

NO RESUMPTION OF SERVICE IN LONDON TUBE DESPITE REPORT OF STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Strikers Not Satisfied With the Agreements Made by Their Representatives With the Board of Trade and Would Not Recognize the Settlement—Intention of Electricians Not Quite Clear.

London, Feb. 7.—Despite the fact that it was announced late last night that an agreement had been reached for the settlement of the strike of the employees of the tube system, and the London district, there was no resumption of service today, and the management stated that it was not probable that any trains would be run during the day.

The news that the employees had not returned to work came late this afternoon, and the announcement that there would be no services in the tubes and the district today, came as a distinct disappointment to thousands of Londoners, who, after their trials in getting to and from work during the past four days, had anticipated, from earlier reports, a return to normal conditions before the evening.

No official information was given for the men's failure to return to work, but some of the employees who were willing to talk, declared that they were not satisfied with the agreement made by their representatives with the Board of Trade, and would not go back to work "today at any rate," and that they would not recognize the settlement.

There was an unofficial report this afternoon, that the National Union of Railwaymen had refused to accept the settlement, and would declare an official strike. Owing to the refusal of the officials to talk to the newspapermen, the officials having declared that the newspapers had been unfair to the workmen, there was considerable difficulty in getting definite information as to the real attitude of the men.

Some Mystery.

There was, also, considerable mystery this afternoon regarding the intention of the electricians, who, it was announced yesterday, would strike immediately, with the exception of the engineers in the power houses.

HALIFAX WILL CASE DISMISSED

O'Mullin vs. O'Mullin Given Short Hearing Before Chief Justice Harris.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Feb. 7.—The case of O'Mullin vs. O'Mullin was decided by His Lordship Chief Justice Harris today, the action being brought by John O'Mullin, secretary of the will of Robert O'Mullin, against Mary Evelyn O'Mullin, wife of the latter. According to the statement of the claim filed in the action, the plaintiff alleged that certain transfers of securities were illegally made by Robert O'Mullin during his lifetime, and under duress or undue influence, the plaintiff asking for a declaration that the transfers be declared null. After the plaintiff had put in all his evidence the chief justice stated that in his opinion, no case had been made out that the testator was of unsound mind. Counsel for Mrs. O'Mullin then announced that his client, in view of the absence of any further evidence than that already in, thought it best not to proceed with the case, but would consent to its dismissal.

"That is quite the proper course, I think," said His Lordship. "But I desire here to say that Mr. O'Mullin, as the sole executor of his uncle's estate, was fully justified in making an investigation. The costs will come out of the estate. That is the usual custom." Mrs. O'Mullin was a Miss Lynch, formerly of St. John.

O'LEARY'S SPEECHES ALL AGAINST ENGLAND AND DRAFT LAW

Being Tried in New York on Charge of Violating the Espionage Law—Endeavored to Stir up Irish-Americans Against England—Called Wilson a King.

New York, Feb. 7.—Testimony concerning a speech made by Jeremiah A. O'Leary, at an alleged anti-conscription meeting when was held in a guarded hall, behind paper covered windows, was given by Mrs. Manuel Gonzalez, wife of the former Costa Rican consular general in New York, at O'Leary's trial in Federal Court today on a charge of violating the Espionage Act.

O'Leary again assumed the role of cross-examiner, seeking to draw from Mrs. Gonzalez an admission that the meeting was for the purpose of obtaining funds for Irish soldiers, but she insisted the sole purpose of the meeting was to attack the selective service law.

O'Leary, she testified, made an address in which he declared the selective service law was unconstitutional and outrageous, and that "we ought to fight against it." He said President

who would remain at work until Saturday night. This intention was reiterated today, with the addition that there would be "some surprises today." Thus little inconvenience has been experienced by consumers, but the firms using power are uneasy, and the users of electric lights have prepared themselves for emergencies.

One newspaper, the Westminster Gazette, was unable to print its early editions today, because its electricians had struck.

The National Union of Railwaymen today sent a letter to the electrical branches, saying that the Union had considered all the circumstances in connection with the strike of London electrical workers, and had decided that its members on strike were justified in the action that they had taken, and the Union, therefore, recognizes the strike. The letter adds that the Board of Trade has not yet offered terms which the Union can accept.

The Union, however, is still pursuing the subject with a view to reaching a satisfactory settlement.

Ordered to Resume.

London, Feb. 7.—The Electrical Trades Union this morning ordered an immediate resumption of work by its members, pending action by the national body on the question of the change in the attitude of the Government with regard to the strike. An official statement issued this evening by the Electrical Trades Union says: "Owing to an extraordinary meeting of the executive council having been convened for Sunday to consider national action to secure a forty-hour week, and, further, owing to the extraordinary change in the attitude of the Government in first refusing to intervene and then intervening to safeguard capitalist interests by suspending all rights of trade union members, we order immediately the resumption of work pending national action."

A FOREWORD TO SOLDIERS

Urged to Stand and Give Their Best for the Greatness of Canada.

London, Feb. 7. (Canadian Associated Press)—A pamphlet, issued by the Canadian government concerning plans for returned soldiers to civilian occupations, contains a foreword by Dr. James Robertson, special advisor to the government on these matters, which says: "Canadians have unbounded and justified pride in their soldiers, and also all of us expect a good deal from both officers and men when they return home."

"All our women and men who were too old to be of any use as fighting soldiers did their feeble best to back you up from home. When you come back we want you to stand with us, and want you to stand with you as comrades to contribute our united best to the strength and prosperity, greatness and goodness of our well-beloved land."

SEATTLE MAYOR IN ULTIMATUM

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7.—Mayor Ole Hanson today issued a growing notice to the strike committee: "I hereby notify you that unless the sympathetic strike is called off at 8 a.m. February 8, I will take steps to operate all essential industries, and place this city under the control of the Federal Government."

EBERT OPENS THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WITH FIERY SPEECH

Accuses Allies of Ill-treatment and Devoid of Sense of Justice—Said Germany Laid Down Their Arms Because They Had Confidence in Wilson—Says Hunger is Preferable to Disgrace.

Weimar, Thursday, Feb. 6.—The opening of the National Assembly this afternoon was impressive for its solemnity, earnestness and simplicity. Chancellor Ebert's opening speech, the delivery of which occupied a half hour, was frequently interrupted. The court theatre was thronged long before the appointed time. The Berlin policemen assigned to Weimar kept the huge crowd outside of the building. The chancellor's voice shook with emotion as he touched upon points he deemed essential, then boomed high above the discordant shouts of the Socialists when they tried to interrupt and drown him out.

He aroused approval when he began by declaring: "We have done for ever with Princes and Nobles by the grace of God." He said the German people were now ruling itself. There was disapproval mixed with approval when he declared that the revolution would decline rapidly from shortage of food and the defects in food in Germany. "Need," the chancellor continued, delivered Germany to her enemies, but he protested against being a slave to Germany's enemies for thirty, forty, or sixty years. "Our enemies declare they are fight-

European Delegates Resent Wilson Methods and Angry Words Pass Between Them

He Demands That All Others Display Their Cards on the Table While He Keeps His Own up His Sleeve—Has Produced a Crisis Among British Delegates Causing the Colonials to Oppose Lloyd George.

BY FREDERICK MOORE.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.) (Copyright, 1919, N. Y. Tribune, Inc.)

Paris, Feb. 7.—President Wilson's methods of furthering his special programme in the peace conference is being more and more resented by the delegates of the European powers. Unwilling to surround himself in America with what he calls strong minds, he is here compelled to encounter them, with the result that serious words have passed between him and certain other delegates.

Moreover, certain representatives of other powers regard his policy as dangerous, feeling that they could form a forceful League of Nations with Great Britain controlling European waters with safety to them, and they holding the land with safety to Great Britain, but Mr. Wilson has other ideas which they cannot obtain in concrete form.

They have pointed out to him the menace of four-fifths of Europe being in a dangerously disorderly state or actually hostile, this including all the territory east of France and Italy. And they have also called attention to the fact that he cannot offer them permanent pledges of American force, for prompt employment when necessary for their defence.

Some of the delegates are resenting his tendency to demand that all others display all their cards on the table while he keeps his own up his sleeve, as in the notable instance of his own project of the League of Nations. Mr. Wilson knows that all are will-

ing, even anxious. He knows the terms on which they are willing and able to form a league for mutual protection against the menaces on the eastern frontiers. They have spoken plainly to him, but he seems unwilling to appreciate that they, as well as he, have the interests of their people at heart.

VETERANS WILL NOT PERMIT OPEN RUPTURE WITH AUTHORITY

Though Insistent That Enemy Aliens Should be Sternly Dealt With—G. W. V. A Urge Maintenance of Law and Order—Government Facing Difficult Problem in Accomplishing Deportation of Seditious Aliens.

Ottawa, Feb. 7.—Though insistent that enemy aliens should be sternly dealt with, veterans will not countenance an open rupture with constituted authority. This is the attitude taken by the Dominion Command of the G. W. V. A. In an open message to the association tonight, the Dominion president, W. P. Purvey, makes a stirring appeal to the members to uphold the tenets of the organization which urge the maintenance of law and order as being among the responsibilities of citizenship.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in official circles, recently, as to the attitude displayed by returned soldiers toward enemy aliens resident in Canada. In almost every province the veterans have expressed themselves in no uncertain terms on this question, and lately fears have been freely expressed that this latent antagonism would develop into lawless action at various points. When called into conferences to discuss the conditions which have permitted aliens to exploit the country's necessities, restraint would be exercised pending the action of the federal authorities.

It was stated by Sir Thomas White, the acting prime minister, that insuperable difficulties confronted the government in accomplishing the deportation of seditious aliens owing to the lack of transportation facilities, and the impossibility of gaining admission for these people into central Europe.

LLOYD GEORGE AND WILSON CONFER

Discussed Arrangements for Peace Conference After Departure of Premier from France.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Premier Lloyd George was in conference with President Wilson for a half hour at the Paris White House this morning. It is understood they discussed arrangements for the business of the peace conference after the departure of the British Premier from Paris, in the near future. President Wilson is expected to remain here longer than Mr. Lloyd George, and will be in a position to watch the progress made in carrying out the peace-making program.

UNDER HEAVY SHELL FIRE

Archangel, Thursday, Feb. 6. (By The Associated Press)—The American positions on the river Vaga, at which an infantry attack by the Bolsheviks on Tuesday was repulsed, were under heavy shell fire from the Bolshevik artillery today. The other sections on the northern front were quiet.

BELGIUM INSISTS ON PRIORITY CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITIES AND WANTS PART PAYMENT NOW

Baron Van Den Huvel Tells of the Sorry Plight of His Country and Money is Badly Needed to Restore the Industries to a Productive Basis—Food and Machinery Must be Had at Once.

Paris, Feb. 7.—(Associated Press)—The financial claims of Belgium against Germany are most urgent, Baron Van Den Huvel, a member of the Belgian peace delegation, and a member of the Peace Conference committee of reparations, said today. Belgium, he declared, does not have time to wait for an agreement to be reached as for the exact figures of the indemnity which is due her before obtaining, at least, partial reparation. The Baron said that a percentage of indemnity should be paid immediately.

Belgium, he added, needs food and machinery at once. Her working men are idle, her industries are at a standstill, or working at a loss, and her foreign trade will go to other markets unless something is done without delay. Baron Van Den Huvel said it would take much time to reckon the exact figure of Belgium's losses through military operations, occupation and enemy re-militarizations. The amount of damages is varied and the government, cities, towns, villages and private citizens have suffered heavy losses. The Belgian government at once spent three billion francs for carrying on the war, and more than two billion francs for feeding the populations in occupied territory.

Foreign war contributions exacted from the neutral governments during the last four years exceeded from fifty to seventy million francs a month, the Baron said. Private citizens have been dispossessed of their corner and other valuables, and their sufferings through unemployment have been accentuated by the high cost of living. More than fifty thousand houses in Belgium have been destroyed.

In an effort to ruin Belgium completely after the war, the Baron said, Germany seized all raw materials and the greater part of the machinery and electrical installations in the country, transferring manufacturing plants. The Cockerell Steel Plant, for instance, which employed nearly twelve thousand workmen before the war, has been stripped of all machinery and rendered useless. Out of the thirty-two hundred breweries in Belgium, twenty-eight hundred have been robbed of their copper materials of all kinds.

The Belgian farmers, the Baron said, have lost all their horses, especially blooded stallions, so sorely needed now for reproduction. All the cattle have been requisitioned and sent to Germany, and the very land itself is poorer in the Walloon provinces for lack of fertilizer and for the same reason in Flanders. The inundations of salt water in Flanders have affected a large part of the province and rendered that part of Belgium sterile for the next seven years.

"While the foregoing losses may be figured in francs, what cannot be reckoned in money is the very terrible ravages in health suffered by our population because of deprivations," the Baron continued. "One hundred and twenty thousand workmen were forcibly deported to Germany or to the zone behind the fighting line. One hundred thousand have returned in such bad health that they are subject to tuberculosis. In order that life may resume its normal rhythm, Belgium many things are indispensable which do not depend, altogether, on the Belgians. What Belgium needs is the immediate re-establishment of means of communication, machinery, raw materials, customs tariffs to protect home industries, and the immediate payment by Germany of the war indemnity to the full limit of its resources."

Asked if he thought that the country had a claim to priority on the first instalment of reparations, he said by Germany, Baron Van Den Huvel said: "Can you name any country which is more deserving of priority than Belgium? However, arrangements have just been concluded by which France, Great Britain and America guarantee to send ten million francs worth of products and raw material to Belgium."

THIRD DIVISION IN ENGLAND

Demobilization May be Affected by the Strike That is on There.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 7.—A special cable to the Toronto Star, from London today, says: "The Third Canadian Division was due to arrive in England today. Demobilization may be affected by the strike on the London and Southwestern Railway system. It is possible that military drivers and stokers may be forthcoming to convey the division to Bramshott. Anticipating the return of the division, several thousand Canadian soldiers arrived in London, having been granted eight days' leave, with orders to report on return to Bramshott and Witley."

GERMANY'S GUILT PROVEN BY DOCUMENTS RECENTLY FOUND

Search of the Secret Archives of Munich Diplomatic Correspondence Reveals the Story—Among Count von Hertling's Papers Were Documents Which Show Germany Desired the War.

Berne, Feb. 7. (By The A. P.)—There is still a vast amount of material to be examined in German quarters regarding responsibility for the outbreak of the war, said Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, in discussing this subject with the correspondent today. "Entire archives are as yet unexamined," Herr Eisner said, "but already much material has been found in the secret archives of the Munich diplomatic correspondence proving Germany's guilt, her responsibility for beginning the war. For instance, there is a record of a conversation between King Ludwig of Bavaria and Count von Schoen, the former German ambassador at Paris, who found among Count von Hertling's papers documents which show that Germany desired the war. The conversation took place in August, 1914, the king telling the ambassador that this war must have a different result from that of the war of 1870, and that Belgium must be annexed by Germany."

"To this," continued Herr Eisner, "the king added: 'Germany must also acquire the mouth of the Rhine, even at the expense of the violation of Dutch trade. Furthermore, Bavaria must be given a portion of Alsace-Lorraine, in the latter case Bavaria would renounce her territories in Baden and Hesse.'" Emperor William undoubtedly is entirely to blame for starting the war, Herr Eisner said, but the military caste was responsible to a greater extent for bringing it about. This must all be tried, but by a German tribunal, he insisted. He is in favor of all stolen property being restored and the robbers severely punished. Concerning the League of Nations the Bavarian premier declared: "It is to be hoped that the Bernese conference will renew the international conference which was held in London in August, 1914, the king telling the ambassador that this war must have a different result from that of the war of 1870, and that Belgium must be annexed by Germany."

