war department, directs relations with the islands, will see the mission Friday and engagements are being made with other officials.

REASSURING NEWS REACHES PARIS FROM GERMAN-AUSTRIA

France Sends Special Mission to Vienna to Get Details—Bolshevik Movement Reported as Unsuccessful.

Paris, April 2—(French wireless service)—Henri Alliso, the French minister on a special mission to Vienna, arrived in the Austrian capital Sunday according to advices from Vienna. He immediately got in touch with officials of the Austrian government.

M. Noulens, one of the French members of the inter-Allied mission to Poland, is expected in Vienna about the middle of the week in company with Premier Paderewski of Poland, who is going to Paris.

Reports received by the French foreign office are to the effect that the Bolshevik movement in German-Austria has, as a general thing, been unsuccessful. The railroad strike at Vienna was ended after a few hours and the insurrection which started at Gratz has been put down.

Reassuring reports from Hungary have also been received by the French authorities, and officials now believe that it will be possible to resume diplomatic relations with Hungary soon.

MAKES PLEA FOR RESERVISTS' WIDOWS

Sir Herbert Ames Tells Pensions Committee Some Provision Should be Made for Their Assistance.

Ottawa, April 2.—Sir Herbert Ames stated to the Pensions Committee of Parliament today that the Canadian patriotic fund had between eight and nine million dollars on hand. The present expenditure is $750,000 per month which is decreasing monthly by about ten per cent.

In view of the fact that the patriotic fund is nearing the end of its work Sir Herbert made a plea for consideration for the widows of Imperial, French, Italian and Belgian reservists who had gone over to fight for the Allies. He said there were probably fewer than five hundred of these, and $175,000 a year would take care of them all.

He said there was no outlook for these women and their families, many of whom were Canadians, and almost al lof whom had come to Canada to live before the war began. The pensions of these reservists were totally insufficient to keep them in Canada.

Sir Herbert indicated that the funds of the patriotic fund, which would be left, might be invested in some way and the income made available to take care of special cases that would not be covered by the pensions act.

BERLIN PUBLIC FEVERISH OVER PEACE TERMS

Prevailing Opinion That Hungarian Revolution Will Assist Germany in Obtaining Moderate Terms.

READY TO ADOPT PASSIVE ATTITUDE

If Terms Are Too Onerous Germany Plans to Sit Tight and Leave Peace Conference to Take Its Own Course.

By William C. Dreher.

(Special to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Berlin, April 2.—The public continues to show feverish interest in the peace settlement and the questions connected with it, like frontier changes. It is the prevailing opinion here that the Hungarian revolution will assist Germany in obtaining what the Germans regard as moderate terms. The threat that the government should refuse to sign terms which Germany is unable to meet or would be able to meet only through years of economic servitude is reiterated in various quarters. It is urged that in event of onerous terms Germany will merely adopt a passive attitude, leaving the Paris conference to adopt its own measures. That this is seriously contemplated appears to be certain.

In the meanwhile the appeal to President Wilson grows louder, as he has the support of Premier Lloyd George and is resisting the assignment of Danzig to Poland, as is asserted here. It is predicted that the attempt of the Poles to occupy the Province of West Prussia would spontaneously result in a local war there through the rising of the German population independently of what the government might do.

President Wilson's ostensible efforts to moderate the French and British demands are considered as the reason for the depreciation of English and French exchange in New York. At a meeting at the Berlin Hypothoken bank today, the chairman of the board, Herr Lieffman, of Dusseldorf, stated that in the depreciation of the British and French exchange America is seeking to emphasize Mr. Wilson's peace ideas and curb the strong annexationist demands that France is making at the conference.

The Berliner Tageblatt also prints a huge dispatch to the effect that Dutch financiers say that the refusal of New York to prolong French credit is intended as a political warning to France. The work of the peace conference continues to be attacked. In connection with the Hungarian revolution, the Frankfurter Zeitung, which generally speaks in terms of moderation, now writes:

"The conference while using lying phrases about democracy and a peace of justice is employing the infamous methods of Metternich and Talleyrand and is trying to carve up peoples quite in the style of the Holy Alliance. The course pursued by the Entente in Hungary has given an enormous impetus to Lenine's and Trotzky's plans for pushing Bolshevism into the Central Empires and thence into Western Europe."

POLAND WITH THE UKRAINE IS THE KEY TO RUSSIA

A Returning Traveller is Convinced That the Mere Supplying of Food Will Not Nip Bolshevism in the Bud Anywhere—There is Plenty of Food in Ukrania, But Bolshevism Has the Upper Hand.

Vienna, Tuesday, April 1, (By the Associated Press)—That Poland with Ukraine is the key to Russia, is the conviction of the Asosciated Press correspondent who has just travelled through the two countries.

During the course of the journey the correspondent interviewed dozens of persons who for months have been watching the development of events leading to outbreaks like that at Budapest, and was impressed with the fact that the mere supplying of food would not nip Bolshevism in the bud anywhere.

There is plenty of food in Ukraine, but Bolshevism has got the upper hand through the expenditure of money from Moscow by agitation and by buying troops.

'It is important to understand that there is really a national movement in Ukraine. Unfortunately, the Poles, who might naturally be expected to co-operate with the Ukrainians, describe the latter people as being led by a group of adventurers, particularly as regards the oil fields of Galicia.

The correspondent, apparently, was the first person looking for unbiased information to visit the West Ukraine government and also Russian Ukraine. The country certainly does not appear to be led by or peopled with adventurers, but by those anxious to secure independence as a nation. Premier Ostapincho said:

"The Allies suspect that we wilt join with Russia. This we will never do. We have got enough sense to understand that the Russians, including Tolstoi are all fools. Nothing good ever came out of Russia or ever will, politically or socially. The Bolshevik are fools, too. Whereas, we are more European."

Americans Make Grave Accusation Against British

(By Arthur Draper)

(Special to New York Tribune and St. John Standard).

London, April 2—"Ridiculous, preposterous, fantastically untrue" said Charles Musgrave, secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, in answer to the suggestion that commercial cables received in London from the United States were copied and sent to the Chamber of Commerce.

The highest American trade authority in London said:

"I don't suggest that the facts contained in any particular cablegram have been crudely transmitted to his competitor. But what does happen is that the cables arriving here are manifolded and a great number of copies are sent to the committee connected with the war trade intelligence department."

C. G. R. DETECTIVE HOT AFTER THE LIQUOR CARRIER

Moncton, April 2.—The C. G. R. police, headed by H. P. Page, of Toronto, superintendent of the identification bureau, and chief agent of the entire Canadian National Railway system, is making a determined crusade against the importation of liquor into prohibition provinces through the channel of colored porters, news agents and others connected with the railway. Following up seizures of liquor being made the past three or four days on trains from Montreal, the railway police here today arrested Sam Reece and Ern Mills, two colored porters, on a deadhead equipment train en route to Halifax, and incidentally seized four grips full of booze. Two of the grips belonged to the porters, but the other two could not be identified. The porters were charged with having liquor in their possession. They were taken before the police magistrate, convicted and each fined $52.50. One party paid up, and the other party wired to Halifax for the amount of the fine, being held here in the meantime.

Since the 29th of March the railway police have seized some three or four hundred bottles of liquor, found on the trains in possession of colored porters, news agents, etc. The seizures consist of rye whiskey, old rum and gin, and, in one case a bottle of dope, a mixture of laudanum, cocaine, etc., was found in the possession of a news agent.

These seizures have been made between Mount Joli and Moncton, the parties having the liquor in their possession being taken off the trains and fined under the Prohibition Act.

A waiter on the diner of 200 was taken off the train here this evening with a bottle in his pocket. He was given his liberty on depositing $60. Chief Special Agent Page tonight declared that if it took forty detectives he was bound to put a stop to porters and others connected with the railway service, carrying liquor into prohibition provinces. It is not the purpose of the railway police to molest passengers, but efforts of the railway police are directed at the carriers in the railway service.

People Fleeing From Budapest in Large Numbers

Berlin, April 2.—(By the Associated Press)—Reports from Budapest declare that the people are fleeing in increasing numbers from that city. One hundred and forty prominent political figures have been arrested, including Joseph Sztoprenyi, the former Minister of Commerce, and Count George Karolyi, both of whom are in danger of being sentenced to death.

Baron Natwang, the millionaire owner of a newspaper, is now a clerk in a private business, and other members of the nobility, whose property has been confiscated, are searching for work.

GOV'T DECEPTION SHOWN UP AT WED'S SESSION

Mr. Smith of Carleton Reviewed the Blunders and Extravagances of the Dept. of Agriculture.

PATRIOTIC TAX LEVY GLARING DECEPTION

Failure to Extend Valley Railroad to Andover Characterized as a Broken Pledge of the Government.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 2.—Mr. Burchill's advice to the legislature to stop playing party politics and get down to public business, fell over barren grounds, for the government today was not prepared with any programme of the latter character. The House was in session only a few minutes in the afternoon, when it took recess to give the municipalities committee a chance to meet. When it met in the evening Mr. Melanson continued the budget debate. He regretted that some members of the government who were turned out in 1908 had not received their just deserts. He said school teachers were not the only servants who were underpaid. There were the hard working legislators. If the honorable gentlemen were not worth more than $500 they were not worth anything to the province. (Loud applause from government benches).

Mr. Melanson appeared to be greatly pleased that the wise men on the right side of the House agreed with him, and upbraided the opposition for not joining whole heartedly with him in his efforts to help poor legislators beat the high cost of living.

Mr. Smith (Carleton), the next speaker, referred to the war and its consequences, and regretted that the government had not developed any adequate reconstruction programme. He condemned the government for not holding a by-election in Carleton, saying, that if there had been a vacancy in a constituency the government was sure of, the people would not have been denied representation. When he was describing the minister of agriculture's blunders and extravagances in the purchase and sale of seeds and sheep, Mr. Tweeddale interjected that his transactions were not like the patriotic potatoes.

Mr. Smith retorted that when the minister wanted a carload of potatoes for the department he went to a defeated candidate in Carleton county and paid a commission of $1.00 per barrel.

Mr. Tweeddale—"That's not correct."

Continuing Mr. Smith said he was willing to discuss patriotic potatoes, or any other topic, and wanted to point out the deception practised by the government in levying a large patriotic tax, and using most of the money on ordinary services. He criticised the financial statement for the year, and referred to the increases in contingencies, a controllable act. From 1916 to 1918 the agricultural department's contingencies act increased $1,100; public works, $3,800; crown land, $1,400; executive council, $1,000; school inspectors and teachers' salaries had not been increased, though the expenses of the educational office had increased $1,800.

Mr. Smith said that one of the lessons of the war was the necessity of proper measures to conserve the forests, and advocated a policy which would give lumber operators a permanent interest in the conservation and proper utilization of forest lands.

Speaking of the Valley Railway, he said that, compared with its grades and conditions, its cost of construction had been small, and it was greatly to be regretted that the Transcontinental had not been run down the St. John valley. The government were now complaining that the Valley Railway was a burden upon the province. The great mistake was made by that party when the Transcontinental was built to serve counties already provided with railways. The Premier had promised to construct the Valley Railway as far as Andover, but only the other day he told a delegation from Andover that he would not keep his promise.

Hon. Mr. Foster—"When you say I promised that, I suppose you refer to the plank in the party platform."

Mr. Smith said that was so, and added that promises made in opposition were binding in office.

At ten o'clock Mr. Smith moved adjournment of debate to give members an opportunity to view some moving pictures showing the industries and natural resources of Canada.

Government Troops Clash With Rioting Sensburg Crowds

Copenhagen, April 2.—According to the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger's" Konegsberg correspondent, there were several hours of fighting with machine guns and hand grenades between government troops and disorderly elements in Sensberg, of an attack on officers, who were roughly handled and threatened with death. Many persons were wounded in the fighting and a state of siege has been proclaimed in Sensburg.

DAYLIGHT SAVING CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE

Senator Beaubien Said it Was in the Interests and for the Benefit of All the People.

Ottawa, April 2.—In the senate today, a bill introduced by Senator Beaubien entitled, "an act to provide for the time in Canada being in advance of the accepted standard time during the summer months"—in other words a measure of daylight saving—got a second reading.

Senator Beaubien, speaking in support of his bill, said that daylight saving was in the interest and for the benefit of all the people, that it was a great economy in public health, that it saved hundreds of millions of tons of coal and that the farmers should not be permitted to withhold such a boon from the people.

Senator Murphy, who followed, said that in the Maritme Provinces ninety-nine per cent. of the people favored daylight saving.

The bill, being read a second time, stands for consideration in committee on Thursday.

JAPANESE HIGH HANDED IN KOREA

Arrest Thirty Signers of Korean Proclamation of Independence, Including Literary Men and Churchmen.

San Francisco, April 2.—A copy of the Korean proclamation of independence, brought to America by V. S. McClatchy, editor of the "Sacramento Bee," showed that it was signed by thirty-three men, all of whom later were arrested.

The signers of the proclamation are all men of influence in Korea. The men include Buddhist leaders, literary men and leaders in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches.

The Japanese searched persons on the street, the night the proclamation was first distributed, including some of the Americans, in an effort to find and seize all copies of it.

Rioting occurred in Seoul, when the proclamation was distributed on March first.

TCHITCHERIN DENIES SENDING FAMOUS WIRELESS MESSAGE

Claims That the Wireless Dealing With the Alleged Spread of Bolshevism in United States Was a French Invention for the Purpose of Preventing America Adopting a Moderate Policy.

Paris, April 2.—(By The Associated Press).—The wireless correspondence which has been going on for some time between Tchitcherin, the Russian Bolshevik foreign minister and Bela Kun, foreign minister of the new Hungarian government, today developed a denial from Tchitcherin of a recent communication picked up by the French government wireless operators, and made public by the French government. This message was sent last Saturday and dealt with the alleged spread of Bolshevism in the United States, especially in Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. It referred also to a riot in Philadelphia, which the message said: "Must be attributed to Bolshevist influence."

In his message, today, Tchitcherin refers to the Saturday despatch as having been published in the United States.

"In reality," says Tchitcherin, "I never sent you such a message. It was a French invention for the purpose of preventing America from adopting a moderate policy toward us. The invention merits being unveiled before the entire world."

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY ARE GROWING WORSE

Counter Strikes in Stuttgart Resulted in Street Fights in Which Three Were Killed and Many Injured.

METAL INDUSTRY OF BERLIN CRIPPLED

All Labor Forces Striking or Threatening to Strike as a Result of Agitation Carried on by Spartacans.

Stuttgart, Tuesday, April 1—(By the Associated Press.)—Proclamation of a general strike of working people throughout Wurttemburg today was met by a counter-strike on the part of the Bourgeoisie. Street fights developed in the afternoon and three persons are believed to have been killed, while many were injured.

The casualties occurred when a column of strikers, holding a demonstration for their demands, met a large detachment of Government troops with machine guns and armored cars. The troops insisted that the strikers disperse. The strikers refused and adopted a threatening attitude. After several warning shots, the troops fired. There was some brief hand-to-hand fighting, after which the demonstrators were driven off, and order restored for the time being. Stuttgert, however, is growing nervy. Stuttgart, however, is growing nervy. have been shut off and the food situation is serious.

Although the demands of the strikers are ostensibly for the removal of martial law, the release of political prisoners and new elections for Soldiers and Workmen's Councils, it is believed, in Government circles, that they are working systematically under the surface to bring about the downfall of the Government, by which they hope to endanger the National Government. It is claimed that it is intended that the strike here shall spread all over Germany.

The majority socialists have not taken a definite attitude in the situation and seemingly are alone.

The independent socialists and the Spartacans are working together. Only two newspapers one majority socialist and one independent, are permitted to appear.

30,000 Men Out.

Berlin, April 2—(By the Associated Press.)—The "Zeitung Ammittag" announces a strike in Berlin of the metal industry, involving all categories and including draftsmen and foremen, numberihg roughly 30,000 men.

All Aroused.

Berlin, April 2, via Copenhagen—Almost al the labor forces in Germany are either striking or threatening to strike as a result of agitation carried on by independent socialists and Spartacans, who are succeeding in their efforts to induce workers to make increasingly impossible demands. They have even partially persuaded mine guards on duty in the Ruhr districts to protect the pits against the Sparticides, to prevent miners from descending. The situation everywhere is considered serious, and it is said that the aim of the Sparticides is purely political, having as its object the overturning of the present government and the establishment of Bolshevism.

KING HONORS BEATTY AND JELLICOE

Approves Their Promotion to be "Admirals of the Fleet," in Recognition of Their Distinguished War Services.

London, April 2—(By The Associated Press)—The King has approved the promotion of Admiral Viscount John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, to be "Admirals of the Fleet," in recognition of their distinguished war services.

Admiral Jellicoe, who was created Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, a year ago, served as commander of the Grand Fleet during the early part of the war, and also as First Sea Lord and chief of the naval staff. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty succeeded Admiral Jellicoe in command of the Grand Fleet and still holds that post.

Germans Make Deposit.

Paris, April 2—The French foreign office was advised today that $55,000,000 in gold was deposited on Tuesday by the Germans in the Belgian National Bank at Brussels. The gold is collateral for the payment of foodstuffs which the Allies are permitting to enter Germany.