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FAIR AND MILD

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BRITISH EXPECT CONFERENCE TO COMPLETE ITS PEACE DELIBERATIONS IN SHORT TIME

Home Problems of Magnitude Require Premier's Attention and He is Anxious to Hasten Discussion at Paris.

UNREST SWEEPING OVER ENGLAND

Lloyd George Must Face Bitter Hostility of Press, Labor and Ireland.

STRIKES BECOMING QUITE TOO FREQUENT

The Premier Urgently Needed at Home to Straighten the Growing Domestic Troubles.

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

By Arthur S. Draper.

London, Jan. 20.—The British have been waiting for the Peace Conference to complete its labors within a comparatively short time—possibly by late spring—if the German election result in the formation of a stable government. Both British and American diplomats in Paris are anxious to return to their own countries as soon as possible. Domestic problems of great magnitude require the attention of Premier Lloyd George, and no one recognizes more than the Premier the necessity of concentrating his attention on such questions as Ireland, demobilization and labor.

The result of the German election is awaited by the British with almost as much interest as if they were voting themselves. Apparently the moderate forces are gaining the upper hand, and few disturbances are being reported even in Berlin. The Bolsheviks are at least temporarily eclipsed, the death of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg having proved a hard blow to the extreme revolutionists. All this is a most satisfactory situation to the peace delegates who are trying, above everything else, to restore quiet in Europe, and to permit the individual statesmen to grapple with internal problems. So long as the fear of Bolshevism remains uppermost in the minds of diplomats, the solution of domestic issues is just as difficult as the handling of international problems. There is no question but that the spectre of Bolshevism has acted as a moderating influence, and the divergence of views among the various peace delegates has gradually been growing less. The British domestic situation is extremely interesting, largely because no one can say what the next six months will bring forth. The Lloyd George government (Continued on page 8)

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY OPENED TUESDAY

After the Formalities of the Opening and the Necessary Routine the Session Adjourned.

Quebec, Que., Jan. 21.—The legislature of the Province of Quebec, which opened for business today, after the usual ceremonies and routine business formally adjourned out of respect to the memory of His Royal Highness, Prince John.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, sent the following message to the Governor General: "On behalf of my government I pray your excellency to present the respectful sympathy of the people of the Province of Quebec to His Majesty, the King, on the occasion of the death of his son."

TO ESTABLISH SPANISH CHAIR

Bankers Will Endow Such a Department in Some Suitable Institution of Learning.

Halifax, Jan. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Halifax Board of Trade today H. R. Silver, who recently has been made a director of Spanish Bank of Commerce, was elected president. Hector McInnes announced that financial institutions contemplated the establishing of a chair in the Halifax County Academy, or in Dalhousie University, or in whatever educational institution might be considered best, for the study of Spanish. He pointed out that this would be most timely and appropriate in view of our trade with the West Indies and South America. It is understood that this refers to the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank and that the Bank of Commerce will also join in it.

MAJOR SOCIALISTS ARE IN THE LEAD

Amsterdam, Jan. 21.—The final results will not be known until Wednesday, but the indications are that the majority Socialists will be the strongest party, and will occupy most of the cabinet seats. Friedrich Ebert is presumed stand the best chance of obtaining the Chancellorship.

SINN FEIN ASSEMBLY MET AT MANSION HALL TUESDAY

Declaration of Independence Was Read in the Presence of About a Thousand People — Delegates Greeted With Cheers—There Were No Demonstrations and All Was Quiet.

Dublin, Jan. 21.—(By The Associated Press)—The Sinn Fein assembly met at the Mansion House this afternoon. The assembly stood while a declaration of independence was read announcing the establishment of an Irish republic, and demanding the evacuation of Ireland by the British garrison.

The first business of the assembly was the election of a chairman, after which prayers were said by the Rev. Father O'Flanagan of Roscommon. The declaration of independence was then read.

A crowd of perhaps a thousand, including many women and children, wearing green, white and yellow ribbons, pressed around the door of the Mansion House, watching the delegates enter. Only two policemen were visible, but the Sinn Fein had its own police—youths wearing white arm bands—to keep order.

Another crowd of different type was on hand—repatriated war prisoners of the Dublin Fusiliers. They had been entertained at lunch in the Mansion House, and their friends and the public generally were waiting outside to cheer them. This combination furnished the possibilities of a clash, but no occurred.

The rounds of the Mansion House, where the congress met, in a dingy old place lighted by stained glass windows overhead. The platform, and half the floor were fitted with tables for officers and delegates. The remainder of the floor and the circular gallery were reserved for the public, admission being by ticket. A large proportion of the audience consisted of women. The number of young priests was conspicuous. One of the popular figures arriving first, was Father O'Flanagan, who recently was dismissed from his parish by the Bishop on account of his political activity.

There was a brief demonstration

when the delegates advanced down the centre aisle, the people standing on either side and applauding them. The address to the free nations began as follows: "The nation of Ireland, having her national independence calls, through her elected representatives, in parliament assembled, upon every free nation to support the Irish republic by recognizing Ireland's national status and her right to vindication at the peace conference."

It declared that Ireland was radically distinct from England in race, language, customs and traditions. Ireland, it said, was one of the most ancient nations of Europe. She had preserved her national integrity and vigor intact through seven centuries of foreign oppression, and never had relinquished her national rights, which she had defiantly proclaimed every generation throughout the era of English usurpation, "down to her last glorious resort to arms in 1916."

STEAMSHIPS QUIT BUENOS AIRES

The Harbor Tie-up is Diverting Shipping to Other Points.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 21.—Nineteen steamships and thirteen sailing vessels, aggregating 90,000 tons, are anchored in the harbor awaiting orders, on account of the strike of harbor workers here. They fly the British, French and Italian flags.

Several steamers have left Buenos Aires in the last few days for Montevideo, to unload cargoes intended for Buenos Aires.

The formerly busy port here is deserted, and miles on miles of silent quays, flanked by huge empty elevators, are to be seen.

LICHNOWSKI GIVES HIS VIEW ON JUST PEACE

Should be Such a Peace as Neither Enslaves Nor Mutilates the Conquered.

MUST LEAVE HIM CHANCE TO RECUPERATE

League of Nations Having Its Roots in Statutes and Not in Hearts of People is Worthless.

PEACE OF JUSTICE SHOULDN'T BOYCOTT

Calls Upon Wilson and Lloyd George to Now Live up to Their Announced War Aims.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—(By The Associated Press)—Prince Lichnowski, former German ambassador to Great Britain, today gave the following statement to the Associated Press: "A peace which is not merely to phrase behind a peace of violence and conceal itself, as a Pax Britannica, can only be such a peace as neither enslaves nor mutilates the conquered, and which leaves him the possibility of recuperating, of paying his debts, and of entering with complete confidence into the peaceful competition of a society of nations. A league of nations which has its roots only in statutes and is not in the hearts of peoples is worthless.

"Just as the conquerors a hundred years ago treated France forbearingly and left in its possession its old borders, including even German Alsace, which had earlier been taken away from us just as forcibly as we later took it back, so I believe there will be left to us, especially in the east, our borders which are indispensable for us, politically and economically. "Not only ethnography but also geography should be taken into consideration in establishing borders. "Poles and Czechs have no more right to our mixed language territories, which owe their prosperity alone to German organization and to the German market, than we have to all the German territories outside the empire, including the German parts of Alsace-Lorraine.

"Hence, a peace of justice would be only such a one as neither boycotts us or lays upon us intolerable financial burdens which would make us dependent for all time, nor one which creates untenable borders and robs us of lands which we require, geographically and economically. "Mr. Wilson and the British statesmen have announced their war aims to be the abolishing of autocracy and militarism and of making good the harm the war has done to Belgium and France. I expect, confidently, that they will now demonstrate the uprightness of their intentions, and that they will not create the impression that a war psychosis now rules there, just as it ruled with us during the war."

LIBERAL LOVE FEAST STAGED AT TORONTO UNDER G. P. GRAHAM

Extolled a Small Audience to Get Together and Support Principles of the Liberal Party — Said He Could Have Had Anything Within the Gift of the Union Government—He Passed it up and is Glad of it.

Toronto, Ont. Jan. 21.—With a clear call to Liberals, as Liberals, to enter the political arena again, and with a declaration that he believed in party government for the Dominion of Canada, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, former Minister of Railways, made a speech in St. George's Hall tonight, in connection with the organization today of the central Ontario Liberal Association, that was heartily cheered by an audience which, although small, manifested delight in his partisan stand.

"I believe in party government," said Mr. Graham, "on general principles, and because it is for the good of the people. The party system is the only system we should tolerate in times of peace."

Following this idea, after a criticism of the Union government, Hon. Mr. Graham declared, "party government will come very shortly."

He concluded by urging that Liberals unite in anticipation of this. The audience approved of his appeal with cheers and applause.

Hon. Mr. Graham told the gathering that had he been looking for a government, he would have been in the Liberal party. He said he had been offered a position in it, however, he admitted, "But," he added, "I could have had a higher position in it than any Liberal in the Union Government at the present time," and declined the offer, and "I am glad of it," he said.

"Sir Wilfrid wants the reunion of the Liberal party," said Mr. Graham, "and he wants the support of every man, woman and child who believes in Liberal principles. I ask no man to apologize to me for the opinions he

Premier Lloyd George Corrects Interpreter As Delegates Laugh

Paris, Jan. 20.—Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain demonstrated his command of the French language during the first session of the Peace Congress. In his address seconding President Wilson's speech nominating Premier Clemenceau as president of the congress, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the venerable French statesman as the "grand young man of France."

Inside the great horseshoe sat Lieut. Mantoux, who has been described as one of the world's greatest interpreters.

When he read a French translation of Mr. Lloyd George's address he translated the phrase quoted as "the grand old man of France." The British Premier at once protested against the translation, which was changed amid the laughter of the delegates.

TO INTERCEDE FOR PACKERS

Dominion Representative to London to Straighten Out Embargo on Canadian Meat Products.

Ottawa, Ont. Jan. 21.—As a result of a conference between packers and government here during the past few days, it has been decided to send a Dominion representative to London in an effort to straighten out the temporary embargo on Canadian meat products. It is likely that either J. H. Grisdale, acting deputy minister of agriculture, or H. B. Thomson, the food controller, will be chosen for this mission.

The embargo is regarded by the government and packers as of vital importance, involving, if continued, a loss of tens of millions of dollars to Canadian farmers and packers.

CONVENT DAMAGED AT ROBERVAL

Fire Broke Out in Laundry of Ursuline Convent, the Flames Spreading Rapidly.

Quebec, Jan. 21.—Following close in the wake of the fire which razed the Chicoutimi Cathedral last week, the town of Roberval, in the Lake St. Lawrence district, was visited by a fire today which caused heavy damage to the Ursuline convent, but was finally controlled before the flames reached the main building. The fire broke out in the laundry, and is thought to have been caused by the explosion of one of the boilers. The flames spread rapidly and the laundry, as well as the school for day scholars were destroyed. The chapel, the cloister and the convent proper were saved. The blaze raged for five hours and was finally checked at eight o'clock tonight.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION FOR GERMANY

Under New Draft Proposed Germany is Divided Into Several Federated Republics.

PRESIDENT ELECTED BY ENTIRE PEOPLE

Chancellor to be Appointed by President and be Responsible to the Chamber.

MUST RETIRE IF CHAMBER SO VOTES

With Formation of League of Nations all Treaties Between Germany and States in League Must be Approved by Reichstag.

London, Jan. 21. (British Wireless Service)—It is provided in the draft of the proposed new German constitution that the president of the empire is to be elected by the entire German people and that his term shall be seven years. The chancellor will be appointed by the president and be responsible to the chamber. He must retire if the members of the chamber withdraw their confidence by a definite vote. The proposed legislation contains the provision that, as soon as a league of nations shall have been formed, all treaties between Germany and states in the league shall be approved by the Reichstag.

Germany under the draft of the proposed new constitution, is divided into several federated republics. These political divisions, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin today, include the following:

The republic of Berlin, heading the list of the federated republics and including the city and rural districts of Greater Berlin. The republic of Prussia, including the provinces of east and west Prussia and the Bromberg district.

The republic of Silesia, including Posen and the Sudetes regions east of Bohemia.

The republic of Brandenburg, including that part of Brandenburg outside of greater Berlin, the provinces of Pomerania, Altmark and the two Mecklenburgs.

The republic of lower Saxony, including Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg and Brunswick.

The republic of Westphalia, including Westphalia, Schaumburg-Appel and Pymont.

The republic of Hesse, including Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse.

The republic of the Rhineland, including the Rhine provinces, Bavarian Pfalz and the principality of Burkenfeld.

The Erfurt government district is to go to Greater Thuringia.

The federal state of German-Austria is also to be founded and Vienna, like Berlin is to become subject to the state government.

Parts of German-Austria are to go to Silesia, upper Saxony or Bavaria.

ABSOLUTE FAITH IN GOVERNMENT

Hon. Arthur Meighen Says Union Government Has Enemies, But, Nevertheless, Believes it Best for Canada.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—Hon. Arthur Meighen, in a speech before the Canadian Club here today, outlined the government's programme of reconstruction. A large attendance of prominent Winnipeg citizens attended the luncheon, and heard the address of the Minister of the Interior.

THE UNEMPLOYED INCREASES IN U. S.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Reports from twenty-one cities, showing more than 138,000 men unemployed, were submitted today to the House Immigration Committee by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in support of his contention

INTRIGUE AND CONSPIRACIES OF BOLSHEVIKI GIVEN TO THE WAR COUNCIL BY M. SCAVENIUS

Bolsheviki Propaganda Sent from Russia to Germany, China, England and France—Organization and Production Are Impossible in Russia Because Russian Workmen Have no Fellowship—Believes There Should be Foreign Intervention.

Paris, Jan. 21. (By The Associated Press)—The Supreme Council of the Great Powers hope to formulate a concrete proposal on Russia at tomorrow's meeting. This was the definite official announcement of the council issued tonight, after the council had been considering the Russian situation continuously for the past two days.

It can be added that while this concrete proposal was not finally decided, however, feeling that there was no sovereignty in foreign affairs he agreed to writing, yet its main features were agreed on in principle. The members came from the session, however, feeling that there was no political situation for the difficult and dangerous situation that it would be desirable to embody several lines of action in the proposal.

The first effect of this proposal will be that neither Sergius Sazonoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, nor any Soviet agents, will come to Paris as exponents of Russian affairs, but that some form of inquiry or investigation of political affairs in Russia will be made without considering the presence in Paris of the adherents of either side of the question at issue. This determination is largely the result of a strong sentiment in some quarters against having any direct dealings with the Bolsheviks.

Early indications were that Premier Lloyd George's proposal to M. Pichon, the French foreign minister, would again take form in having Soviet agents come here, and three names of prominent leaders were mentioned as possible emissaries. But this now said to be definitely superseded by an inquiry or investigation, without involving the presence of Soviet agents.

The Danish minister to Russia, Harold Scavenius, made a statement before the executive session of the council today on conditions in Russia, which also had a strong influence in determining that Soviet representatives should not come to Paris. He was the last of the ministers to leave Paris and today emphasized the necessity of trying to conduct any intercourse with the Soviets.

He read an article, written by one of the Soviet chiefs, declaring that the Soviet chiefs, including Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson were too conservative and reactionary for the Soviets to deal with. He also gave exact data on the Bolshevik forces, showing that they did not exceed 90,000 armed men, the remainder being without arms or ammunition. He declared that the Bolsheviks were largely recruited from the famished peasants who took this means to obtain food and the pay the Soviets seemed able to give them.

Bolshevik propagandists were sent from Russia, not only to Germany, but to China, England and France, says Harold Scavenius, the Danish minister to Petrograd. While at the Russian capital he had been acting in behalf of the Entente Powers. Four hundred Russian propagandists, he declared, were in Berlin before the German revolution began, and instructions were given for numerous Bolsheviks to be despatched to England and France by underhand routes. Recently, he added, a number of repatriated Chinese were sent home from Russia, and among them were numerous propagandists.

The Soviet Russian government, according to M. de Scavenius, understands very well that its only possibility of maintaining its existence is in an international revolution, and while the German revolution was nearing its apex, the Bolshevik leaders rejoiced in the fact that the German administration remained in the hands of the social democrats.

"They emphasized," said the diplomat, "that Germany was only a her 'February revolution'—her Kerensky revolution—and they predicted her revolution would have her 'October revolution' and more speedily than was the case in Russia. "The only cloud upon the sky of their hopes is the position of the Entente. They say that if the Entente will do as Germany did, and occupy the Baltic provinces and the Ukraine, that case they would be able, in a few months, to revolutionize the French and British troops as they claim they already had revolutionized the German troops. Their only alarm was less the Entente should occupy Petrograd and Moscow, because they knew their only weapon was propaganda. Bolsheviks are masters in revolutionary propaganda and at the head of this institution is an Austrian named Breda who in Moscow found an 'international federation' with members from the people of several nations.

"Organization and production are impossible in Russia, because Russian workmen have no sense of fellowship. It is impossible for the Russian government to reorganize industry and trade according to communistic principles as long as other states have not accepted like principles of government. Until now Russia has maintained life on pre-war stores but this soon will be exhausted. The Russian foreign minister once said that the Soviet republic was a 'foreign substance' in Europe."

M. de Scavenius said he did not believe conditions in Russia could be altered without foreign intervention and he added that, in his position, immediate intervention would not meet with any considerable resistance.

LONDON THREATENED WITH A MOST SERIOUS STRIKE

Believed That 25,000 Men Engaged in the Engineering Trades Will Cease Work by End of the Week—Trouble Arises Out of the 47 Hour Week Which Has Just Been Granted.

London, Jan. 21.—A strike which would close down all the essential services in London is threatened today. Already 15,000 workers are on strike and the employment during the day, it is expected that at least 25,000 men engaged in the engineering trades will cease work before the end of the week. The trouble arises out of the operation of the 47-hour week, which has just been granted. When the new hours came into operation the employers decided that 47 hours meant 47 hours of work, and withdrew certain privileges previously allowed, such as ten minutes for refreshments in the morning and a few minutes of the employers' time for men engaged in rough work for men engaged in similar troubles are occurring in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Further proof is being obtained daily of the increasing extent of unemployment, and that action must be taken immediately if serious labor troubles are to be avoided.

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS GET TOGETHER WITH SAM GOMPERS

Agreed to Form a Nucleus for an International Trades Union Congress and Plan to Meet Simultaneously With the Peace Conference—Will be Divorced from Meeting at Berne.

London, Jan. 21.—An adjourned conference of leaders of British labor with Samuel Gompers and other American labor delegates now in England has reported an agreement to form a nucleus for an International Trades Union Congress. Mr. Gompers will confer with the British committee in the next few days to formulate plans for the congress, and to select a venue for the meeting, in order that the congress may meet simultaneously with the Peace Conference.

Mr. Gompers and the other American delegates will go to Paris tomorrow where, Mr. Gompers said tonight, it is hoped to discuss the new movement with French labor leaders in advance of the next meeting with the British committee.

The British Trade Union Congress is committed to the idea of an International Socialist and Labor Conference for Lausanne, but recently was changed to Berne. It was pointed out that Mr. Gompers tonight, however, that the Trades Union Congress would be divorced entirely from the meeting at Berne.