The St. John Standard

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VOTE ON M'MASTER AMENDMENT END OF NEXT WEEK; PEACE COUNCIL REVISE TEXT OF PEACE TREATY; CHIEF JUSTICE ARCHIBALD SPEAKS FOR WOMEN

Women Are Demanding Equality

Chief Justice Archibald of Montreal Comments on the Shortcoming of the Law in the Light of the Growing Independence of Women.

LACKS BREADTH RE MARRIED WOMEN

Believes That When it is Proved There Can No Longer be Harmony Between Consorts They Should be Authorized to Live Separately

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, June 13.—A noteworthy incident at today's sitting of the second Division Court of Review, was the impromptu observations made by acting Chief Justice Archibald, respecting the status of married women before the courts, and what seemed to him to be the short coming of the law in the light of the growing independence of women and their demand to be treated in their married life on an equality with their consorts.

The Judge's conclusion was that the law, at the present time, is not wide enough in scope to render justice in cases where there may not have been any actual breach of the provisions as laid down by the law, yet, in which the parties no longer have any interest in common and who, as the judge said "so hate each other that there can be no semblance of harmony, but only a varitable hell, so long as they are compelled to live together."

These cases, the acting chief justice said, were getting more and more difficult to decide every day. One judge would interpret the law in one way and another judge in another way—one would find that a certain thing was an injury, and another would not see it in the same light. The result was that there was no settled jurisprudence.

Manners were changing from day to day, and the independence of woment was increasing. They demanded to be placed in the same position as men in regard to matters of social life, and were unwilling to be treated differently from men with respect to any question concerning their conjugal life.

"And," His Lordship added, "that, probably, is the position which will finally obtain recognition in the laws of the country.

"It seems to me that when it is proved there can no longer be proper harmony between consorts they should be authorized to live separately from each other. It certainly is not productive of good moral effect, from any point of view, to compel two persons who hate each other, to continue to live together. If there are children, they not unnaturally take the part of one parent or the other, and the result is bad, however, one may look at it, and as the law stands itmay be there is no ground on which the courts could declare a judicial separation."

ELABORATE PLANS PREPARED FOR THE FORMAL CEREMONY OF SIGNING OF PEACE TERMS

The Actual Signing Will be Staged in the Historic Hall of Mirrors of the Chateau Versailles — Only the French Flag Wil Float from the Chateau at the Opening of the Ceremony—Pres. Wilson Will be First to Affix Signature—Famous Fountains Will Play for the Admiration of Delegates—Pomp and Splendor on All Sides.

Paris, June 13.—Plans for the great formal ceremony of the signing of the peace treaty at the chateau of Versailles have been withdrawn from the pigeon holes, in which they were gathering dust when no definite date for the signature was imperfect and are being brought up to date. It is probably they will soon be submitted to Premier Clemenceau, or the Council of Five, for the necessary approval before being put into effect. French officials, entrusted with the arrangements, were informed, originally, that everything must be ready for the signing on June 5. They worked out an elaborate project with diagrams, sketches, time tables suggestions for sample tickets for the plenipotentiaries, representatives of the press and spectators. They also laid out the routes for the automobiles which will replace the state carriages of the former peace congresses. The project was forwarded, almost a month ago, through the proper channels for approval.

The officials went so far as to select a table on which the treaty should be signed—a splendid example of Buhl Marquitry from the historic furnishings of the chateau—and to build barriers in the great Place d'Armes in front of the chateau behind which the general public will be permitted to witness the arrival of the delegates. They also tried out the great fountains in the park at Versailles which will be played in connection with the ceremony.

Unexpected delay arose, and the project for the ceremony disappeared from sight. It has been resurrected now for possible use about the end of the month.

The actual signing, as originally announced, will be staged in the historic Hall of Mirrors, so often described The delegates, who will arrive by automobile, after traversing the Bois de Boulogne and the historic park of St. Cloud, where the favorite residence of Napoleon once stood, wil enter Versailles by the Avenue de Paris—almost 100 yards wide, leading directly to the main entrance of the chateau. About the enclosures, reserved from the general public, they will pass between the tribunes erected for the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. They will descend from the carriages at the doorway of the chateau through which the Paris mob on the momentous day of the French revolution broke into the chateau, massacred the Swiss guards and compelled King Louis and Queen Marie Antoinette to return to Paris. To reach the Hall of Mirrors, the delegates wil traverse the state apartment, at one time occupied by the monarch and his queen. A space at the end of the Hall of Mirrors will be railed off. At one end will be the privileged spectators, while at the other will be correspondents representing the newspapers of the world.

The German delegation wil approach the chateau from the other side. They will be conducted by a different route to the Hall of Mirrors and will pass the Guard of Honor drawn up in the court of marble of the chateau, to render military honors to the arriving delegates, and will see the battle flags representing the armies of the old and new worlds.

Probably only the French flag will float from the chateau at the opening of the ceremony, but when the pen of President Wilson, as the first delegate, is placed to the document, the standards of the twenty-three nations associated in the war will be broken out upon the chateau in a gay display of triumphal bunting.

It is expected that the ceremony will be timed to begin about five o'clock in the afternoon. There will be speeches by Premier Clemenceau, as chairman of the Conference, and by the head of the German delegation. The actual work of appending the signatures of the representatives of all the belligerent nations will occupy well over an hour, but it is expected that at least two hours of daylight will remain of the long summer evening during which the fountains distributed over many acres of the chateau park will play for the admiration of the delegates and spectators.

The plenipotentiaries, after the ceremony, will leave the chateau by a portal opening in the terrace from which many of the fountains are visible. The German delegates, no longer regarded as enemy, will walk aong with the other plenipotentiaries.

Winnipeg Rounds Up Offenders

Officers Believe They Now Have in the Toils Those Who Were Responsible for the Riots of Tuesday and Wednesday.

RUNNING TRADES MAKE STATEMENT

Claim That the Brotherhood of Trainmen Has No Authority to Join in Any Sympathetic Strike, and the Order Will Not Sanction One.

Winnipeg Switchmen and Trainmen Vote To Go On Strike

Winnipeg June 13.—Officials of the Winnipeg switchmen's and trainmen's locals announced this afternoon that they had voted to go on strike at six o'clock tonight. It is believed that the action of the trainmen will severely cripple freight service to and from Winnipeg and may handicap passenger transportation.

Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—Following is the complete statement issued over the signature of George K. Wark, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, and James Murdock, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in connection with threatened running trades strikes:

"We are officially advised that meetings of trainmen and firemen, last night, adopted a resolution in substance providing and contending that the city policemen must be at once returned to duty on the streets of Winnipeg and that the principal of 'collective bargaining' must be recognized, also a living wage conceded to strikers, and all strikers reinstated without discrimination. The resolution further provided that, in the event that the above settlement of the strike is not made effective at once, the members of the Trainmen's and Firemen's organizations would withdraw from service in a sympathetic strike at six p.m. today.

"The organizations referred to do not, and will not, under any circumstance, countenance any sympathetic strike, and the action taken by the members of these organizations at the meeting last evening in that respect, was absolutely unauthorized and illegal, and the laws of the respective organizations will be upheld by every means at the disposal of the undersigned officers, and the membership of the organizations generally. Every effort will be made by the organizations to maintain proper contract obligations with the respective railroad companies, and on account of lack of time the members of the organizations are given the foregoing information through the press."

Winnipeg, Man., June 13.—City and special police, aided by provincial and federal police organizations, have started a round-up of the men who were responsible for the rioting which took place on the city streets Tuesday and Wednesday. Several suspected ringleaders are now under arrest. Warrants were issued for three more this afternoon. Other rioters may be apprehended later, the police assert. The authorities believe they now have in the toils the man responsible for the injuries to Segt. F. G. Coppins, V. C.

MUTINY OF SEAMEN ON FRENCH BLACK SEA FLEET REPORTED TO CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Refused to Make War Against Russians, a War Which Parliament Had Not Voted—Red Flag Run up on the Battelship Beside the Tri-Color — Men Respectful in Their Attitude But Refused to Obey Orders and Insisted They Should be Returned to France—Admiral Promised They Would Not be Punished.

Paris, June 13—(By The A. P.)—An account of the mutiny of seamen of the French Black Sea fleet at Odessa in April was told in the Chamber of Deputies last night by Deputy Emile Goudeau, a Socialist. During the trouble a red flag was run up on the battleship. On April 20, a zealous young officer ordered a machine gun fired against French soldiers and sailors fraternizing with Russians and several persons were killed and wounded. After negotiations the demands of the sailors were met and it was agreed that they should not be punished.

"The signal to clear for action was given on the morning of April 19," the deputy said. "The men gathered in crowds on the deck and refused to disperse when ordered. Then from the battleship France arose the strains of the international revolutionary hymn. The men gathered in groups on the ship and the captain then intervened and tried to discuss the matter with the sailors who appointed delegates to explain why the international hymn had been sung. One of the delegates said, 'the war we are being forced to make against the Russians is unconstitutional. The minister has not the right to use us for a war parliament has not voted.'

"The captain informed the admiral in command, who was on board the battleship Jean Bart, of the situation. The men listened to the attempts of the admiral to parley. They were respectful in their attitude, but refused to obey his orders and insisted they should be returned to France. The internationale again was sung in the evening, sailors on other ships taking up the singing.

"The 'Red Flag' was run up on Easter Monday beside the tri-color, which had been hoisted with customary honors. The work on the ships was carried out regularly, and the officers had full liberty. There was one unfortunate incident for which the sailors were not responsible. When the men were going ashore on April 20, a young ensign, fresh from the naval academy, seeing the sailors and soldiers fraternizing with Russian men and women, ordered a machine gun fired. A naval lieutenant rushed up, placed himself in front of the men and stopped the firing. However, some were killed and wounded.

"The movement continued without violence, disorder or sabotage. The tricolor was never lowered. It was a true revolutionary movement in the highest and purest sense of the word. The sailors, sons of the great French revolution, remembered there are legal measures beyond which French soldiers and marines cannot be employed.

"After four days of negotiations, the admiral granted the demands of the delegates that the ships should return to France and that no punishment should be exacted from the men after their return."

Deputy Doudea asked M. Luegyus, the minister of marine, if he intended to respect the pledged word of the admiral, but the minister did not answer. The deputy continued:

"The sailors will not abandon their delegates. Attempts are being made to make the delegates appear as leaders of the trouble. Four hundred sailors met at Toulon recently and told Admiral Lacase that their comrades must not be touched or they would strike."

Discussion of the mutiny continued today in the chamber.

Division On Amendment Next Week

It is Expected Every Member from West of Great Lakes Will Want to Place Himself on Record Before the Vote.

DR. EDWARDS ATTACKS HON. T. A. CRERAR

Declares That as Minister of Agriculture for the Last Eighteen Months He Was Responsible for the High Cost of Living.

Ottawa, Ont., June 13. — Several more speakers were heard in the budget debate in the Commons, today, but the division on the McMaster amendment is not expected until towards the end of next week. It is expected that nearly every member from west of the Great Lakes will wan to place himsel fon record before casting a vote. Today the first western member to do so was Dr. Whidden, member for Brandon. He gain he would support the Finance Minister's proposals, although he would have been better pleased had the concessions made to the West been greater. However, the budget was a move in the right direction, he said, and the West could not expect all the tariff changes to be made in one year.

Dr. Edwards, after eight o'clock, turned his attack upon Hon. T. A. Crerar, and declared as Minister of Agriculture for the last eighteen months he was chiefly responsible for the high cost of living, that is, if there was any responsibility. He, himself, claimed that prices of food were high primarily because of the relation between world-wide supply and world-wide demand.

However, there were companies operating in foodstuffs which had made, he said, enormous profits. One of these was the Grain Growers' Company, which owned and operated three hundred elevators, and of which Hon. T. A. Crerar was president.

Another was the Saskatchewan Grain Growers 'Company, of which J. A. Maharg, M. P., was president.

Mr. Reed, of McKenzie, rose to correct Dr. Edwards. He said there was none such in Saskatchewan. Dr. Edwards retorted if than was not the name of the company there was a company of such character doing business in Saskatchewan and of which Mr. Maharg was president.

Dr. Edwards contended that the Union Government had done more in the line of tariff reductions for the benefit of farmers than the Liberal party did in fifteen years. He said he would vote against the amendment and for the Finance Minister's budget proposals.

Mr. d'Angou, Rimouski, said that Canada was faced with bankruptcy be-

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OLYMPIC DOCKED AT HALIFAX ON FRIDAY WITH FULL LIST

Lord Beaverbrook Among the Notables on the Civilian List of Passengers—He Comes to Canada to Recuperate from His Recent Illness—Thirteen Trains Needed to Convey Soldiers to Their Dispersal Stations.

Halifax, N. S., June 12.—The Olympic, with the 38th and 72nd Battalions, and a number of smaller units, with details for various dispersal areas in Canada, arrived this afternoon at 4 o'clock, having been detained off the coast for several hours by thick weather. Colonel C. M. Edwards is in command of the 38th, and with him is Mrs. Edwards and their son. Colonel Kirkpatrick, of Vancouver, is in command of the 72nd. The Fourth Machine Battalion, the 10th, 11th and 12th Engineers, the 4th Divisional Train, the Canadian Engineers Motor transport, and a signal corps of half a dozen officers and 100 men, besides the two infantry battalions, were among the men who landed from the big liner. The railway trains with the 72nd and the 38th left in the evening the other units getting away first. All told, there were thirteen trains for the Olympic, the Ottawa men leaving on the 9th and 10th, following the departure of the Vancouver men. The senior officer commanding troops on board was General Kirkaldy, who had been G. O. C. of the 12th Infantry Brigade. General Kirkaldy is a C. M. G., and has the D. S. O. with two bars. Other noted officers on the Olympic were Colonel McLean, M. P. for Brigg, Lincolnshire W., who is a St. John boy, the son of General McLean, of that city. Colonel aMrshall is with the 4th Divisional Train, Col. Trotter with the 11th C. E.,Colonel Wilson, formerly a professor in Queen's University with the 10th C. E., and Colonel Grier with the 4th Divisional Train. There were 250 civilian passengers on board. The most outstanding among these was Lord Beaverbrook, who is looking in excellent health and says he is feeling exceedinly well. To the Canadian Press Lord eBaverbrook said he was glad to be home on a visit to Canada and that his main purpose was rest and recuperation. His Lordship remained over in Halifax tonight, intending to leave for Montreal tomorrow. W. D. Ross, of Toronto, was here to meet him. Sir William Weiseman, an attache of the British Embassy at Washington, was a passenger, as was also Colonel Warburton, Military Attache in Paris. Mr. Brady, of New York, who is interested with Lord Beaverbrook in the cinematograph, and Raymond Hitchcock, the actor, were on board. Two Polish officers, who are recruiting for the army of Poland, were passengers. They propose a recruiting tour through Canada and the United States.

The list of returning New Brunswick officers is:

Capt. Duffy, Hillsboro, N. B.; Capt. Rainnie, St. John, N. B.; Colonel Hughes, Kingston, N. S.

FOUR FACTORIES AT AMHERST TO RESUME WORK

Have Made an Amicable Adjustment of Differences With the Strike Employees —Others Still in Deadlock.

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, June 13.—Four local factories will be in operation on Monday of next week, according to bulletins issued to the press by F. O. Burke, president of Federation of Labor and W. McInnes, the vice-president of the same organization. Strike conditions still remain existent so far as the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., The Rhodes, Curry Co., Amherst Woollen Mills and the Barker, McLean Motor Co. are concerned. Employers and the employees of the mentioned concerns are at a deadlock. Speaking in behalf of the men we must say that they behaved splendidly. There was nat the least sign of trouble during the three weeks of the strike. Mr. Burke and other members of the central committee, impressed upon the men on the day work ceased the necessity of refraining from mob action, and thus endangering the sympathy of the community. No disturbance was created.

Mr. Burke's bulletin follows:

"The labor situation has now materialy changed. The employees of the Amherst Boot and Shoe, Amherst Foundry, Christie Bros and Victor Woodworking being satisfied to return to work with agreements arrived at between the committees and the different managements. There was only one course left to the executive of the Federation of Labor to adopt same, or continue a deadlock to the bitter end, therefore, after long deliberation, the executive decided in favor of the employees of the industries above mentioned going to work. At a mass meeting of the members held in the large auditorium off Winter Fair building last night, that decision was laid before the men by President F. O. Burke. After several members had expressed their opinion on the matter they unanimously adopted to endorse the decision of the executive. The strike situation still remains in regards to the Canadian Car, Rhodes, Cury Co., Stanfield's Woollen System and Barker, McLean.

SCOTIAN SAILED YESTERDAY FOR QUEBEC

London, June 13, (By C. A. P. cable) —The Scotian sailed for Quebec today carrying 92 officers, 45 nurses and 1,605 men, practically al lof the fifth division artillery from Witley Camp. The 130th Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Stockwell, including the 51st Battery for Ottawa, 12 officers and 219 men, the 52nd, 8 officers and 233 men; 53rd, 8 officers and 164 men, and the 56th, 7 officers and 129 men, all for Toronto.

The 14th brigade under Lieut.-Colonel Vie including the 5th Battery from Victoria, 3 officers and 75 men; 60th Battery, Winnipeg, 4 officers and 161 men; 61st Battery, 4 officers and 75 men; 66th Battery, Montreal, 9 officers and 170 men.

4th Divisional Column, under Lieut.-Colonel Costigan, 1st Section to Montreal, 7 officers and 177 men, and 1st section, Vancouver, 1 officer and 106 men, and 86 details for Winnipeg.

ADVERSE WEATHER PREVENTS HOP OFF OF VICKERS-VIMY

Capt. Alcock Plans to Get Away Today on His Trans-Atlantic Flight in Quest of $50,000.

St. John's, Nfld., June 13.—A stiff southwest wind prevented Captain Jack Alcock and Lieut. Arthur Whitten Brown from "hopping off" late today in their Vickers-Vimy bomber in an attempt to capture the $50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for a non-stop flight from Newfoundland to Ireland. The aviators announced tonight that they would take the air at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, weather permitting.

A spring axle on the under carriage which this morning made a start today seem improbable, had been repaced before the hour set for departure, and final adjustments were made to the wireless apparatus. The wind, however, shifting to a quarter which would have made it necessary for the Vimy to take-off uphill caused its pilot to keep the machine in its hangar, as he felt uncertain of getting off the ground under such conditions with the load his plane carries.

The Handley-Page machine, at Harbor Grace, commanded by Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, which this morning circled Trinity Bay for ninety minutes, this evening made another trial flight of three hours, flying over St. John's. Admiral Kerr has set Sunday as tentative day for his trans-Atlantic attempt.

Frederick P. Raynham, whose Martinsyde plane was damaged when he attempted to leave Newfoundland with Harry G. Hawker, today had new wings and engine brought from England by the steamer Graciana moved to his hangar at Quividid.

It is expected that the work of shifting motors will be completed tomorrow.

Tonight Admiral Kerr said the Handley-Page's flight had proved so satisfactory that he might leave tomorrow, although Sunday was more likely. The machine covered nearly 300 miles. Only the directional wireless was pronounced by her commander below expectations. Highly satisfactory results were obtained with the sending set which transmitted messages 250 miles.

TRYING TO SAVE WILLIAM II.

Money Sent to Holland for the Purpose of Cultivating the Dutch Press.

Berlin, Tuesday, June 12.—(By The Associated Press)—Letters exchanged between officials of the League for the Protection of William II., one of which refers to a remittance of 20,000 marks to Holland for the purpose of "cultivating" the Dutch press, are printed by the Socialist Vorwaerts This sum, the newspaper remarks, is not a considerable one, in view of the present state of valuations, but it fears that the League must spend considerably more than this on its propoganda "in view of the determination of the Entente to have the ex-Emperor surrendered.

METHODIST CONFERENCE JOINS IN UNITED NAT'L CAMPAIGN

Chief Justice McKeown Moved a Resolution Heartily Endorsing the Movement and Also the Inter-Church Forward Movement—Conference to Respond to the Extent of Its Ability in Reaching the Financial Objective of $4,000,000.

Sackville, N. B., June 13.—The N. B. and P. E. I. Methodist Conference opened this morning, with President G. M. Young in the chair. The first business was the election of the president, and Rev. H. E. Thomas, of Sackville, was elected on the second ballot. Rev. Ernest Styles was reelected secretary.

At the afternoon session Rev. G. M. Young was appointed to take the place of Rev. G. M. Campbell on the board of trustees. Rev. Hugh Miller was appointed treasurer of social service fund.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Graham, of Toronto, addressed the Conference on the United National Campaign in which five churches in Canada are co-operating in special evangelistic and financil enterprise. The budget for the Methodist church reached an aggregate of $4,000,000. The machinery of all the churches, irrespective of denomination, will be devoted to the great enterprise.

Chief Justice McKeown, of St. John, moved a resolution heartily endorsing the United National Campaign and Inter-church Forward Movement. The resolution pledged the Conference to respond to the extent of its ability in reaching the financial objective of four million dollars.

The resolution, seconded by Rev. G. M. Young, was unanimously adopted.

R. R. Machum, Dr. J. M. Palmer, H. C. Rice and Rev. G. M. Young were appointed a committee to nominate the committee of the Conference on the United National Campaign. The question of making all semi-independent circuits missions was discussed.

At the evening session W. H. Goodwin, of Montreal, addressed the Conference on "True Success."

Reports were received from the educational institutions. President Rev Dr. Borden reported one of the most successful years in the history of Mount Allison despite war difficulties. A science building and memorial library were two great requirements.

Dr. J. M. Palmer, principal of the Academy, reported that never before had so many applications been received so early in the year.

Dr. Wigle, principal of the Ladies College, reported that the high-water mark had been reached in attendance.

Rev. Dr. Chown, general superintendent, is expected to arrive tomorrow.