

BRITAIN APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY ONE OF THE ALLIES WITH A CLEAR CUT AND A PRACTICAL PROGRAM FOR THE NEW LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Admiral Sir Percy Scott Says "I Told You So" and Points Out How Britain's Command of the Seas Has Saved the Situation for the World—Admiral Wemyss, First Sea Lord, Cannot Imagine How the Seas Can Be Free in War Time, While Winston Churchill Insists That Britain Must Retain Her Supremacy Which is Her Sole Salvation.

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.)

London, Dec. 4.—The fundamental difference between America's idealistic and Britain's practical progress for a league of nations is indicated by numerous declarations of policy now being made both by leaders in the fighting services and statesmen, including even avowed liberals of the character of Winston Churchill. All of them emphatically support the idea of a league of nations, but unanswerably maintain that such a league cannot be a substitute for British naval supremacy which they maintain is the actual guarantee of a practical existence of the league.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who before the war, warned Britain of the submarine danger, today said to the Tribune correspondents:

"Four years of submarine warfare have tragically demonstrated the truth of my warning. The escape of the Allies from overwhelming disaster in the early days of the war was due rather to good fortune than foresight. It was due primarily to the fortunate circumstance that Germany overlooked the deadly power and immense possibilities of the submarine. If, at the outbreak of the war, Germany had 200 submarines, ready for active service upon trade routes that converge toward the British Isles, she would certainly have defeated the Allies and practically conquered the world. The Kaiser's dream of world domination would have been realized. Thanks to Germany's implicit faith in the invincibility of her army and her confidence in a speedy, overwhelming victory on land, she miscalculated the part sea power would play in the war. (Continued on page 6)

MADE \$1,000 IN FOUR DAYS

Miramichi Smelt Fishermen Are Having Great Luck—Flu is Dying Out Rapidly.

Special to The Standard. Chatham, Dec. 4.—Messrs. Albert McLean and Wm. Reid and Mr. George Grant, fishing out of rigging at the Miramichi Lumber Co.'s wharf and the Snowball wharf, respectively, have gone over the \$1,000 mark and this is only the fourth day of fishing. Others have made good money but not as much as these two. They are worth \$150 per barrel. Smelts yesterday brought 12 cents per pound; today they are back to 10 cents.

The influenza situation remains about the same. There are coming in from the lumber camps, ones and twos almost daily in various stages of recovery en route to their homes. One camp at Cain's River, where two men died the other day, has cut practically no lumber. It took all the men's time looking after one another or as soon as one got well another was stricken.

SMALLPOX AT LAMEQUE.

Chief Health Officer Dr. F. J. Desmond left Newcastle last night for Lameque, Gloucester County, where an outbreak of smallpox is reported.

This Young Man is Dreaming Dreams

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—The German crown prince's last proclamation announcing that his resignation from his command was necessitated by the emperor's resignation, and thanking the troops for their heroism and self-sacrifice, is published today by the Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin. In his proclamation Frederick William, who is now interned on the Island of Wieringen, having fled to Holland, says: "My army group is unshaken by arms. Hunger and better need conquered us. We can quit the soil of France proud and with heads erect. Your shield, your honor as soldiers, are unshaken. Deeply moved, I separate from you, bending my head for your mighty exploits—exploits which history will relate to the coming generations with indelible characters. Be true to your leaders as before. God be with you and our Fatherland."

Influenza Epidemic in U. S. Responsible for Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Deaths

Washington, Dec. 4.—Between 300,000 and 350,000 deaths from influenza and pneumonia have occurred among the civilian population of the United States since September 15, according to estimates today of the public health service. These calculations were based on reports from cities and states keeping accurate records and public health officials, but they are conservative.

The epidemic still persists, but deaths are much less numerous, according to reports reaching here. A recrudescence of the disease now is occurring in many communities throughout the country, but this is believed to be sporadic and not to indicate a general renewal of severe epidemic conditions.

Insurance companies have been hard hit by the epidemic, government reports indicate, although there are no figures available here to show the total losses sustained by these companies.

The government incurred liabilities of more than \$170,000,000 in connection with life insurances carried by soldiers in army camps, not including those in Europe. About 30,000 deaths occurred in the camps in the United States, war department records show.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES FOR ST. JOHN IS THE NEXT STUNT

Howard D. Robinson, in Ottawa on Return from the West, is Enthusiastic Over the Success of This System and Will Recommend it to the N. B. Company in Spite of the Fact That Installation Will Mean Nearly Half a Million.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 4.—Howard D. Robinson, of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, is in the city on his way back from the West, where he has been enquiring into telephone matters. To a Standard correspondent this evening, Mr. Robinson predicted that a development of the telephone service, certain to come in St. John in the not distant future, was the installation of the automatic central by which every subscriber becomes his own "Hello" girl. The system which is used quite generally throughout the west consists of a dial arrangement attached to the telephone instrument and bearing the numbers from one to ten, an indicator can be moved to the number and the ex-

MILLENNIUM IS PREDICTED BY THE PROPHET HINDENBURG

Tells His "Unbeaten Soldiers, Victors in a Thousand Battles," to Have a Little Patience, be Good Boys, and Everything Will be Made Perfectly Lovely for Them.

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—The Berlin Tages Zeitung of Monday says that Field Marshal Hindenburg addressed the following proclamation to his troops:

"The preliminary work for a land settlement on a big scale is in progress and will be pushed forward as rapidly as the shortage of coal and of building materials will permit. The returning warriors will first receive the thanks of the country for more than four years' work in a thousand battles in which they were unbeaten."

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT COMES INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1ST

Announcement Made by Premier Foster in Fredericton Yesterday—Notice Has Also Been Received at Fredericton That the C. N. R. Board Will Inspect the Valley Railway Next Week and Mr. Foster Thinks This is the First Step Towards Taking Over the Line.

Fredericton, Dec. 4.—Premier Foster announced this evening that the Workmen's Compensation Act would be proclaimed as operative January 1st, next. This is an important announcement as the act has many features which are new and will be of marked benefit.

The premier also announced that he had been notified orally that the Canadian National Railways Board would inspect the St. John and Quebec Railway on Tuesday of next week, December 10th. The board will start at St. John, coming to Fredericton. Its members will have an opportunity of seeing the most recent work done on the line. The board will also cover the balance of the line. The visit of inspection, Mr. Foster says, is the direct result of the conference at Ottawa between Premier Foster and other representatives of New Brunswick and the Dominion authorities.

Russia's Liability.

Washington, Dec. 4.—All liabilities contracted by the Russian government, except those made by the Bolshevik regime, are recognized by the all-Russian government at Omsk and will be executed by it, according to a statement authorized by the ministry of foreign affairs and received today in Washington.

Army of Occupation.

With the French Army in Germany, Dec. 3.—The Tenth French Army on its way to the Rhine and Mayence has crossed the German frontier of 1870, occupying the valley of the Sarre. The advance into German territory has been without incident and appears likely to be carried out in perfect order and quiet.

HALIFAX IN CLINCH WITH THE MILITARY

Mayor Hawkins Discharges from City Jail a Soldier Suffering from Contagious Disease.

ACTION IN SPITE OF MILITARY PROTEST

Military Hospital Refused to Receive Him and Turned Him Loose Because of Red Tape.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE NOW INTERVENES

And the Mayor Insists That He Was Right and Will Do the Same Thing Next Time Such a Case Arises—Man Was a Menace to the Health of Inmates.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 4.—Mayor Hawkins has brought down the wrath of some of the military authorities in Halifax because of his action in discharging a soldier who had been sentenced to the city prison from the prison to the military hospital. This he did on his own responsibility and in spite of the protestations of the military. The soldier was sent to the city prison for a term of nine months by the stipendiary magistrate. Mayor Hawkins, who is a physician, discovered that the soldier was suffering from a venereal disease, and he telephoned the military to take him away and place the man in the military hospital. The medical officer at the hospital, acting under instructions, refused to receive the man. The soldier was then taken to the city prison, where he was under guard from the city prison, the guard stating that "the mayor has sent this man down for you to take care of." On being told that he could not be taken in without authority from the medical officer, the guard said, "Well my orders are to leave him here." The guard then went out to the driveway of the hospital, followed by the man, where he was allowed to go free.

The attention of the Department of Justice, Ottawa, was called to these facts, and they wrote the attorney general of Nova Scotia, asking that he take the matter up with the mayor. The deputy attorney general told the mayor that his department cannot acquiesce in the assumption by the mayor of any power or authority whatsoever in releasing the prisoner or transferring of prisoners, and he requested that if the mayor directed the discharge of the prisoner he should state promptly by what authority he did so, and whether he would regard himself as justified in taking similar action in any such cases that might arise in the future. The mayor replied that he had per- sonally investigated and found that the man was suffering from a venereal disease, and was a menace to all the other prisoners in the city prison, among them many young boys confined there for trivial military offences. The mayor wrote the attorney general as follows: "I at once got into communication with General Lesard, and informed him of the facts. He promised to take action. I then consulted Mr. Bell, our city solicitor, and the action I took was on the advice which he gave me. All I did was to return the prisoner to the Rockhead Military Hospital, where he was formerly detained, suffering from a venereal disease, and from which he had absconded himself without leave, for which breach of military regulations he was committed to the city prison."

The mayor says he thinks this answers the question as to his authority, and then he proceeds: "I might state that if such cases should arise in the future, I will take every precaution on my part to prevent the spread of this loathsome disease in any civic institution in which I may have control, and will act on the cases when they arise to the best of my ability. The last clause of your letter threatens that your department will institute an investigation. Such an investigation I would court, and am prepared to appear whenever required."

It appears from all this that so far the mayor is on top.

Beatty Refused Any Concessions

Copenhagen, Dec. 4.—The reply of Admiral Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, to a request by Germany for mitigation of naval terms of the armistice, refuses any concessions regarding merchant shipping or fishing in the North Sea, the Berlin Wolff Bureau states.

Article XXVI of the armistice provided that all German merchant ships found at sea after the signing of the armistice would be liable to capture and that the Allied blockade would remain in force.

Article XXXIII declared that no German merchant shipping should be transferred to neutrals after the signing of the armistice.

KING GEORGE REGARDS HIS COUSIN, THE EX-EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY, AS THE GREATEST CRIMINAL IN THE WORLD TODAY

Ten American Dreadnaughts Acting as Escort to Wilson to Return Filled With Troops

Paris, Dec. 4.—The ten American dreadnaughts which will escort President Wilson to French waters will turn about immediately after their arrival to carry homeward a large party of American soldiers and sailors. The trip will be so timed that the men will arrive at a home port by Christmas.

The operation will constitute one of the most extensive movements of battleships for transport purposes ever undertaken.

The fleet will reach Brest about December 11, and it will probably be possible to complete the work of coaling and provisioning the ships and embarking the troops within three or four days. Vice-Admiral Wilson, at Brest, is now making arrangements for the movement and determining the transport capacity of each battleship, which at this time is less than usual because of the regular crews having been increased so that recruits might be trained. A large number of folding steel beds will be mounted between decks, however, thus making the aggregate capacity of the battleship fleet many thousands of men.

Brest is already crowded with soldiers and sailors awaiting the homeward trip, and the accommodations of the city are being sorely taxed.

SERVICE FROM HALIFAX IS TOO SLOW—ST. JOHN TO BE USED

Soldiers from S. S. Aquitania Were Fifty-five Hours on the Way to Ottawa, Whereas They Could Have Been Sent from Here and Arrived a Day Earlier—We Are Likely to Get a Hundred Thousand.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—It is reported here that at least half of the 180,000 soldiers to be returned to Canada at once from the front may come through the Port of St. John. The slow time made in the transport of soldiers from Halifax to Montreal over the Government Railway is said to be responsible for this possible change. The steamer Aquitania landed her troops at Halifax on Thursday last, they left Halifax on Saturday afternoon and the men from Ottawa district did not reach their homes until late Monday night, about fifty-five hours on the road.

Had the same shipload come to St. John they could have been landed in Montreal by the C. P. R. in twelve hours and in Ottawa four hours later. Add sixteen hours for the extra water journey to St. John, a most liberal estimate, and the advantage in favor of St. John is practically twenty-three hours. It is expected soldiers will be landed at the rate of 50,000 per month and of these, if present indications materialize, St. John may get 25,000. S. E. Elkin, of St. John, who is here, will bring the matter to the attention of Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of railways, and the officials of the militia department.

CAN PRODUCE GLYCERIN BY FERMENTATION OF SUGAR

Chemists Have Solved the Mystery of German Success and Are Able to Demonstrate New and Commercially Economical Process Which is of Utmost Importance Industrially.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Out of the war's necessities has been developed a new synthetic process for making glycerine by fermentation of sugar in quantity at low cost, which government officials say will revolutionize production. This secret, carefully guarded while the war lasted, was disclosed today in a treasury report.

Chemists of the internal revenue bureau worked for months on information reaching the government in the spring of last year that Germany by producing glycerine through a fermentation process was able to turn out explosives requiring great quantities of glycerine in spite of the scarcity of the material. John R. Oeff, the chemist who directed the experiments which finally solved the German riddle.

The process was tried out on a large scale in a chemical plant at Aurora, Ill., and found to be commercially profitable. Then the secret was conveyed to Allied governments and to manufacturing chemists who proposed to undertake commercial exploitation of the process.

LABOR AND CAPITAL PRESENT JOINT REQUEST TO OTTAWA

Extensive Program Urges Gov't Co-operation in Very Many Lines, Creation of Industrial and Labor Bureaus, Land Policy, Construction of Public Works, etc.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Organized labor and manufacturing interests joined this afternoon in a joint memorial to the government. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Council, was there to represent organized labor. G. M. Murray, general secretary of the Canadian manufacturers' association, represented the manufacturers, and S. W. Macleachlan represented the joint committee of technical organizations.

The memorial advocates among other things, the appointment of a bureau of public welfare; establishment of a bureau to take a survey of imports; refining and manufacture of Canadian raw materials in Canada; scientific and industrial researches and establishment of a central empire of authority on emigration; prompt commencement of necessary public works; co-operation between the Dominion and Provinces in regard to technical education; a forward land settlement policy; creation of employment bureaus by the provinces in co-operation with the federal government; adoption by the Dominion Government of a comprehensive scheme for the development of water power. Further, that the government publicity department should begin an optimistic campaign.

Of these suggestions, it is pointed out, a number have already been taken by the Dominion with the Provincial Governments, and were in fact under discussion at the recent inter-provincial conference. These comprise such questions as technical education, land settlement and the creation of employment bureaus. The government assured the delegation of full consideration of the recommendations made.

(Continued on page 2)

Peru Not Worried.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 4.—Peruvian opinion remains calm in the hope that the questions in controversy with Chile will be settled by international arbitration. The newspapers devote much space to discussions of the questions.

Trotsky Was Kicked Out.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Testifying in the senate judiciary committee's investigation of brewery and German propaganda, Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, disclosed today that two years ago he threw Leon Trotsky, now the Russian Bolshevik foreign minister, out of his office after the latter had threatened his life unless he received a sum of money.

Believes Him Responsible for Outrages on Belgian and French Civil Population, for Air Raids on Unfortified Towns, for Murder of Those on Passenger and Hospital Ships and Massacre of Survivors in Boats, for Use of Poisonous Gases, for Poisoning Water, for Destruction of Art Objects and Machinery as Well as Beautiful Cities, and Director of Many Other Great Crimes.

London, Dec. 4.—What does King George really think of his cousin, William Hohenzollern, former German Emperor?

That is a question that has been often asked, but has never received anything approaching an authoritative answer. According to a writer in the Daily News, which is usually very careful as to the trustworthiness of what it prints, King George regards him as "the greatest criminal in the world today."

The writer today says that he was talking a few days ago with a "well known" statesman who has had many opportunities during the war, and especially lately, of hearing the king express his views of the Kaiser and he thus summarizes what the well known statesman told him:

"My informant says that the king's feelings and expressions are so strong that they could hardly be reproduced verbally, but that the substance of them is that the Kaiser is the greatest criminal in the world today; that he is directly responsible for the outrages on the Belgian and French civil population for the bombing and air raids on the innocent inhabitants of unfortified towns, for the torpedoing of passenger and hospital ships and the sinking of survivors in their boats, for the first use of poison gas, the poisoning of wells, the destruction of works of art, of historic buildings, of beautiful towns, and the machinery of industrial life and agricultural reconstruction; that he has not only permitted these things to proceed, but was in many cases a personal assessor to and director of them, and that for such a man no retributive penalty, however severe, would be undeserved."

NO TRACE OF THE MISSING MEN

Two Government Mine Sweepers from Fort William Are Believed to Have Foundered.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 4.—Two government minesweepers which left Fort William, Canada, November 24, for the Atlantic Coast, are believed to have foundered.

No word has been received from them since they left the Canadian port. Tugs are searching for the missing craft.

Watertown, N.Y., Dec. 4.—No trace of the ten men comprising the crew of the bow section of the steamer Minoia, which sank in Lake Ontario on Monday night, has been found. The rough sea had subsided today, but a heavy snowstorm made navigation almost impossible, and no effort has been made by the tug Michigan or other boats to visit the scene of the disaster. The tug Conqueror, from Cape Vincent to Sacket's Harbor, saw no trace of the Minoia or its crew.

WILSON AND THE RAILROADS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson has no immediate intention of returning the railroads under government control to private ownership, but intends to wait a reasonable time for congress to formulate and present some future policy.

Fishing Gear Lost on Sunken Ships

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—"As an instance of difficulties under which the fishermen of Nova Scotia are working this winter," says a Canadian Food Board statement, "the loss of gear on the codfish banks by trawlers catching their trawl nets on vessels sunk by German submarines last fall may be cited. Many cases have occurred since fishing was resumed on the codfish banks of the Nova Scotia coast and fishermen are very bitter as while the sunken wrecks remain these banks will be impossible to fish. When trawls are lost in this way it means an amount of about \$3,000."

Despite this discouragement, however, Nova Scotia fishermen are endeavoring to increase production of codfish this winter and the Canadian Food Board urges a greater consumption of this staple Canadian fish.