

Bryan Howled Down in Toronto; Teutons Slow Down in Russia

A SUSPICIOUS WIRE IN THE ALLAN SHAFT

Coroner's Jury Recommends Expert Investigation of Explosion at Stellarton.

WIRE NOT PROPERTY OF COAL COMPANY

No Direct Evidence to Indicate That Mine Blown Up Deliberately.

AUSTRIAN GIVES THE WIRE TESTIMONY

Cause of Disastrous Explosion Not Absolutely Proven.

Special To The Standard. New Glasgow, N. S., Feb. 28.—The following verdict in connection with the Allan shaft was given this morning.

"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the cause of the death of the victims of the Allan shaft disaster of January 23, 1918 after hearing all the same hereby submit the following verdict.

That the deceased party came to his death as the result of an explosion. The cause of such explosion was not absolutely proven, yet it would appear from the evidence that quite probably the explosion originated in or about a fire, and also that at another point of about the same elevation in case southeast of the 1,200 foot level fire was discovered on the 14th day of January and subsequently near this fire was also found a wire of different nature to any wire used by the Acadia Coal Company.

Startling Testimony. The first witness yesterday was August Lustrie, a young man of 21 years, of Austrian birth, but who came to this country with his parents when three years of age. He speaks good English. His sympathies in the war are with the Allies and not with the land of his birth.

The witness caused increased interest in the proceedings when he told of finding a piece of insulated wire twelve feet in length. This was found in the 1,200 level and had to be drawn from under a pile of debris. The insulation on the wire was more or less broken and looked as though it had been its usual days some years gone by. When found by Lustrie one end was looped as though it had been connected to a battery.

When the wire was presented in court it was folded and wrapped around or held together with pieces of cap wire. When opened in court the insulated wire was in two parts, and the loop was gone from the end or rather the wire was separated. He also found two pieces of a hand saw in two different places. This wire was found in a junction holding from No. 2 hole, 1 1/2 balance. It was here that the badly mutilated bodies were found, and which would lead to the conclusion that this had been the point where one of the explosions had occurred or was the maximum point of the explosion.

PREMIER BORDEN ON WAY HOME

Confers with U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Regarding Canadian Credits.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier, conferred today with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo regarding the transfer to Canada of British credits granted by the treasury. Some information regarding the arrangements probably will be disclosed in the monthly announcement of new British war credits.

After a final conference late today with Earl Reading, British ambassador, the premier left for Ottawa.

CLAIMS POLICE CAPT. SAUARD INTOXICATED

Investigation Into Charges of Drunkenness and Craft Begun by Montreal Board of Control.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—The investigation by the board of control into the charges made by Constable E. W. Villeneuve against Police Captain Sauard, of the morality department, of drunkenness and protection to houses of vice, and gaming places, was begun this afternoon. Chief Campeau's secretary, Mr. D'Amour, stated that it was intension of the rules to use liquor in the police stations as was done at the "luncheon" served at Captain Sauard's station on election day, December 17, when Police Chief Campeau, Deputy Chief Grandchamps, Captain Sauard and Controller Ross were among the guests present. Constable Campeau, son of the chief of police, stated he had seen Captain Sauard intoxicated.

Had Been in Asylum. Brother Hermidas, a doctor's assistant at the St. Benoit Asylum of Long Point, who said the institution was for people suffering from nervous disorders, also for alcoholics, testified that Captain Sauard had been in the institution four times in 1915, and four times in 1917, the first time for ten days and the last time for ten days. The usual term was ten days. The first time the captain went to the institution, the witness said, he gave the name "Bridan," but on the subsequent occasions he gave his right name.

Women Held. Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Margaret Hirsch, indicted jointly with J. W. Cook, who was convicted yesterday of attempted blackmail of Asa G. Candler, millionaire Mayor of Atlanta, will not be tried this week. This announcement was made today by solicitor-general Boykin.

Electrician Testifies. James Russell, electrician, was sworn, and gave evidence that he had never seen the wire before, and such a wire had never been issued by the company during his employment of five years with them.

Eight Hour Day for R. R. Men. Winnipeg, Feb. 28.—Officers of three federated systems of the C. P. R., C. N. R. and Canadian Government Railways, stated today that they will demand an eight-hour day at once from the railway corporations. This decision was arrived at today at the meetings of the employees of these different railroads in the Labor Temple.

W. J. BRYAN IS NOT ALLOWED TO BE HEARD

Called "Dirty German" at Prohibition Meeting in Toronto.

ORGANIZED PLAN TO HOWL HIM DOWN

Returned Soldiers in Gallery of Massey Hall Responsible.

PANDEMONIUM LASTS FOR SOME TIME

Men Stand Up and Shake Fists at Former Secretary of State.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—Howled down by returned soldiers, who shouted "What about the Lusitania," "Dirty German," and "Rule Britannia," there's a hole in the bottom of the sea" whistled, hooped and sang "I'll see you in hell,"

The first disturbance came before Mr. Bryan's entry, when the chairman told the audience they were to be honored by listening to the fraternal delegation of the anti-saloon league of America, "one of the foremost citizens of our ally."

The chairman left of mentioning Mr. Bryan's name as long as he could, but when it came out at last it was greeted by a chorus of cat-calls and cries of "We don't want him." The chairman appealed to the audience, it was not a good thing for the city they were doing, "a bad thing for the cause we represent" he said.

Then Mr. Gallen came in, and pandemonium broke loose. Most of the audience stood up, waved handkerchiefs and cheered him, but the answering hoots from the gallery outlasted the cheers. For five minutes Mr. Bryan tried to make himself heard, but it was no use. The interruptions kept right on and the interrupters sang "Rule Britannia," and forced the audience to join in that and "God Save the King." They interrupted about the Lusitanias, and sang "Over There" and "We won't go Home Till Morning."

Enthusiastic prohibitionists, who wanted to hear Mr. Bryan, hurled across the hall counter-calls of "put them out," "where's your fair play?" The chairman was heard to say something about ejecting the interrupters. He was greeted with cries of "who's going to do it?"

Mr. Bryan took his seat. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, then made an attempt but was told to "get the heck on."

BRITISH LOSSES WERE LIGHTER LAST MONTH

London, Feb. 28.—The British losses during Feb. were the smallest since last winter, according to figures compiled today. In the month just passed they totalled only 19,492.

The casualties were divided as follows: Kil. Wed. Mia. Tot. Officers 219 411 94 724 Men 4,323 10,982 2,463 17,768 Totals 4,542 11,393 2,557 19,492

Another Recruiting Campaign to Be Undertaken—21,000 Have Already Joined British Ranks.

New York, Feb. 27.—Following a remarkable eight week recruiting drive which has won 21,000 soldiers for the British and Canadian forces in Flanders, the members of the combined British and Canadian recruiting missions gathered yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel to begin a second army campaign throughout the United States.

All of the members expect that another six weeks, or two months, will see the present large total of recruits gained in the United States trebled.

The custom of taking the oath with covered heads is a Jewish custom dating back to the remote ancestors of these soldiers in the Far East.

Russians Resist. In spite of the German report that "operations on the eastern front are taking their normal course," and that another Estonian regiment had placed itself under the command of the German staff, it is asserted in Petrograd that the Russian troops have recovered their fighting spirit and that Cosacks as well as mixed detachments of soldiers are on their way to the front.

Russia is feeling a new attack, this time in the Far East. Japan is known to have sounded the Entente Allies, especially the United States, as to the advisability of taking steps to prevent tremendous stores of munitions held at Vladivostok and other points along the Siberian Railway, from falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks, or the Germans.

Peat as Fuel. Toronto, Feb. 28.—Before a well attended meeting of the board of trade this afternoon B. F. Haanel, B. E. Chief of Fuels and Fuel Testing Division, department of minerals, Ottawa, delivered an address about peat, pointing out that the idea that it could not be used as a fuel was erroneous.

Sussex Troops Over. Ottawa, Feb. 28.—It is announced officially through the chief press censor's office that Canadian troops, including skilled railway employes from St. Johns, Que.; Canadian officers' training corps candidates, Serbian troops, B.E.F. recruits and details have arrived safely in England.

PETROGRAD ADVANCE HALTED

Suspected That Teutons Will Really Make Peace with Russia.

RUSSIANS FEEL LIKE FIGHTING

Russia Faces New Attack in Far East From Japan.

RAIDS CONTINUE IN NORTHERN FRANCE

One Hundred and Forty-Four Missing from Hospital Ship.

Germany's invasion of Russia has slowed down. During the past 24 hours there have been no reports showing that the Teutons were sweeping ahead with lightning speed in the early days of the advance toward Petrograd and there are indications that the movement has lost some of its momentum.

One explanation of this fact may be found in an unofficial, but authentic dispatch from Petrograd which states that the German troops have received orders from Berlin to advance no further. This would seem to indicate that the formal peace terms have been accepted and a treaty has been signed by the Teutonic and Bolshevik delegates, as the Germans refused to grant an armistice until peace had been negotiated.

French and British troops have carried out raiding operations against the enemy. The French operations were centred at Verdun and the English on each side of the Scarpe river. In both cases prisoners were brought back by the raiders. On the Italian front there have been encounters by small detachments and at points the artillery engagements have been quite lively. The air forces of the contending armies have been busy, and several small Italian towns have been bombed by the Teutonic aviators.

Only thirty-eight persons out of 182 on board the British hospital ship Glenart Castle, which was sunk by a submarine in Bristol Channel, have been landed. Among the 144 missing are seven female nurses.

King Ferdinand Considers Terms. Amsterdam, Feb. 28.—The terms on which the Central Powers are ready to conclude peace with Rumania have been communicated to King Ferdinand by Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, according to Bucharest advices received by way of Berlin.

PRIEST SAYS THAT SOLDIERS SOBER

Father Delor Denies Slanderous Charge Made in Toronto.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—Laying aside the uniform of a French soldier, which he wore for three years on the battlefields of France, Flanders and Italy, for the white and black garb of a Dominican Monk, Rev. Father Delor is in Montreal to preach a series of Lenten sermons at the Church of Notre Dame. Father Delor, in an interview today, gave the lie direct to the stories circulated as to drunkenness and vice among the Canadian soldiers.

1,200 MAJORITY FOR RHODES IN CUMBERLAND

No Changes in New Brunswick Made by Soldiers' Vote in England—Sharpe Loses Deposit.

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—Returns of soldiers' votes taken in England received late this evening complete the election returns for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

The Returns. Returns received tonight were as follows, the government candidate being the first mentioned in each case: Nova Scotia. Yarmouth and Clare—Spiny 176; Comeau 0.

Unwise to Bar German in Ont. Toronto, Feb. 28.—The German language cannot be barred from Ontario's educational system. This was the statement made today by Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, in commenting on the bill introduced by Dr. Forbes Godfrey, M. P. F., to put a complete ban on German, as far as it is publicly used.

Free Eggs. Fredericton, Feb. 28.—The provincial department of agriculture will distribute 12,000 eggs from pure bred stock to different boys' and girls' clubs throughout the province. Poultry from some of these eggs will later be returned to the provinces and will form nucleus of a provincial poultry run.

JAPAN WILL PROBABLY ACT SOON

Thought That She May Send Men to Siberia Before Great While.

DANGER IN ENTERING NEUTRAL COUNTRY

Allies Are Expected to Reach a Decision at An Early Date.

MANY RUSSIANS MAY FIGHT WITH GERMANS

Japan Desires United States and Entente Allies to Participate.

Washington, Feb. 28.—An early decision probably will be reached on the momentous question as to whether America and the Entente Allies shall join Japanese in a campaign in Eastern Siberia to counteract possible German activities in that quarter and save the great supply of military stores, accumulated at Vladivostok and interior points on the Siberian railway.

It is freely admitted in official circles that a very great question has been understood that this decision might await the arrival in Washington of Viscount Ishii, the newly appointed Japanese ambassador to the United States, but it was said tonight that recent developments, including increasing pressure from Entente sources, very likely would cause a more speedy determination of the question. It is learned that this is not regarded as a problem for the consideration, at the present stage at least, of the supreme war council in France, which it treats the subject at all, will deal with it only as a military matter after the question of policy has been decided by the governments of the Entente Allies and America.

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