

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE THINKS SIR SAM HUGHES IS TALKING UNDER PERTURBED IMAGINATION

He Flatly Denies the Statements of Sir Sam Which Were Aimed at the Imperial Munitions Board, as Well as the Insinuations That He Had Been Conviving With the Government to Enrich His Own Treasure Box.

Toronto, March 5.—Sir Joseph Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, this afternoon, issued the following statement:

"My attention has been directed to statements made by Sir Sam Hughes in the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday.

"I was asked to assume the duties of chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, who made the request at the instance of Mr. Lionel Hitchens, of London, England, who, at the time, was the direct representative in Canada of Mr. Lloyd George, then minister of munitions. I know nothing of the matter until the position was offered to me. I know of no man or group of men who desired to overthrow General Bertram or the shell committee, and had no share, directly or indirectly, in the circumstances which led to the resignation of the shell committee.

"I did not share with Mr. A. E. Ames, Mr. W. E. Hundle and Mr. W. F. Gundy, or anyone else, in a conference concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I had not at any time the honor of meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his own home, nor have I had the privilege of casual conversation with him at any time, other than on the odd occasions when I met him at some public function.

"The alleged plan of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to ally himself with a group of Toronto gentlemen, or of any other plan affecting him or his actions, has never been at any private conference concerning matters political during the past five years. I have had no political ambitions for myself, nor have I planned, nor sought for, nor been asked to assist in furthering the political ambition of any one else. I have not sought to have influence in political matters, outside of an expression of purely personal convictions which any citizen may hold, nor has my advice, or counsel or influence been sought by any man or group of men in public life during the past five years.

"I never heard of the meeting of the Empire Club, or the statement which Sir Sam Hughes has made."

made at it, that Borden had no back-bone, and would have to get out. I did not attend, nor have I heard of a meeting representing financial and insurance organizations, or any other interests, canvassing against Sir Robert Borden, and demanding that he make way for another man. I had no share in the determination to form a Union Government. I was not consulted concerning it, and I knew nothing of the personnel of the cabinet, other than was contained in the press.

"I have not sought for, nor received war contracts in Canada or the United States, nor have I influenced or sought to influence any such business being given to the company with which I have been identified for over 25 years. The William Davies Company, Limited, the business which has come to that company has come in the normal manner of securing business. I have not been even in any advisory relation to the business during the past three years as I have given all my time to my duties as chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board.

"Concerning business in the United States. During 1918 the William Davies Company, of Illinois, constructed a storage section of a packing house in Chicago and has carried on business there under conditions similar to those under which any similar commercial organization was operated. The net profits made upon the business in the United States for the thirteen months ending December 31, 1918, after paying the United States government business tax, was \$15,000. I have had no benefit or profit, directly or indirectly, in contracts for munitions or war supplies given by the shell committee or the Imperial Munitions Board. I have had no benefit from business arising out of the war of any character, other than the benefits which accrued to me as a shareholder in the William Davies Company, Limited, and the Robert Simpson Company, both of which corporations, in common with all commercial organizations, felt the benefit of the greatly enlarged business incident to war conditions. The profit of these and other industrial corporations in Canada is a matter of public record."

MAJ. SUTHERLAND AUDITOR GENERAL

Promoted to Position Made Vacant by Death of Former Auditor John Frazer.

Ottawa, March 5.—Announcement was made tonight of the appointment of Major E. D. Sutherland, for many years assistant auditor-general, to succeed the late John Frazer, auditor general of Canada. Mr. Frazer, who died in Florida last week, has been absent from the capital for some time. Major Sutherland is auditor general. The appointment of Major Sutherland is a recognition of the principle of promotion in the public service, he having been connected with the department for many years. This principle was established in this department when Mr. Frazer was appointed at its head in 1905 on the suggestion of Mr. William McDougall, who had been in charge for many years. Major Sutherland has long been recognized as an able official with qualifications which specially fit him for the important post to which he has been appointed. He has been prominently connected with military affairs at the capital and is an enthusiastic rifleman.

OMAN GOVERNOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

Washington, D.C., March 5.—Rear Admiral Joseph W. Oman, is to be appointed governor of the Virgin Islands. He was said today at the Navy Department. He will take the place of Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, retired, who was recently relieved from that duty and returned to the retired list.

VERY DIFFICULT TO PREVENT FAMINE IN SOUTHWEST EUROPE

Sir John Deas Says There is Plenty of Financial Relief Available, But the Scarcity of Shipping Makes it Hard to Send the Needed Supplies in Foodstuffs.

London, March 5.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters' Limited)—Sir John Deas, who recently resigned his position as British representative on the various inter-Allied organizations for the distribution of food, is quoted by the "Times" in an interview as saying that it will be extremely difficult to prevent widespread famine in southeastern Europe, Germany and Poland. Financial relief is available, he said, but the difficulty is due to the shortage of shipping.

Great Britain is still obliged to support France and Italy out of her own shipping resources, and the position regarding the arrivals of food and coal

PLEADS GUILTY TO WIFE MURDER

Shot and Killed His Wife Several Months Ago, Leaving Her Body in a Closet, and Disappearing from the Country.

Manchester, N.H., March 5.—Wilfrid M. Lord, of Nashua, pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. Lord disappeared from Nashua several months ago and immediately after his wife's body was found in a closet in a tenement which Lord had rented. She had been shot. After a long search, Lord was arrested in Newark, N. J., last month.

OMSK CLERGY NOW TAKING A HAND

After Remaining Neutral for Years They Are Bitterly Assailing the Bolsheviki.

Omsk, March 5.—(Havas)—After having remained neutral for two years, the clergy in the government of Omsk is now bitterly attacking the Bolsheviki. It has gone completely over to the cause of Admiral Kolchak, governor of the government of Omsk, and is expressing its sentiments in a manner which has deeply impressed the entire country.

Soldiers Break into Bavarian Congress, Hold Up Members And Arrest Sparticide Leaders

Whole Assembly in an Uproar as Soldiers Point Three Revolvers About and Shout "Hands Up"—Said They Were Determined to No Longer Tolerate the Terrorism of a Small Minority.

By Joseph G. Saxe.

(Special to The St. John Standard and New York Tribune, Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Munich, March 4.—This was a critical day in the Bavarian and probably the German revolution generally. The National Congress of Workmen, Soldiers, Peasants' Councils had a sitting which proved as tumultuous as it was decisive. The subject under discussion was the future constitution of Bavaria, and to devise ways and means to give her an ordered and settled government that would at least enable her to tide over the present period of crisis and tension. After several days' discussion and negotiation a resolution was drafted on which the majority socialists, and the peasants' representatives could agree and only met with opposition from the Sparticide minority just as the chairman was about to put the resolution to a vote a most alarming and unforgettable scene occurred. The door was suddenly thrown open and about ten soldiers, each with a pair of loaded pistols pointed at the assembly, entered and roared "hands up." The whole assembly, including the strangers and press galleries, was frightened to death and sprang to its feet, every one holding up their hands while the intruding soldiers seized the Sparticide leaders, Levison and Kusch, and dragged them out of the house.

The leader of the soldiers made a brief statement saying the troops were determined they would no longer tolerate the terrorism of a small minority, adding they all favored a socialist republic.

The soldiers then withdrew. The delegates began to recover a little from their fright. The chairman, who happened to be a Majority Socialist, protested warmly that the leaders of the congress had no previous knowledge of the incident, and proposed the appointment of a committee of inquiry. Amidst tumultuous scenes there came indignation denunciation of the flagrant violation of parliamentary immunity, and demands for the immediate release of those arrested, and the arrest of the intruding soldiers and those who inspired them. It soon transpired, however, that they acted on the instigation of the City Commandant, Duerr, War Minister Seried and Police President Steimer—all Majority Socialists who placarded the whole city with posters on behalf of the Majority Socialists and

the Trade Union organizations, calling upon the people to end the Sparticide terrorism. The Sparticide leaders, however, were presently released by the soldiers guarding the Diet building, eventually turning against the intruders, and the arrested delegates, who had been very roughly handled, reappeared in the House and were given a great ovation. In the meanwhile many Sparticides and others were arrested about the city and taken to police headquarters. A meeting of workmen, which was also dispersed by troops, marched in front of the Diet Building and, amid excited scenes Sparticide and Independent Socialist leaders had to calm down the rising temper of the crowd. The whole thing appeared to be a big, organized coup d'etat which miscarried, and for the moment, anyhow, resulted in enhancing the prestige of the Sparticide leaders and discredited their opponents. One delegate declared amid the assent of the Assembly, that the whole plot was probably organized at Weimar, namely, with the national congress in view.

In spite of the tremendous excitement and tumult the congress succeeded in passing the momentous diet, which remains adjourned for a settlement. The Sparticide proposal to proclaim Bavaria a Socialist Soviet Republic, with sole authority and power vested in a majority, and a compromise resolution was agreed upon, introduced by the majority Socialists and Independent and passed unanimously. This resolution is a compromise between the immediate summoning and final dissolution of the newly-elected diet and also a compromise between the Soviet system and traditional parliamentary government. It says that the diet remains adjourned for the moment until the social congress appoints a cabinet. The recently adopted constitution is to be submitted to a referendum, with an amendment that the National Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' Council be given the right to refer any and every over parliamentary decisions by referring them back to the whole people. The Soviets are also to be dissolved, and the government to be a democratic republic. The majority Socialists succeeded in obtaining this solution is a feat of considerable significance, but whether it is a practical and decisive importance for Bavaria and all Germany will depend upon events and developments outside the congress.

PAN-GERMANS DEMAND SAFE RETREAT ON GERMAN SOIL FOR EX-KAISER

They Say Germany's Collapse Was Due Solely to Traitors Among Their Own People Who Boast of Their Accomplishments—Give Ludendorff Clean Bill.

Berlin, March 4.—By the Associated Press)—The German National Assembly, or the Ebert Government, is in honor bound to furnish a safe retreat on German soil for former Emperor William and his wife, according to a proclamation adopted by the pan-German League at a meeting held at Bamberg, Bavaria. The proclamation declares that political responsibility for the "suicidal armistice" of November 11 be placed on the shoulders of the guilty parties expelled from the public service.

The proclamation of the pan-Germans, who apparently learn nothing and forget nothing, begins with the accusation that the collapse of Germany was due solely to traitors "among our own people who are openly boasting of their accomplishments" and also to lack of courage and determination on the part of the men at the head of the national government and the governments of the federated states who failed to stem the tide of revolution.

The pan-Germans announce that they have no confidence in the new government and that they do not believe that the present form of government is in the ultimate realization of a better and more just order for the German people. The proclamation declares that the faith of the pan-Germans in the ultimate realization of a better and more just order is a matter of belief in "eternal peace."

At their meeting the pan-Germans gave General Ludendorff, former chief of staff, a clean bill of pardon, and a vote of gratitude and absolved him from blame for the "momentary measure he was forced to adopt" at the end of his military career.

The declaration is signed by well-known pan-German political, industrial and military leaders.

TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK HARBOR VIRTUALLY TIED UP FROM STRIKE

Private Boat Owners and Their Men Just as Far Apart as Ever and No Signs of An Agreement in Sight — Progress Made Effecting a Settlement Between the Railroad Administration and Its Employees.

New York, March 5.—Traffic in New York harbor remained virtually tied up at the end of the second day of the Marine Workers' strike. The department of labor, reported tonight that progress had been made toward effecting a settlement between the railroad administration and its employees, who man forty per cent. of the craft here. Private boat owners and their men apparently were as far as ever from an agreement. Railroad administration officials met a committee of the strikers in the offices of A. J. Stone, federal manager of the Erie Railroad today. After the conference Mr. Hughes announced that "very satisfactory progress was made toward a settlement of the controversy and a further meeting will be held tomorrow."

Private boat owners were not represented at the conference and they were not expected to be. William A. Maher, vice-president of the Marine Workers' affiliation asserted that Mr. Hughes had offered favorable propositions to the owners, one that they should submit the case to a decision by three members of President Wilson's cabinet, but these suggestions had been refused.

Incidentally, the protest involves the issue between Italy and Yugoslavia. King Nicholas is the father of the Queen of Italy, so that Montenegro's position has not been clearly defined on the issue between Italy and the new state, which seeks to embrace Montenegro. The council also considered food relief for Bohemia and other sections of southeastern Europe, where the warring factions still make it difficult to forward supplies. It developed, during the session today, that the Jugo-Slav frontier, which had been closed against Italy, and threatened to precipitate a crisis with that country, had been re-opened.

GERMANY IS GOING TO PIECES AND THE CIVILIZATION OF THE WHOLE WORLD IS THREATENED

BRITISH WOMEN PLAYED GREAT PART IN WAR

Over One Million Took the Places of Men in Industrial and Government Establishments.

London, March 5.—(British Wireless Service)—The vast extent to which British women replaced men in industry and commerce during the war, is disclosed in a white paper issued today. Not only did the number of women ordinarily employed show an increase, but more than a million and a half additional came forward to take the places of the men. Making all necessary deductions and additions, it is estimated that the net increase in female workers employed outside their own homes, was 1,200,000. This number of females employed in industrial concerns and government establishments in April, 1918, were: Munitions 701,000; Other government work in industry, 774,000. The number of females employed as permanent work people in agriculture in July, 1914, was 80,000; in 1918 the number was 113,000.

The number of women employed in government hospitals had risen from 600 in July, 1914, to 13,000 in January, 1918, and the number in hospitals under the Red Cross Society increased from 5,300 to 28,600 in the same period. In July, 1914, there were only about 1,600 women employed in banks; there are now 37,500 engaged in such employment.

LOCAL GOVT FORCED TO ACT BY OPPOSITION

Forecasted Measures to be Proposed Are the Result of the Opposition Lash—Opposition Caucus Hears Encouraging Reports — To Call Convention.

Fredericton, March 5.—At a caucus of the Opposition, held here today, it was the general consensus of opinion that a convention of the party should be called in a short time. The date for that convention will not be determined until Hon. Mr. Murray returns to Fredericton to take up his duties as leader of the Opposition.

At the caucus there were reports from the various counties of the province, all of which indicates the Opposition growing in strength.

It is intimated here tonight that the government will bring in measures to take advantage of the Federal Government offer of aid for road work and better housing schemes. The government will also attempt to excuse its delay in the construction of the Valley Railway.

It is also expected that the government will provide for the granting of the franchise to women, a position to which they have been forced by the Opposition.

It is also intimated that amendments will be offered to the Public Health Act and the game laws, owing to the unpopularity of these measures.

The Opposition caucus has named Hon. Dr. Baxter as temporary leader and he is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

ENGLAND'S PREMIER RETURNS TO PARIS FOR CONFERENCE

His Arrival is the Prelude to the Discussion of Main Questions of the Peace Treaty.

TORNADO HITS SOUTHERN ALA.

Three Towns Were Swept Causing Great Property Damage and Loss of Life.

Mobile, Ala., March 5.—At least three towns in southern Alabama were swept late today by a tornado, Great property damage and some loss of life have been reported. The towns struck were Eufaula, Pollard and Flomaton.

At Eufaula, a town of about six thousand, E. J. Searcy was killed by falling debris and three other men are reported to have been caught beneath a falling building. The property loss at Eufaula is \$500,000. Practically every residence was said to have been damaged, and a number of business houses destroyed.

Several business buildings were destroyed at Pollard. A heavy rain, which accompanied the tornado, did considerable damage in the vicinity of Pollard. The property loss at Flomaton is not believed to be large.

RUMANIA'S QUEEN ARRIVES AT PARIS

Paris, March 5.—(Havas)—Queen Marie, of Rumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princess Elizabeth, Marie Eleonora, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome.

A despatch from Geneva, February 23rd said the queen of Rumania and her daughter, the princess Elizabeth, had fled from Bucharest for England, fearing a revolution in Rumania.

RELEASE PRISONERS

London, March 5.—The British government has decided to release all political prisoners, says the Daily Mail today.

In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVT SHOW UP THE GERMAN INTRIGUES

Reveal Vice Consul Schwartz as Main Head in Activities to Provoke Disorders in German Bohemia and Moravia—German and Austrian Spies Discovered in Many Bohemian Towns.

Berne, March 5.—(French Wireless)—The Czecho-Slovak Government, in its investigation of the activities of the German Vice Consul Schwartz, who was arrested several days ago, has learned that Schwartz was the active worker in Bohemia in a plan to provoke disorders in German Bohemia and Moravia. The German plan, according to advices received from Prague, was to throw troops across the frontier into Bohemia as soon as insurrections planned for Prague, Brunn, Badweis and Hesseberg had gained a good start. German and Austrian spies, it is added, have been discovered in a great many towns in Bohemia. The Czecho-Slovak Government announces that it will soon make public the names of the spies, including Austrian officers who were arrested in Bohemia and Moravia. The military authorities of the government of German Austria were particularly active in the town of Rosenburg and Letowitz. The Bohemian Government discovered a considerable quantity of arms in the town of Trutznau, near the German border.

Lloyd George Warns the National Industrial Conference of the Unhappy Situation

Special to The Standard.

London, March 5.—Lloyd George told the commissioners of the National Industrial Conference today: "I am sorry to say that the symptoms are that Germany is going to pieces.

"All cables from Berlin and Copenhagen also speak pessimistically of the situation. Despite strenuous action by the German government, including the establishing of martial law, in Berlin, Sparticism continues to gain ground. The whole of Germany is now threatened with strikes and chaos.

"The workers' demands daily become more insistent for Socialization of industries and the Soviet form of government."

Lord George stated today that the suffering of Germany at the beginning was very acute and it is spreading.

Despatches tonight from Copenhagen report riots in Berlin where the general strike has begun. The sitting of the National Assembly at Weimar has been dissolved in view of the threatening situation.

Berlin is reported without gas, water and electricity, and a great number of government troops are known to sympathize with the Sparticides. All of Saxonia is involved in the strike.

In view of the present crisis, Lloyd George today, in his speech to the Industrial Conference Committee, which was formed to inquire into industrial problems, urged employers and workers to pull together for the sake of the world.

"Civilization itself we try to save," he said, "may be precipitated and shattered to atoms. It would not be the first time it has happened in the history of the world that great civilizations have been destroyed."

MODERN SCHOOL BOOK GIVEN A HARD KNOCK

Arithmetic and Grammar Are Referred to as Ponderous in Avoirdupois Only.

Toronto, Ont., March 5.—"Antiquated stuff laboriously worked up," is the description of the public school elementary arithmetic vouchsafed by school inspector G. H. Armstrong, in his annual report. He adds that "large sections of the text are devoted to compound denominate numbers, intricacies and anomalies in compound fractions, operations in decimals never used in the business world, exercises on carpeting long discarded in actual life."

The public school grammar he calls "a ponderous volume (at least in the avoirdupois sense) feebly and wretchedly annotated as if to kill school time and prejudice the youngsters against the study of their mother tongue."

But while Mr. Armstrong thinks that these two books should be cut in half, and that nearly all the elementary school books are open to the same strictures, he does not want to see unscrupulous profiteers undermining vital educational processes, choking the mental life of our youth with mere memorized words.

"These have done untold damages in our schools," Inspector Armstrong adds. Many teachers have long devalued themselves by thinking that the children know things because they say certain words, when they are but making noises which have heard, or repeating meaningless words from some book."