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UNSETTLED.

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BOLSHEVIK ON KALSH FRONT DEFEATED; ADRIATIC QUESTIONS REMAINS UNSOLVED; GERMANS ATTACK AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Berlin Strike Now Settled

The Settlement is to Amount to Active Recognition of the Demands of the Strikers in Having a Voice in Promotions.

WILL HAVE A SAY IN HIRING NEW HELP
All Shops and Banking Institutions Which Have Been Closed for Twelve Days Opened up Yesterday.

Berlin, Saturday, April 19.—(By The Associated Press).—A settlement of the general strike in Berlin was reached today after negotiations lasting forty-eight hours between representatives of the strikers and the employers, and the Minister of Labor.

The settlement is to amount to active recognition of the demands of the strikers, that they be given a voice in determining engagements and promotions in all work, except in executive and directorate positions.

A law giving force to the new regulations will be incorporated, shortly, in the government's socialization legislation. It will give to the workers who are represented through shop, factory and office councils, the joint right to determine vital relations between the employer and employee, and will protect the employee to the extent that his dismissal, or promotion, will be passed on by his fellow workers.

The workers also must be consulted when new help is to be engaged. The preliminary settlement now awaits only formal confirmation by the factory and office councils who are expected to ratify it Sunday. The factories and banks are expected to resume operations in full Tuesday.

The department stores and specialty shops opened this morning, affording distracted shoppers eleven hours facilities for replenishing their Easter wardrobes. With the resumption of banking operations on Tuesday—Monday being a holiday—business has recovered from the embarrassments and inconveniences caused by the shutting down of the seven largest financial institutions for twelve days. Notwithstanding that the Government presses will be turning out a profusion of emergency paper money, there was a holiday—business in the coins and notes of smaller amounts, while remittances coming in and payable to the banks were tied up.

ROOT BEAT FOX.
Philadelphia, April 21.—Artie Root, of Cleveland, has a holiday—business defeating Joe Fox, of England, in a six-round fight here tonight. Root had the advantage in every round except the fifth, when Fox showed to his best.

LEADING FRENCH AIRMAN MET DEATH IN FALL YESTERDAY

Was Making Trip from Villacoublay to Rome—The Aviator and His Mechanic Fell from a Great Height and Death Was Instantaneous—One of the Most Noted of French Birdmen.

Paris, April 21.—An unaccounted report was current in Paris tonight that Jules Vedrines, the French aviator, who started from Villacoublay for Rome this morning, had been killed in the fall of his airplane in the department of Drome, south of Lyons. His mechanic also was said to have been killed.

Jules Vedrines, whose death is reported in the fall of his airplane, was one of the leading French aviators. He was one of the first Frenchmen to take up aviation, and during the years 1911 and 1912 was very active in aerial races in Europe, winning the Paris-Madrid race, finishing fourth in the European circuit race, making various records for height, distance and speed, and finishing second in the British circuit race. He was one of the first aviators to fly from London to Paris, doing this on August 4, 1911. On April 29, 1912, almost seven years ago, Vedrines was injured seriously by the fall of his machine at St. Denis. He recovered from his injuries and in August of that year he came to America and was the international Aviator Race at Chicago, on September 9. In 1913 he flew from Paris to Cairo.

Vedrines served in the French aerial service, early in the war, and was later made an instructor. On January 19, last year, he accomplished the feat of landing on a roof of a building with an airplane.

LABOR COUNCIL ISSUES MONEY AT LIMERICK

Money is Called "Strike Treasury Notes" and is Secured by the Stock of Food and Integrity of the Workers.

AMOUNT OF ISSUE NOT DETERMINED

Military Forces at Strike Headquarters Are Especially Watchful and Reinforcements Have Arrived.

Limerick, April 21.—(By The Associated Press).—The general strike here, incident to the proclamation of Limerick as a military area, assumed a new and interesting phase today when the finance commission of the Limerick Trades and Labor Council announced that it was preparing to issue its own money, in the form of one shilling and ten shilling notes, which would be used in the purchase of food for the 14,000 strikers. The money is called "strike treasury notes," and is secured by the stock of food which it is proposed to purchase with the financial gifts reaching Limerick from other parts of Ireland, and by the "integrity of the workers of Limerick."

The announcement of the new financial scheme was made by Tom Johnson, treasurer of the Irish Labor Congress, who announced, also, that the food commission of the labor council had arranged for supplies of food for the city. This food will be assembled in the warehouses of the Limerick Trades and Labor Council, and will be distributed to the strikers by the labor council at fixed prices, which do not permit of profiteering. The notes are printed in different colors. They are inscribed as follows:

General strike against British military, April 1919. The Limerick Trades and Labor Council promise to pay bearer ten shillings. (Signed) Limerick Trades and Labor Council. Chairman: Treasurer.

The total amount of the issue has not yet been determined, but the printing presses are at work. The military forces are especially watchful during the night, and it is thought that reinforcements have arrived.

INTER-URBAN AIR SERVICE PLANNED FOR AUSTRALIA

Melbourne, Aus. April 21.—An aerial service between the larger cities of Australia is contemplated by July of the present year. The work is to be undertaken by an Australian company which has asked for permission to be registered. The company claims to be backed by leading financiers and purposes to make an immediate survey of flight routes and to secure sites for airframes.

Paris, April 21.—(Havas).—It was announced at Villacoublay, this afternoon, that Aviator Vedrines had fallen about 10.30 o'clock at a place called Les Foullois, near the town of St. Rambert d'Albon, in the Department of Drome, on the Rhone river, south of Lyons. Vedrines and his mechanic were killed, and the machine was smashed to pieces. Vedrines left Villacoublay with the intention of making a non-stop flight to Rome. The airplane he used was built to bombard Berlin, and weighed 5 1/2 tons. He had a strong wind at his back when he left Villacoublay at 8.30 a.m.

It is believed the accident was due to the machine collapsing in the air. The aviators fell from a great height, and the death of both of them was instantaneous. The mail sack, which Vedrines was carrying to Rome, was found among the debris of the machine. Vedrines was always a partisan of speed. He was the first man to fly more than 125 miles an hour. He was a thorough patriot and refused a three million franc engagement several years ago to act as director of a German aviation school. Vedrines's war exploits are now published. Although free of military obligations at the outbreak of the war, he offered his services and undertook fifty-three special missions, for the most part landing.

GERMANS LOOK UPON WILSON AS THEIR ONLY HOPE FOR SECURING EASY PEACE TERMS

GERMANY MAY BE ALLOWED RAW MATERIALS

Supreme Economic Council to Consider the Advisability of Permitting Them a Limited Supply of Cotton.

WOULD HELP OUT THE UNEMPLOYMENT

Neutral Countries Adjoining Germany May Have Goods and Commodities Without Restriction After April 25.

Paris, April 21.—The supreme economic council will meet tomorrow to consider proposals to grant a limited supply of raw materials, notably cotton, to Germany to enable the factories there to start work, and to relieve unemployment which is said to be at the bottom of much of the disorder in Germany. The council, it is said, also will revise regulations for German exports, required to pay for food imports, and probably will discuss the new economic situation created by the slackening of the blockade regulations as applies to Germany's neutral neighbors.

After April 25 goods and commodities may be shipped to the neutral countries adjoining Germany, virtually without restriction, the neutrals themselves assuming responsibility for the slackening of the prohibited exports to Germany. The slackening of the allied control regulations will be abolished from the date. Shipments may be made freely after April 25 from the United States, and associated countries, when consigned to neutral countries, such as the Netherlands, Overseas Trust, and the Swiss Society of Surveillance, without the necessity of calling applications back and forth across the Atlantic.

MARITIME EXPRESS IN BAD WRECK MONDAY MORNING

Broken Rail Throws Heavily Loaded Train Over Embankment — Passengers Have Miraculous Escape.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, N.B., April 21.—While running about forty-five miles an hour, the Halifax bound Maritime Express was badly wrecked about a mile and a half west of Kent Junction, about 7.30 o'clock this morning, and, considering the nature of the accident and damage to cars and roadbed, the escape of passengers and trainmen from death, or serious injury, is nothing short of a miracle. Some eight cars were derailed and some of them plowed into the mud down a ten-foot embankment.

The cars were thrown, in some instances, about forty feet, the trucks and bottoms of the cars being ripped off, and the rails twisted into every shape. A broken rail was the cause of the wreck, and by a miracle the engine and one car passed over safely and broke away from the derailed cars, thereby preventing the cars being telescoped and averting a loss of many lives. The express messenger in one of the heavily loaded cars, which was thrown some distance and badly smashed up, owes his life to the fact that he had gone into the car ahead a moment or two before the wreck occurred. Two mail cars, baggage and express cars, second and first class cars were derailed. The diner and Pullman cars remained on the track. Railwaymen say it was one of the worst spills with no casualties they have ever seen. The road was blocked some eight or nine miles. The train was in charge of Conductor Alfred Atkinson and Driver John Stewart, who regard their escape from death as an act of Providence.

WHOLE OF UKRAINE CLEARED OF GEN. PELLARD'S TROOPS

Bulletin.—London, April 21. (By The A. P.)—The whole of Ukraine has been cleared of the troops of General Pellard, the peasant leader, according to a Russian wireless message received here. The Soviet forces have occupied Kamensk-Podolsky, about seventy miles southeast of Tarnopol, and control the region at the mouth of the Dniester river.

Germany's Good Friday Grievs Were Not At All Relieved By Its Easter Joys.

WHOLE NATION IS EXTREMELY DEPRESSED

Fourteen Points Regarded as Allies' Obligation and All Classes Are Prepared to Fight Harsh Peace.

Germany Accepts Allied Conditions For Versailles

Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

Copenhagen, April 21.—Germany's Good Friday grieves were not relieved by Easter joys. The whole nation is extremely depressed over the late forebodings of peace terms emanating from Paris. It is now generally held that the terms will probably be the work of the August congress. The relief of the August congress, however, is again thick with rumors that Germany will refuse to sign the treaty. All official statements itself will shrink from the responsibility of signing, preferring rather to refer the matter to the National Assembly, or even a popular vote. It is reported, on good authority, that preparations are already making for an election. Either method of meeting the problem is likely to result in the rejection of peace. This may seem suicidal to foreigners, but who are not acquainted with the present psychological atmosphere in Germany. That atmosphere is hinted at by the frenzied strikes of the past week, which palpably are ruining the strikers and the employers together. This means of national suicide is not confined to the working classes. It is a life in the whole German intellectual, not excepting responsible gentia, not excepting responsible gentia. Reported measures contemplated at Paris for meeting a German decision such as the extension of the occupied region, a more stringent blockade, and a stoppage of food supplies appear to have no effect on the public mind, or even upon the government itself. Some slight hopes still cling to President Wilson. The fourteen points are still insisted upon as the only legal basis for the treaty, and the proposition is repeated again and again in the German quarters, that Germany's acceptance of the fourteen points, and President Wilson's own elaborations thereof in his speeches, should be the basis of the peace negotiations. The Allies are in honor bound to fulfill. Said a foreign official today: "It is impossible for us to consent to such a peace as the newspapers predict."

DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE Scheme Progressing Most Satisfactory

Paris, April 21.—A responsible French source announces that good progress has been made in the scheme for a defensive alliance between France, Great Britain and the United States, under which these nations agree to take immediate military and naval action should Germany break the peace treaty, so far as it affects the proposed demilitarized zone east of the Rhine. The alliance treaty will be an open one, and will apply only to the Rhine area.

NEW SOUTH WALES TRAIN SOLDIERS IN RY. WORKSHOPS

Will Bear All the Expense and Fit the Man to Fill in Vacancies.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 21.—The State of New South Wales will bear the cost of training returned soldiers for the government railway workshops. The step will be taken in order to replace men who are leaving the shops through natural causes and also to meet contemplated extensions of the railway.

JAPS PROVOKED BY FAILURE OF RACE EQUALITY

The National Disappointment of Japan Verges Upon Dissatisfaction and Stirs up Anti-White Prejudice.

REGARDED AS SNUB AND HUMILIATION

Look Upon the Rejection of the Clause in the Covenant of League of Nations as Erecting Perpetual Barrier to Harmony of Races.

Tokyo, Saturday, April 19. (By The A. P.)—In an editorial commenting on the failure of the radical equality clause to secure a peace in the covenant of the League of Nations, the Japanese Times declares that the national disappointment of Japan verges upon dissatisfaction, and affords opportunity for sensationalists to stir up anti-white prejudice. Representative Japanese regard the Paris decision as a snub and a humiliation, the newspaper says. It continues: "The refusal of the august congress of white peoples to accept the principle of equality of non-white will, probably, erect a perpetual barrier to the harmonious coming-aging of the races toward which it was believed, the world was tending. It can only tend to accentuate racial prejudice."

Japan's admission to the company of the great powers must be considered as only for the political convenience of the Allies, the Times declares, and it compares Japan's convention to that of a negro preacher who was asked to speak in church because of his oratorical powers, but who is not considered the racial equal of the white congregation. "It is well for Japan to remember this point," the newspaper adds. "The only way of sustaining Japan's prestige must be sought in preparedness to cope with international situations as they develop. Peace on earth and good will toward men must be considered as still very distant."

KOLCHAK'S TROOPS INFLECT SEVERE LOSSES ON ENEMY

Demoralization of the Bolsheviks is Reported to be Growing—Three Divisions Withdraw.

London, April 21.—(Reuters).—Telegrams from Omak report that the troops of Admiral Kolchak, thirty three miles south of Steril-Amak, inflicted severe losses on the enemy, capturing many prisoners, machine guns and ten heavy guns. They also captured Starupul with great booty and a number of Bolshevik leaders. Demoralization of the Bolsheviks is reported to be growing. Three Bolshevik divisions refused to fight and have been withdrawn from the front. The peasants of the Viatia government, and some of the districts on the river Kama, have revolted against the Bolshevik government.

SEBASTOPOL NOT OCCUPIED BY SOVIETS

The Fighting Appears to Have Stopped for the Time Being in Southern Crimea.

Paris, April 21.—(Havas).—The naval port of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, has not been occupied by Russian Soviet troops, according to a despatch to the Journal des Debats, dated Sunday at Saloniki. The despatch says the fighting appears to have stopped, for the time being, in the southern Crimea. The Bolsheviks are said to be slackening their advance in the face of the Allied artillery fire.

A Russian wireless message, received in London, Sunday night, said Sebastopol had been evacuated by the Crimean government. The government of Sebastopol was said to be in the hands of a revolutionary committee. The Russian message further added that, after negotiations with the Allied command, an agreement had been reached for an armistice of eight days to expire on April 25.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONGRESS WILL NOT HAVE TO MAKE FINAL DECISIONS

The Small Delegation Being Sent to Versailles Caused Surprise Among Peace Conference Participants, But They Were Early Tipped off to Germany's Position—Delegation of the German Foreign Office Was Based Upon Misunderstanding of the Programme for the Initial Meeting—Physically Impossible to Come to Terms in a Week.

German Delegation Will Comprise Six High Personages

Paris, April 21.—(By The Associated Press).—The German delegation to Versailles will comprise six high personages, at the head of which will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the foreign minister. Marshal Foch was so informed late this evening, according to official announcement. The delegates cannot arrive at Versailles before April 28.

Paris, April 21. (By The A. P.)—Though the peace conference apparently was taken by surprise by the announcement of Germany's intention to send a small delegation to Versailles to receive the text of the treaty, the plan is really old, and Berlin and Weimar despatches to the Associated Press, more than a month ago indicated that the German delegates would not have power to make final decisions.

The delegation of the German foreign office was based upon misunderstanding of the programme for the initial meeting of the German plenipotentiaries with the representatives of the peace conference. It had been understood, through press statements, that, at the first meeting, the German delegates would merely be handed the text of the treaty, but would not be permitted to discuss terms and would be sent back to Germany to confer with the government and the plenipotentiaries authorized to negotiate. After a second interval, to Versailles with the actual discussions. Under the circumstances as Count Brockdorff-Rantzau represented to the Associated Press, the German government considered it unnecessary to send the entire peace delegation—something over 100 headed by him—to Versailles merely to receive the draft, and return to Berlin with it, and would, therefore, send a smaller delegation, and later proceed to Versailles for the actual discussions and the signature of the treaty. The German government then formally inquired through the armistice commission, regarding the programme and on the basis of the reply securing, determined upon the despatch of the smaller delegation. Meanwhile, however, the plans and programme of the council of four for discussions with the Germans had been altered, in no small degree, apparently, on account of the fact that it was found a physical impossibility since the instructions to appear on April 25 were sent to the German delegates to have the actual text of the proposed treaty ready by that date. This would necessitate communicating the determinations of the Allied and associated governments to a certain extent in outline, or in less formal shape than the definite text. For this purpose the presence of the plenipotentiaries, charged with the peace negotiations, was imperative, quite apart from the point of prestige, the plenipotentiaries of the Allied and associated powers could only be present to receive the text of the treaty, and to sign it.

PLANS TO SOLVE RUSSIAN PROBLEM

Russian Embassy at Washington Makes Public a Scheme That Looks Feasible.

Washington, April 21.—The Russian Embassy here made public today the outline of the plan presented to the Peace Conference by Russian plenipotentiaries at Paris, to solve the Russian problem. It asks recognition as a federated of Russian states. Prince Lvoff, Tschalkovsky, Sazonoff and Maklakoff signed the memorandum embodying this programme. Under it the Allies would recognize the Russian boundaries on 1914, except for ethnographical Poland, and would support democratic authority in the struggle against bolshevism and anarchy.

HEAD WINDS IN MID-OCEAN KEEP BACK ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Contestants for the \$50,000 Trans-Atlantic Air Flight Chafe at the Delays Caused by Most Unfavorable Weather Conditions.

St. John's, Nfld., April 21.—Continued reports of "head winds" in mid-ocean today caused another postponement of the start of the trans-Atlantic flights of Captain Frederick P. Rayham, British aviator, and Harry G. Hawker, his Australian rival, in their competition for the \$50,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail. Both aviators are making social engagements for the next day or two, and have given up their hourly watch for an opportunity to "hop off," anticipating no immediate favorable opportunity. If unfavorable weather and winds continue much longer, it is probable that several new competitors may arrive with their machines, and attempt to get away with Rayham and Hawker. An airframe is being prepared at Harbor Grace for a Handley Page venture, and today there arrived here an agent of Boulton and Paul, of Norwich, England, who is selecting a site for an airframe, and arranging for petrol and auxiliary supplies for that firm's airplane, which it is announced, is scheduled to start from here in May or June.

Captain Sydney Bennett, son of J. R. Bennett, Newfoundland Minister of Militia, is reported as en route to make final arrangements for Boulton and Paul. He will be followed here shortly, it is said, by the company's shop force, including 12 or 14 mechanics. The machine to be used in this attempt is said to be a twin-engine biplane of special design, but nothing definite has been made public of the exact type of the plane, or of the identity of her pilot. Bennett may be the man, it was said. He was a British flier with the French army and wears the French war cross. At Cape Breton, it is expected that one or more of the "Pebblestone" fliers, designed by Lieut.-Colonel John C. Port of the British army, soon will arrive for a trans-Atlantic attempt, while Captain Arthur Payze is understood to have a plane ready for shipment here at once.