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The St. John Standard

VOL. X., NO. 244. | TEN PAGES | TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1919. | FAIR AND WARMER | PRICE TWO CENTS.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL MET TO CONSIDER THE ARMISTICE QUESTION A DIFFICULT ONE

The Question Was Not Only One of Dilatory Methods of the Germans in Carrying Out Conditions Relative to Handing Over of Material, But of Other Considerations of a More General Character.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The Supreme War Council re-assembled at the French Foreign Office at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. President Wilson and French, British and Italian and Japanese delegates were present. It was the first time that Japanese delegates had attended. The first business before the Supreme Council was the new terms for the extension of the German armistice. The terms had been formally drawn up at a meeting this morning, of military, naval, economic and financial experts of the Allies and the United States. The morning meeting, which was presided over by Marshal Foch, reached a complete agreement on the new armistice terms.

Those present included Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour for Great Britain, President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Herbert C. Hoover for the United States. Premier Clemenceau, Foreign Minister Pichon, Finance Minister Klotz, Minister of Commerce Clementel, Minister of Reconstruction Loucheur, Marshal Foch, Major General Weygand and Admiral De Bon for France; Foreign Minister Sonnino for Italy, and Viscount Chinda and Ambassador Matzuix for Japan.

All the ministers of the Versailles war council also attended, including General Sir Henry Wilson, the British member.

Morning Session.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The armistice question, as taken up by the Supreme Council yesterday, proved a more difficult one than was anticipated, and, as this was the pressing matter, the armistice delegates having been summoned to meet at Treves on Tuesday and Wednesday, everything had to give way before it. The question was not only one of the dilatory methods of the Germans in carrying out the conditions relative to the handing over of material, etc., but of other considerations of a more general character. The attention of the council was particularly held by the reports of internal conditions in Germany, and the revolutionary situation that had developed in Bremen.

In this connection, also, the council examined the Palish situation. The Germans, contrary to the stipulations of the clauses in the armistice, with regard to the eastern front, are reported to be manoeuvring in every possible way to impede the Poles in organizing their country, and in defending themselves against the advancing Bolsheviki forces.

It is understood that, as the result of the various reports, the Council decided that further guarantees would be required of Germany for the renewal of the armistice. The guarantees, it was said, would be both economic and military, but in exchange, it was added, the provisioning of Germany might be considered.

The subject of these new guarantees demanded careful study, and it was this fact that led to the calling together of the experts this morning. The results of their deliberations were to be submitted to the Council this afternoon, at which time it was hoped it would be possible to draw up the new terms which Marshal Foch would present to the Germans at Treves.

Reached Agreement.

Paris, Jan. 13.—(By the Associated Press)—An official communication, issued after the adjournment of the Supreme War Council today, says:

"The meeting reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed on January 17. This included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply, and provision for the restitution of material and machinery stolen from France and Belgium by the Germans.

"The meeting also continued its discussion of procedure. It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the Supreme War Council on Wednesday at 10.30, and that the first full session of the Peace Conference will take place on Saturday, January 18th, at 2.30 p.m., at the Foreign Office.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME

Mother and Three Children Meet Horrible End.

Hawkesbury, Ont., Jan. 13. — Mrs Margaret Ellen Goudie, 26 years of age, of East Hawkesbury; Olive Goudie, 3 years; Muriel Goudie, 4 years; James Mantell Goudie, 2 years, Mrs. Goudie's three children, were all four burned to death early Saturday morning in a fire that destroyed the farm house of Mr. James Goudie, near East Hawkesbury, opposite Point Fortune.

Miss Alice Mullen, Mrs. Goudie's sister, noticed smoke after Mr. Goudie had lit the fires, and called to her sister, but was unable to help her as the house burst into a blaze at once. Mrs. Goudie appeared at the window with her three children and called for help. Mr. Goudie then procured a ladder and was going up it when it broke under him. By this time all hope of rescue had to be abandoned, and the house collapsed in flames.

An inquest disposed of the deaths as accidental. The bodies were buried yesterday.

NINE KILLED IN TRAIN WRECK

Rear-End Collision on Philadelphia and Reading.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Nine persons were killed and more than a score injured tonight, when the Scranton Flyer, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, crashed into the rear of a Doylestown local train, while the latter was standing a quarter mile below Fort Washington station, fifteen miles north of this city.

The rear car of the local was demolished. Several passengers, who were killed outright, were mangled almost beyond recognition. Two others died while they were being rushed to hospitals.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 13.—Two aviators, Lieut. John E. Garbut and Mechanic R. L. Quinn, were killed here today, when their plane dropped into a tail spin and fell 5,000 feet.

AERIAL TRANSPORT

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 13—A company has been formed under the name of The Aerial Service Limited, of Australia, to finance an aerial transport flight from Australia to London. The voyage will be made by way of the Dutch East Indies and Bagdad.

FOOD ONLY EFFECTIVE BARRIER TO SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM

President Wilson Urges Congress to Appropriate $100,000,000 for European Food Relief—Food Relief is Key to Whole European Situation and to the Solution of Peace.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In a message today solemnly urging Congress to appropriate the $100,000,000 requested for European food relief, President Wilson said Bolshevism, steadily advancing westward, could not be stopped by force, but could be stopped by food. Food relief, he said, was the key to the whole European situation, and to the solutions of peace. The President said European statesmen urged immediate and concerted action as a means of stemming the tide of famine and unrest. A message from Henry White, member of the American Peace delegation to the States Department, said the "startling westward advance of Bolshevism dominated the entire European situation above all else, and that it was of the utmost importance that the President's request be granted at once, Bolshevism, Mr. White said, "now completely controls Russia and Poland, and is spreading through Germany." Apparently the only effective barrier is food relief. He added that it was impossible to inaugurate the Peace Conference under proper auspices without previous adequate provisions to cope with this situation.

Strikers and Agitators Are Arrested in Buenos Aires

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 13.—Three hundred strikers and strike agitators were arrested Sunday in Buenos Ayres, it is reported from Government sources. This makes the total for the last three days eight hundred, eighty per cent of whom are Russians. Some of the ring leaders resisted arrest, and were lassoed by the police officers and dragged to the police stations. Those arrested included Pedro Wald, known as "President of the Soviet Government," and all other officers of the "New Republic." Ten per cent. of the agitators are Argentinians, and ten per cent. are of various nationalities, in addition to the eighty per cent. of Russians. The prisoners, who are confined in military barracks, boast that the movement will be renewed on May 1, but the Government believes that the arrest of 800 of the ring leaders will end the trouble.

SOLDIERS ARE PRAISED FOR THEIR COOLNESS

Heroic Work Performed by the Men Who Were Able to Lend Aid to Their Fellows.

NO SCREAMING OR YELLING

Two Who Met Death Were Crushed Between Car and Rock Cut.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—The Militia Department has received a report from Captain H. S. Lumsden, the officer in charge of the troop train which was wrecked near Edmundston, N.B., when three men were killed and a number wounded. After describing the shock due to the derailment of the last six cars on the train, Capt. Lumsden says:

"I found that the last six cars of the train, including the tourist, commissary and four colonist cars had been badly derailed. The colonist cars had partly telescoped, and would have fallen over but for the rock-cutting, which held them up. About 350 yards further up the line, one of the colonist cars had left the rails and gone over about a 28-foot embankment, turning on its side with its trucks on top of it. Only about two feet of the car was showing above water, the car having, of course, broken through the ice which was about a foot thick. The bank was so steep at this point that it was impossible for a man to climb without help, so I got all the men available to join hands and make several lines down the bank to help the men up after they got out of the car. All the men who could extricate themselves from the car crawled out through the windows. There were two men pinned between the car and the bank, with only their heads above water for over half an hour, but, thanks to the splendid work of some of the N. C. O.'s and men, they were finally freed. I might especially mention Sergeant J. Callaghan, Sergeant Mackie and Private J. N. White for the coolness displayed and their untiring efforts.

"The three men who were killed had been in one of the last four colonist cars, Corporal Smith being partly thrown out of the window and his head crushed between the car and rock cutting. I think Corporal Stagg and Lance Corporal Johnson met their deaths between the cars when they were telescoped.

"Too much praise cannot be given to the N. C. O.'s and men on the ill-fated train for the cool and orderly way they carried on. Not a man got excited, nor was there any screaming or yelling heard, as I have seen reported in the papers."

PALESTINE AND SYRIAN MAIL

New Regulation Issued Governing Mail Matter to Portions Occupied by British.

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Information has been received from General Post Office, London, England, that registered and unregistered letters and post cards, fully prepaid, may be forwarded to the civilian populations of those portions of Palestine and Syria occupied by the British forces. The correspondence must be solely of a private or domestic character. There is no postal service at present to these destinations for printed matter or parcels.

NEW DORMITORY FOR DALHOUSIE

Plans Made for a Girls' Residence With Accommodation for Fifty.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The Governor of Dalhousie College is preparing plans for a girls' residence, to accommodate fifty and to be built on the campus at Studley. The Alumnae Society have a fund in hand as a starter amounting to several thousand dollars.

PREMIER BORDEN SENDS MESSAGE TO CANADIANS

Tremendous in Magnitude and Complexity as it is Momentous in Consequences.

STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY NEARLY DESTROYTD

It Must be Reestablished With Solid Foundation Upon Which to Erect the New Social Order.

London, Jan. 13.—On the eve of his departure for Paris, Premier Borden gave out the following statement to the Canadian Associated Press:

"Delays in connection with the formal opening of the proceedings of the Peace Conference have been unfortunate, but unavoidable. It is anticipated that the approaching conversations at Paris between the representatives of the Allied nations will greatly expedite the proceedings of the Conference whenever the formal sessions begin. The task which confronts the statesmen who gather at Paris from all parts of the world is as tremendous in magnitude and complexity as it is momentous in its consequences. In many parts of Europe the structure of organized society has been either wholly or partially destroyed. It will be necessary to establish firm foundations upon which to erect the new social order. In Russia terrorism and anarchy, posing in the guise of liberty, have succeeded, for the moment, in oppressing the people, who are unable to utilize their new freedom for the purposes of equal opportunity and orderly government. There is danger that the fanatical spirit thus aroused may spread to those in other nations who lack food and employment. The present disorders in Germany are not without their significance in this respect. Difficult as is the task which confronts the Allied Nations in restoring peace, in providing adequate safeguards for its continuance, and in composing the disorders of the world, that task will be undertaken with a resolute spirit, and with the full determination to crown its purpose with such fulfillment as will make victory more than a mementary triumph of arms. For more than four weary years the conflict has been waged and now, in the Peace Conference, comes the sternest test of all—the test of the spirit, of the vision and the capacity of the world's democracies in their effort to control and dominate the forces of ambition, greed and passion which have imposed the curse of war upon humanity throughout the ages."

BANK TELLER GOT PINCHED

Embezzled $30,000 from Cambridge, Mass., Institution—Arrested at Montreal.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 13.—William Roniker, who has been arrested in Montreal, charged with embezzling $30,000 from the Manufacturers' National Bank of this city, had been employed by the bank as teller. He had been missing since early this month. Officials of the bank, while admitting Roniker's connection with the institution, declared that the accounts of the bank were intact.

SPUD SHIPMENTS TO HAVANA

Nova Scotia Potatoes Finding a Market in Cuba—Preferred to U. S. Spuds.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—Potatoes are being shipped in large quantities from Halifax to Cuba by the United Fruit Companies, Ltd., and private operators. The four masted schooner Dorothy sailed yesterday with 12,000 barrels. The price in Havana is about two dollars per barrel. The customs tariff in Cuba gives a preference to the United States of about 20 cents per kilo, nevertheless, potatoes from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are in good demand, being found superior in keeping quality and in other respects.

ALLIED DISAGREEMENT OVER RUSSIA IS ENDED BY DISCLOSURE OF PICHON'S NOTE SHOWING UP THE BOLSHEVIKI

Throws Strong Light on Attitude of Powers Regarding Russia and Bolshevik.

CRYSTALLIZES ANTI-BOLSHEVIK DECISION

Much Speculation as to How Official Socialist Organ Succeeded in Obtaining Pichon Note.

MEANT TO EMBARRASS THE GOVERNMENT

Its Effect Has Been to Strengthen Clemenceau's Government in the Eyes of the Whole World.

Special Cable to St. John Standard.

(By Bampton Hunt, Copyright 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

Paris, Jan. 13.—The publication of Foreign Minister Pichon's note refusing recognition to the Bolsheviki, has attracted attention in the Paris press, and throws a strong light upon the varying attitudes of the Entente Powers with regard to this vital question of Russia and Bolshevikism in Europe. For the moment, apparently, any likelihood of differences between the powers has been allayed. The "Temps" tonight states that it has every reason to believe there will be no further discussion between the Allies upon the question raised by Pichon's note. "In the daily informal discussions which have taken place," the "Temps" says, "the representatives of the governments of the associated powers have shown themselves inclined to follow the lines laid down by Pichon. As significant of the mutually conciliatory attitude at the conference of the representatives," the "Temps" adds, that this is only one instance of a similar kind. "It is constantly happening," it says, "that, after having suggested different methods, the various governments very soon agree to adopt a solution proposed by one of them."

There is much curiosity here as to how, in view of the elaborate precautions taken by the Allies to safeguard their diplomatic documents, the official Socialist journal, 'Humanite," succeeded in obtaining a copy of Pichon's note. It was the only newspaper to publish yesterday. The object of the Socialists in publishing the note was of course to embarrass the government as was evident from the heading printed over the article: "The Franco-English disagreement. England proposes an Entente with Soviet governments in the name of Georges Clemenceau. M. S. Pichon refuses."

The effect of the Socialist "Beat" has been to strengthen Clemenceau's government in the eyes of the whole country.

Many of the papers comment at length on the Pichon note, and, with the exception of the Socialist Journals, are absolutely in agreement with the course taken by the foreign minister.

The "Temps," on the whole, does not regret the publication. "After the abominable revelations," it says, 'which Scavenius (the Danish minister) brought from Russia, after the in-

(Continued on Page Eight)

SUPPLY AND RELIEF CONFERENCE CONSIDER SUPPLIES FOR ALLIES

Relief Situation for Europe Makes it Indispensable That German Shipping Should be Placed at Disposal of the Associated Governments.

Paris, Jan. 13.—An official communication regarding the work of the Supply and Relief Conference says:

"At their second meeting on January 12, the Supreme Court of Supply and Relief continued their discussion as to finance. An estimate of the credit required in the first instance for countries, other than Germany, was agreed upon, and the subject was referred to the representatives of the treasuries of the associated governments for consideration and report.

"The council took into consideration the measures already in progress for the relief of allied, liberated and neutral territories, and decided on certain action to provide and expedite supplies. The councillors were of the opinion that if it is expedient to provide for additional supply of food in Germany before the next harvest is gathered, limited supplies are available for this purpose without in any way affecting the priority of the supply which must be secured to the allied, liberated and neutral countries.

"The council further agreed that the supply and relief situation for Europe makes it indispensable that German shipping should be placed at the disposal of the associated governments.

"The council also considered matters affecting the supply of food to prisoners of war and the relief of Belgium."

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION

Young Man Arrested in Halifax on Order of Sydney Police.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—Chief McCormack, of the Sydney police, arrived in the city to take back to Sydney with him George Holland, charged with abduction. Holland, who is twenty-six years of age, left Sydney a few days ago with a young girl named Thompson, and came to Halifax. The parents of the girl notified the Sydney police that their daughter, who is under age, was lured from her home by Holland. It is claimed that the girl is eighteen, but the girl is alleged to have asserted that she is older. Chief McCormack wired the Halifax police to be on the lookout for Holland and the girl, who were found in a North End house. The Sydney police will investigate in Sydney to ascertain the girl's correct age before they can charge Holland with abduction.

MARTIAL LAW IN BUENOS AIRES

Ten Thousand Reserves Have Been Summoned to the Colors—Total Number of Prisoners Now Reported as 2,000.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 13.—(Associated Press)—It was decided today by the President and the Cabinet to declare martial law in Buenos Aires. The date for the declaration has not been announced. Ten thousand reserves have been summoned to the colors, and the military cadets have been called from their vacations. The total number of prisoners taken by the police is now reported to be about 2,000. The interrogation of Russian prisoners reveals that nearly all of them were fugitives from Russia on account of revolutionary activities there. Pedro Wald, known as "president of the Soviet Government," is reported to have died from injuries received while resisting arrest. The Buenos Aires papers, today, say that the only thing which saved the situation was the arrival of General Dellepiane.

WILL FREE GREEKS FROM BULGARIA

Officers Now There to Look After Those in Need and Speed Repatriation.

Saloniki, Saturday, Jan. 11—Reports having been received that many Greeks from western Thrace were imprisoned in different parts of Bulgaria, officers attached to the Greek military mission in Bulgaria have been sent to various centres to find the Greeks, and obtain their release. The officers also will speed up therepatriation ers also will speed up the repatriation Macedonia, and will distribute relief to those in need.

ANTI-TRUST LAW WAS DISREGARDED

Twenty-one Individuals Are Now on Trial in U. S. Federal Court.

New York, Jan. 13—Twenty-one individuals and seventeen corporations, composing the membership of the National Association of Automobile Accessory Jobbers, were placed on trial in the federal court today on an indictment, returned nearly a year ago, charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

MEN RESCUED FROM CASTALIA

Being Taken to Norway by Berjinsford Which Was Ordered to Proceed on Her Voyage.

Halifax, Jan. 13.—The men rescued from the Castalia today are being taken to Bergen, Norway, by the Bergensfjord, which has been ordered to proceed on her voyage. Officials of the United States Shipping Board, to which the Castalia belonged, state they have received no list of the rescued as yet. They are expecting the names at any moment, but emphasize the possibility that they may not be available until tomorrow. The War Fijian, the other steamer taking part in the rescue of the Castalia's crew, is also proceeding on her voyage to England.

The United States naval tug Tallapoosa, which is bringing to Halifax the crew of the Gloucester schooner Arkona, taken off the Labrador coast in a starving condition, has been diverted to the position of the Castalia which she will endeavor to tow into port.

BUYS STEAMERS FROM BRITISH

Cunard Steamships Company Purchase Six Cargo Carriers.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Cunard Steamship Company has purchased from the British Government six cargo steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 19,734, it was announced here tonight. The vessels, standard cargo carriers built by the British Government for use during the war, will soon be placed in active service by the company. The purchase price was not made public. The vessels, which were of the "war series," have been renamed. Their names and tonnage follow: Vitellia, 4,400 tons; Vindellia, 4,430 tons; Verentia, 5,185 tons; Venusia, 5,222 tons; Vennonia, 5,225 tons, and Vellania, 5,272 tons.

FIRE DESTROYS PHILA. PLANT

Big Manufacturing Concern Suffers $5000,000 Loss.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—Fire today destroyed the plant of the A. Colbourn Company, manufacturers of spices and condiments, causing a loss estimated at $500,000. Ten firemen were overcome by the fumes from the burning spices.

THREE BANDITS MAKE BIG HAUL

Seized Satchel Containing Between $7,000 and $8,000 and Made Clean Getaway.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 13.—Three bandits this afternoon help up the superintendent and cashier of the National Biscuit Company, seized a satchel containing between $7,000 and $8,000 and escaped. The officials were bound for a bank to deposit the money when they were held up, in the heart of the down-town section. The robbers escaped.

IMPERIAL SERVICE BADGE WILL BE ISSUED ON DEMOBILIZATION

Men Honorably Discharged Because of Wounds or Sickness After Service in England Are to Receive the Insignia Which Shows They "Did Their Bit."

Ottawa, Jan. 13.—Some misunderstanding appears to have been caused by a statement in the press to the effect that the Imperial Silver Badge, granted to men honorably discharged because of wounds or sickness after service in England, would not be granted, generally, on demobilization. The object of this badge, issued by the Imperial, and not the Canadian, authorities, was to mark the man walking around in civilian clothes during the war period in such a way as to show that he had "done his bit" and been honorably discharged.

Some time ago the Militia Department cabled the British War Office asking for information as to whether the issue of this badge would be continued now that the armistice was signed, and on what basis. A reply has been received that it will be issued under new regulations not yet given out.

When these regulations are received the military authorities will draft similar regulations applicable to Canadian soldiers. It is more than probable that the Imperial badge will be issued only to men, the reason for whose discharge is medical unfitness.