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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1919.

SHOWERS

THREE CENTS

## DEFENCELESS KOREANS MADE VICTIMS OF MASSACRE AND WIDESPREAD BRUTALITY

### Commission, After Three Months' Study of Korean Affairs Makes a Report Substantiating the Charge That the Japanese Colonial System is Thoroughly Prussian in Its Military Severity—Everywhere in Korea the Sword is the Emblem of Authority—Korean Christians Subjected to All Manner of Cruelties and Torture.

New York, July 15.—The following statement, concerning the situation in Korea, was given out here today by the Commission on Relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of which commission William Haven is chairman and Sydney Dulick is secretary.

"The reports of atrocities against the Korean population, and especially against the native Christians, that have been coming from Korea for several months are confirmed in substance by a special report, about to be issued by the commission on its relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The commission has no jurisdiction to speak on the political issues at stake in Korea, yet, representing the Christian sentiment of a majority of American churches, it cannot remain silent when a defenceless people are made the victims of massacre and widespread brutality.

"After nearly three months' study of the Korean situation, this commission is issuing a statement, based on the examination of about 1,000 pages of manuscript reports of committees, letters, and of the personal accounts of responsible eye-witnesses to the events attending the Korean demonstrations in favour of national independence, and their ruthless suppression by the Japanese military government, which substantiates the charges that the Japanese colonial system, which has been forced upon the Koreans, is thoroughly Prussian in its military severity and its treatment of the native population.

"Everywhere in Korea, it is stated, the sword is the emblem of authority, and it is in general use by Japanese officials, and even by male school teachers in the classroom. The attitude of the Japanese officials toward their Korean subjects is overbearing in the extreme. The recent movement for independence was crushed by the Japanese, and the people of their country from national extinction, and for the recovery of their elementary rights of justice, such as

## EXPLOSION ABOARD STEAMER KILLS TWENTY-SIX

### The Accident Happened on the British Tanker Roseleaf.

Bulletin—Cardiff, Wales, July 15.—Twenty-six persons are reported to have been killed today in an explosion aboard the British tank steamer Roseleaf.

The British tank steamer Roseleaf is rated at 3,817 net tonnage. She was last reported at Cardiff on June 22nd.

## CENTRAL GOV'T NOT OPPOSED TO RHINISH STATES

Basle, July 15.—(French Wireless) —According to the Cologne Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, a rumor is in circulation in the Rhinish provinces that the Central Government of Germany has no longer opposed to the creation of an independent Rhinish state, provided this state remains attached to the German empire.

## METHODS BY WHICH THE CIVIL SERVICE BONUS IS TO BE APPLIED

### Grading Scale Depending Upon Amount of Salary Now Drawn by the Civil Servant and Whether Married or Single—Heads of Households Get Largest Slice.

Ottawa, July 15.—The Civil Service Commission announces the signing of an order in council determining the methods by which the civil service bonus of \$10,000,000 is to be applied. The bonus, based on recommendations made by Arthur Young and Company, provides that heads of households receiving less than \$1,200 per year will receive a bonus of \$420. This amount decreases in steps of \$84 for each \$120 increase in salary up to \$4,000.

Single employees over 21 years of age with a salary less than \$960 per year, receive \$263, the amount de-

termining the bonus. Single persons between \$1,200 and \$1,800 per year, receive \$150. Bonuses will be paid in monthly installments and is retroactive to April 1, 1919.

No distinction is made as to date of entry into the service or between inside and outside services. Seasonal employees participate pro rata. Employees now receiving a higher bonus are protected for the duration of the order. Persons receiving union rates or carrying on private occupations while in the service do not participate

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## TO ATTEMPT FLIGHT FROM ROME TO TOKIO AND RETURN

### Italian Poet and Aviator Preparing for the Event.

Rome, July 15.—(By The A. P.)—Gabriel d'Annunzio, poet and aviator, has arranged to attempt a flight from Rome to Tokio and return. The trip will last altogether a month, and the aviator purposes to cover about 2,000 miles. The route will lay through Asia Minor, India, Tongking and China to Japan. d'Annunzio has arranged for stations along the route where he can replenish his supplies.

## BOILER MAKERS WILL RESUME WORK AT VICKERS' PLANT

Montreal, July 15.—The 1,700 boiler makers and iron ship builders on strike at the Canadian-Vickers Company's plant here, voted on the company's offer and decided to accept it. They will go back to work Thursday morning.

## MARINE STRIKE REACHES VERY SERIOUS PHASE

### Now Takes on International Aspect With Crews from Ships of Foreign Register Quitting Their Duties Despite Protests.

London, July 15.—The strike of American seamen assumed an international aspect tonight, when Gas H. Brown, secretary of the Eastern and Gulf Division of the International Seamen's Association, announced the crews of a dozen ships of foreign register had quit their vessels in New York harbor. They declared, Mr. Brown said, that the strike was not only in sympathy with that of American seamen, but for the purpose of equalizing all wages on the high seas.

Crews today deserted Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish ships, Mr. Brown said, adding that American union delegates had experienced considerable difficulty in persuading the crews of several other ships to remain at work. The crew of one British vessel, of the Booth Line, did quit, despite the fact that they had been signed on for a round trip to England, he said.

Mr. Brown stated that he would send a cable message to Joseph H. Wilson, head of the National Firemen and Sailors' Union of Great Britain and Ireland, informing him of the sentiment among British crews here.

"We don't want this," he said, "but you can see how the strike festered. We must stop it, and I have ordered my delegates to instruct the crews of foreign ships to stay on their boats."

About 10,000 members of the American Seamen's Union are employed on ships of foreign registry, Mr. Brown declared. He does not possess a complete list of the foreign vessels, but he said he had named the Dutch steamer Pollock, the Cuban steamer Constantine, and the Booth ship.

A general conference of leaders of all workers' organizations, including those involved in the strike, and unions not yet affected, was held here today at headquarters of the Marine Engineers' General Strike Headquarters of the workers were established here this afternoon, and tonight reports were received from Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Washington, Port Arthur, Galveston, Mobile, Boston, Newport News and New Orleans, declaring ships are being tied up in those ports as fast as they dock.

Thomas Conway, business agent of the Marine Firemen's Local at Buffalo, reported by telegraph that the Great Lakes board for European ports through the St. Lawrence has refused to sign on for further than Montreal. It was stated tonight that several companies have met the union demands. Among those enumerated were the Eastern Steamship Company, Boston; French-American Transport Company, Brook Steamship Company, Cuban Distilling Company and Foreign Transport Mercantile Company.

## CONSIDERED IT A PLEASURE TO SERVE CANADIANS

### London Organizations Assure General Turner of Their Delight in Being of Assistance to the Boys of Canada

London, July 15.—Replying to a letter from General Turner, thanking them for hospitality shown to Canadian troops, the Union Jack Club, the Catholic Army Huts, the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Bull Dog Club all express pleasure at the opportunity of serving Canadian soldiers and appreciation and assistance shown by military authorities. The Canadian Red Cross says it has been a great privilege to assist the sick and wounded.

## MINTO MINERS RESTLESS AND ALL READY TO STRIKE

Sydney, N. S., July 15.—Failure of the management of the coal mines at Minto, New Brunswick, to accede, by July 17th, to the demands as to wages and working conditions, made by the United Mine Workers' local, will result in an immediate application by the miners for an appointment of a conciliation board. Silby Barrett, who returned from an official trip to Minto, states. Mr. Barrett said for some little time past there had been difficulty between the Minto miners and Manager Henderson, formerly of Inverness. The men, he went on, were working a ten hour day under conditions which made it impossible for them to earn more than \$3.50 or \$4.00 a day. Complaints were made by the men, but Manager Henderson, Mr. Barrett declared, had refused to meet committees of the workers. Mr. Barrett, on reaching Minto met the men and also made an endeavor to have a conference with Manager Henderson. The management, however, refused to confer with him, saying that he had nothing to discuss with Mr. Barrett. The membership of the United Mine Workers' local is so greatly increased that it now includes 96 per cent of the working forces of 450 men. After consideration the men decided to demand a ten per cent increase in wages, the institution of

## JUNE THE BANNER MONTH FOR STRIKES

### There Were in Existence During the Month Eight Strikes Involving 87,917 Working People.

Ottawa, Ont., July 15.—Heavily increased loss of time, as the result of the industrial disputes, was registered during June. There were in existence at some time or other during the month eight strikes, involving 87,917 working people, and resulting in a loss of about 1,445,021 working days, compared with eighty-four strikes, 77,688 working people and 898,216 working days in May, 1919, and 33 strikes and 11,888 working people and 46,841 working days in June, 1918.

## SHANTUNG PENINSULA AFFAIR PROVOKES STORMY SCENES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

### Senator Lodge Charges Shantung Was "a Price Paid" for Japan's Acceptance of the League of Nations.

Washington, July 14.—The stormy Senate fight over the peace treaty shifted away from the League of Nations covenant, today, and broke with a new fury about the provision giving Shantung peninsula to Japan.

In five hours of debate, the treaty opponents charged in bitter terms that the Tokyo Government had wheedled Shantung from China at the peace table without the shadow of a cause, except the ambition of conquest, and supporters of the treaty defended the course of President Wilson in the negotiations by declaring the only alternative was failure of the whole peace conference.

Light, Says Borah.

Chairman Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared Shantung was "a price paid" for Japan's acceptance of the League of Nations. Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, charged that Japan, in 1917, secretly had inveigled the European Allies into a promise to support her Shantung claims. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, asserted that if the United States must either underwrite the Shantung agreement, or accept the challenge of another power, the country would choose the latter course.

Senator Hitchcock, Nebraska, ranking Democratic official of the committee, replied that the German rights in Shantung were obtained legally by treaty in 1918, and were won fairly from Germany by Japan, long before the United States entered the war. Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, said the President had to accept the Shantung settlement, or some home without a general treaty of peace, and that Japan never would give up the peninsula unless forced to do so by war.

In the Senate adopted, without a record, a resolution by Senator Lodge asking the President for any available information about a secret treaty alleged to have been negotiated between Japan and Germany in 1918, embodying a plan for Russian rehabilitation, and promising Japan's direct protection of German interests at the Versailles negotiations.

A sweeping request for information about the conversations at Versailles also was sent to the White House by the Foreign Relations Committee, which adopted a resolution by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, calling for all proposed drafts for a league covenant, for reports of the arguments relative to the League, and for all data bearing upon, or used in connection with, the treaty of peace."

At its meeting the committee began the reading of the treaty, covering in less than two hours about one-fifth of its sections, but passing over its future consideration the League covenant, the boundaries of Germany, and many minor provisions. The reading will continue tomorrow.

## Sir Carson's Speech Gets the Hammer

Manchester Guardian Thinks Sir Edward Should be Punished Under Defence of the Realm Act for Inflaming the Public.

London, July 15.—(O. A. P.)—Sir Edward Carson's speech, condemning the Dominion Home Rule scheme for Ireland, and threatening in extremity to call out the Ulster volunteers, was mentioned in the Commons, but the Ulster leader is unrepentant and has made another speech attacking his adversaries in the press. He is again subject to newspaper comment. The Times calls upon the government to do something for Ireland and says that Carson has conferred a charitable blessing upon others who do like the present state of things.

The Daily Express says Carson must know that Great Britain does not dream of inflicting injustice on Ulster. It is serious, in these times, to talk of revolt, and it is amazing such talk should come from Sir Edward Carson, the paper concludes.

The Manchester Guardian thinks the speech could be heavily punished under the Defence of the Realm Act. "We know from Carson that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and if this kind of incitement is permitted on one side, it cannot be punished on the other."

The Morning Post, the uncompromising opponent of the separation policy, applauds the speech, it says: "Domestic Home Rule is no more acceptable to Ulster than it is among the Sinn Feiners. It is applauded only by those who are disgraced either in England or in Ireland, and who, if they had the power to impose the scheme, would certainly back the Ulster Unionists. It is a step in the wrong, and in regard to that act in its own right, and in regard to its authors or its beneficiaries any single vote to say a word for it."

## CHEMISTS MEET IN CONVENTION AT SYDNEY

### A. F. Blake, of This City, Chemist at the Atlantic Sugar Co's Plant, Gives An Interesting Paper.

Sydney, N. S., July 15.—The Maritime Chemist Association, which is composed of the leading chemists of the Province, opened its semi-annual convention here this morning with a short business session in the N. S. Mining Society's rooms on Charlotte street, which is to be followed by a visit to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's plant this afternoon. Dr. E. MacKay, of Dalhousie University, president of the Association, was in the chair at the meeting. Two interesting papers were read, one by A. F. Blake, chief chemist at the Atlantic Sugar Company's plant, and the other by I. C. Mackie, of this city, on "the use of benzol products as motor fuel."

## FOODS ARE STILL GOING HIGHER

Ottawa, July 15.—The cost of living is still going up. Labor Department returns show the increase during June to have been slight, however. The average cost of a list of twenty-nine staple foods in some sixty cities at the middle of the month, was \$13.72 as compared with \$13.53 at the middle of May; \$12.79 in June, 1918, and \$7.25 in June, 1914.

## THE ALLIED COUNCIL ADVISES AGAINST BUYING SECURITIES

### Asks All Nations to Oppose the Sale in Their Countries of the Securities Held in Hungary.

Paris, July 15.—The Inter-Allied Council today asked all nations to oppose the sale in their countries of the securities held in Hungary and which the Hungarian Soviet government has ordered the banks to deliver. It was said that the deliveries of these securities were being made. The council directed the attention of these securities were being made, well as Germany and Austria, to the danger that might follow the use of these funds for propaganda.

The Council of Five, it was said in a despatch on July 9, was considering a note to Bela Kun, head of the Hungarian Soviet government, disapproving his plan to sell securities held in Hungary, and also a note to all nations advising that these securities be not purchased.

The council directed the attention of eight hour working day and the installation of scales at the bank head, and the adoption of the weekly pay system. The management has given until the seventeenth to meet the demands.

## VETERAN KEEPS HIS VOW MADE 48 YEARS AGO

### Hero of the Franco-German War Vowed After Disarmament in 1871 Never to Cut His Hair or Beard Until France Had Revenge on Germany.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, July 15.—J. A. Cholley, a veteran of the Franco-German war, has made good his vow, pronounced after his disarmament in 1871, not to cut his hair or his beard until France had taken her revenge on Germany, and, after waiting for 48 years, he sat, last Monday, in a barber's chair for a complete clipping of his scalp and a fancy trimming of his beard. He had been like that of Peter the Hermit, and now is like that of Napoleon III, the last French Emperor. But that patriotism of Mr. Cholley did not confine itself to a superfluous growth of hair and beard. It affirmed itself in many other ways. He was wounded twice during the 1870-1871 campaign, got two promotions, and in the proud possession of two medals, one of which is for having been made a prisoner after he had been wounded. He came to Canada in 1888 and took to farming, but what success he met with was not enough to keep him out of the city, and so he came into Montreal, some fifteen years ago, and worked as a laborer in the streets of Montreal.

Immediately after the declaration of war in 1914, Cholley was, like in 1870, on the first to report for duty. He was exactly the 146th to report to the French Consulate and took the first ship to France. Unfortunately his age was against him, and he was sent back to Canada, having to pay his own return fare. He then took employment with Harbor Board. He wrote to the Duke of Connaught secretly, asking that he be taken in the British army without the required medical examination. The Duke of Connaught replied, through his secretary, that it was impossible to ignore age restrictions, but that the veteran was as useful on the water front as on the battlefield. That letter Cholley is keeping as his most precious belonging, and he wrapped it in his white locks of hair and beard to be secreted in the value which the guardian of his most tender souvenirs. He intends going to France again next winter and will part neither with the Connaught letter nor the wrapping of his 46 year old hair and beard.

## TURKS ANXIOUS TO MAKE GOOD WITH ALLIES

Paris, July 15.—The papers of Constantinople assert that the Turkish government has decided to ask the Entente to permit the extradition of Talat Bey, Enver Pasha and Djemal Bey, leaders in the Turkish revolution, to the Turkish government during the period of the war.

The three men are now in Germany.

## ASK PERMISSION TO EXTRADITE LEADERS IN TURKISH GOV'T DURING THE WAR WHO WERE CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

London Organizations Assure General Turner of Their Delight in Being of Assistance to the Boys of Canada

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## WAR-LIKE TALK BY SENATOR BORAH

### Resolution Adopted Requesting President for Any Available Information About Secret Treaties.

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## CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

The following customs service appointments are made public in the Canada Gazette. Some of the men have been on duty for months:

Anderson, Alexander, (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

Ducos, J. D., collector at the port of St. John.

Hanlon, J. J. (R.S.), preventive officer at Grand Falls, port of Woodstock, N. B.

Jones, J. J. (R.S.), preventive officer at St. Croix, port of McAdam Junction.

Killorn, J. L. (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

Lawson, O. J. (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

Pincombe, C. A. (R.S.), preventive officer at Conners, port of Woodstock.

Price, R. W. (R.S.), preventive officer at Estcourt, port of Woodstock.

Sullivan, H. H., preventive officer at the port of St. Stephen.

Sweeney, H. M. (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

Thompson, D. T. (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

Winstow, F. W. (R.S.), preventive officer at the port of St. John.

## CANADA NOW PERMITTED TO EXPORT TO FORMER ENEMIES

The Trade Commission Will Now Grant Export Permits to Germany and German Austria on the Same Terms as to Other Countries.

Ottawa, July 15.—As trading with Germany and German-Austria is now allowed, export permits to those countries can be granted by the Canadian Trade Commission on the same terms as to other countries. A cablegram received today from the Canadian mission states that a "trading with the enemy license" has been issued in Great Britain, and that all goods not on the conservation list are allowed to be shipped without individual export license.

This is supplemented by the information forwarded to the trade commission from Washington, that a general enemy trade license is being

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issued by the United States government enabling "all persons to communicate and trade with persons residing in Germany" subject to a few specific limitations.

Hungary and Bolshevik Russia are not included in the permission. Another cable from London to the commission states that the importation of goods into Great Britain from other former enemy countries is permitted, as it was not found possible to establish working machinery for certifying the percentage of German, Austrian or Hungarian manufacture in the importation.