

BERLIN RADICALS RECKLESSLY AGITATING FURIOUS CAMPAIGN TO OUST GOV'T; STRIKE ON

The Present Movement in Favor of a Soviet Government is Making Considerable Progress — Country Threatened by Economic and Political Anarchy — Spartacides Determined to Isolate Weimar — Strike in Effect on all Public Utilities.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard)
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London, March 4.—Latest reports of the situation in Germany indicate that the movement in favor of a Soviet republic is making considerable progress. Germany is threatened by economic and political anarchy, according to a proclamation issued by the government.

The Spartacides are credited with the intention to dissolve the National Assembly and isolate Weimar from other parts of the country.

A Soviet government in a modified form has been adopted by the Bavarian congress of workers, soldiers and peasants' councils though the decision appears to satisfy nobody.

The Bourgeois party demands an immediate summoning of the Landtag, while the Spartacides denounce the compromise reached. The Bavarian peasants are reported to be arming to march on Munich.

The dangers of the situation are emphasized in despatches from Berlin where it is feared the Scheidemann government is unable to cope with the situation. None of the great Berlin newspapers appeared yesterday or today.

The general strike movement is spreading to all districts. Spartacide agitators are touring the country in automobiles, stirring up the populace. Brunswick and Leipzig are under Soviet rule.

Force Police Station.
Copenhagen, March 4.—Crowds

forced their way into the various police stations in Berlin Monday night, disarmed the policemen and cut the telephone wires, according to a telegram from Berlin.

Vote to Strike.
Copenhagen, March 4.—The proposal of the Spartacides to declare a general strike was adopted by the workers' councils of Berlin late today, after a stormy meeting by a bare majority, says a despatch received here from the German capital. The Independent Socialists supported the Spartacides while the majority Socialists and Democrats united in opposition.

Transportation Tied Up.
Berlin, Monday, March 4.—(By the Associated Press)—The transportation facilities of Greater Berlin came to a standstill sharply at 8 o'clock to night, when the surface cars and subway and elevated trains ceased operations. Passengers in automobiles and in cabs were no more fortunate than the travellers on the railway, because crowds in all the principal streets held up conveyances and forced the occupants to get out and walk.

Theatregoers, who entered the performances ignorant of the impending trouble, because the afternoon newspapers did not say anything of an impending strike, were forced to walk to their homes, in some cases miles to the suburbs. A drizzling rain added to the discomfort of the pedestrians.

Telephone service in Berlin stopped early in the evening. The big cafes and restaurants closed early, fearing trouble from the crowds in the streets.

BRITISH DRAFT ACCEPTED FOR INTER-NATION LABOR CHARTER

Precludes Employment of Children Under 15 Years of Age in Industrial Occupations, and of Children Between 15 and 18 for More Than Six Hours Daily—Stringent Laws to Safeguard Health of Women Employes.

London, March 4.—(British Wireless Service)—The main proposals of the British draft, adopted with minor alterations by the International Commission at Paris as the new International Charter of Labor, are given in a despatch from the London correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

The provisions of this draft preclude the employment of children between fifteen and eighteen for more than six hours daily. At least two hours each day must be devoted to regular educational courses and they will not be permitted to work at night, or on Sundays or holidays.

A Saturday half holiday will be introduced into all countries, and workers shall be allowed a continuous weekly rest of at least thirty-six hours, while the hours of work shall not exceed eight hours daily or forty-eight weekly, and even less than this in dangerous trades.

Women shall not be employed at night, and employers shall not give women work to do at home after their regular day's work. Women shall not be employed in especially dangerous trades, which it is impossible to make healthy, nor in mines, above or below ground. Women shall not be al-

lowed to work for ten weeks altogether before and after child birth, six weeks of which shall be taken after confinement.

In every country a system of maternity insurance shall be introduced, providing for compensation, at least equal to sickness insurance benefit, payable in the country concerned.

Women shall receive the same pay as men for the same job. The use of poisonous materials shall be prohibited in all cases where it is possible to procure substitutes for them.

Workers shall have the right of free combination and association in all countries. A system of unemployment insurance shall be set up in every country. All workers shall be insured by the state against industrial accidents.

A special code of laws for the protection of women shall be established. Regarding immigration, which shall not be prohibited in a general way, the charter, according to the correspondent, recognizes the right of any state to restrict immigration especially in a period of economic depression, or for the protection of public health, and recognizes the right of a state to require a certain standard of education for immigrants.

THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE AND FAIR PLAY WILL SAVE CIVILIZATION

Premier Lloyd George Hands Out Good Logic to the Joint Committee of Employers and Employees — Premier Warned the Committee That They Were the Trustees of the Welfare and Safety of the Whole Nation.

London, Mar. 4.—Premier Lloyd George, in addressing the first meeting today of the joint committee of employers and employees, constituted by the industrial parliament last week said:

"Civilization, unless we try to save it, may be precipitated and shattered to atoms. It can only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair play to all classes alike."

The premier warned the committee that it was the trustees of the welfare and safety of the whole nation. Unemployment must be banished, he said, and the workers must never again be put in dread of the horrors of distress and hunger.

"Let the workers understand," the premier declared, "that where there is an increase of products they will get a fair share of it."

Mr. Lloyd George said that what was wanted was more confidence and understanding between employers and employees. The employers must never again say: "You are earning too much, your wages must come down."

with material had fallen to Great Britain and the United States and possibly Japan, the premier continued. It was a mistake, he said, to keep men working longer hours than was absolutely necessary, but at the same time, foreign competition and the need of productivity for a community of 45,000,000 people must be borne in mind. He pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia might happen in Germany and elsewhere. He said that anarchy was least suited to the working classes, because when they appeared to be triumphing most they were, in reality, except for a favored few, suffering the most dreadful horrors.

DECISION REACHED
ON BELGIUM

Paris, March 4.—The Peace Conference Commission on Belgian affairs, at its session today, reached a decision regarding solution of the revision of the treaty of 1919, which finally

St. John's Dream of Becoming A Great National Port Is About To Be Realized

As the Result of Hard and Successful Work of R. W. Wigmore, M. P., Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock the Project of Taking Over and Nationalizing St. John Harbor by the Gov't is About Settled—Conferences at Ottawa Tuesday Resulted in the Gov't Practically Raising Its Offer to the City's Valuation of the Property.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, March 4.—As the result of the hard and successful work of R. W. Wigmore, M. P., Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock, coupled with the readiness of Hon. Mr. Carvell and the other members of the government to assist in every way possible, the project for taking over and nationalizing St. John harbor is now about settled. The original offer made by the government for the harbor properties was \$1,125,000. The valuation placed on the property by the city council of St. John was in the vicinity of \$2,600,000. The difference between the two figures was a subject for negotiation.

Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock arrived in the city on Sunday night, and were taken in hand by Mr. Wigmore, who has been instrumental in the negotiations. The city council of St. John values the harbor at \$2,600,000. The difference between the two figures was a subject for negotiation.

Mr. Wigmore, who has been instrumental in the negotiations, declared that the works could not be replaced today at anything like the figure at which the city offers them; that the valuation represent the actual cost at the time they were constructed, or acquired, less a liberal percentage written off for depreciation. In many cases Engineer Anderson declared the wharves and appurtenances are now worth very much more than the figure at which the City of St. John values them. Some other wharves, of course, have depreciated somewhat, but in all the estimate has decided that the value today is much in excess of the figure at which they are offered.

Tomorrow, Ash Wednesday, being a parliamentary holiday, and Hon. Mr. MacLean being obliged to leave Ottawa for a business trip to Montreal, the final conference will not be held in the city until Thursday morning, and Messrs. Hayes and Bullock will probably leave for home Thursday night.

Mr. Wigmore goes to St. John on Friday night and will be in the city until Monday.

One of the disadvantages of the dual control of the harbor which will be imposed by the government taking it over, is the frequent differences between the city and government in regard to harbor fees and regulations. An instance of this is apparent to-night. J. C. Chesley, agent at St. John, of the Marine Department, arrived this evening to meet the delegates in regard to the formation of yet another Peace Conference Commission to study the

question of general re-construction schemes to be worked out under the Society of Nations. This commission is also taking up financial aspects of certain treaties which would be abrogated, automatically, by the creation of the international league. The purpose is to arrange an equitable settlement of the purely financial provisions in these treaties.

In regard to the naval terms of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, it is understood that the treatment and disposition of Heligoland, Kiel and the German cable lines still affords ground for discussion. It has been agreed, however, that the submarine must no longer be permitted to operate in any form whatever.

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POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES CAUSES ANXIETY

Minister Balfour Tells Newspaper Men of His Concern Over Attitude Shown by Congress.

By Willmott Lewis.

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

Paris, March 4.—British Foreign Minister Balfour told the representatives of the press tonight that seven weeks hence something great and substantial will be accomplished by the peace conference and we will be faced by the prospect of a satisfactory treaty though during solution of the colossal task before the conference. Thus, the programme appears to be sufficiently indicated. Premier Lloyd George will return here March 5 and will find that much progress has been made, for Premier Clemenceau is now daily engaged in putting his own views on the conference. Present Wilson will arrive on the thirteenth or fourteenth, having abandoned the desire to come via Liverpool, Brussels and the devastated regions in order to more quickly resume contact with the other leaders. Premier Lloyd George plans to return to England on March 24, on which date Mr. Wilson will make his visit to Belgium. Thus a plenary session of the conference will probably take place March 25, after which summons will be sent to the Germans to come here to sign the terms of peace. Mr. Balfour's indication permits the assumption that German compliance will be forthcoming during the last week in April.

Mr. Balfour expressed the general anxiety here this evening when he referred to the United States. He said: "It must be remembered that one of the most important questions to be decided—though not by us—is to share our brothers across the Atlantic are going to take in the new responsibilities. It would be impertinent on my part to offer them any advice respecting the great problems as they concern the American public. But I feel strongly that an immense responsibility rests upon the American people. They came into the war and their action was of profound importance. Their services to mankind are a great page in their history but those services are only half accomplished now that the war is over. They don't take a greater share of the labor and responsibilities of peace. So I say that what is going on in America at the present moment, in my opinion, is of vast importance to the success of our labors—as important as what is going on in Paris."

grouched peace between Holland and Belgium. The decision of the Commission on this question will be submitted later to the Supreme Council.

FILIBUSTERS GIVEN HOT SHOT BY WILSON

Accuses a Group of Men as Having Deliberately Chosen to Embarrass the Gov't.

(By Willmott Lewis.)

Washington, Mar. 4.—Upon the adjournment of congress today with important legislation killed by a Republican senate filibuster, President Wilson issued a statement declaring that "a group of men in the senate have deliberately chosen to embarrass the administration of the government, to impair the financial interests of the railway systems of the country and to make arbitrary use of powers intended to be employed in the interest of the people."

"It is plainly my present duty to attend the peace conference in Paris. It is also my duty to be in close contact with the public business during a session of the congress. I must make my choice between these two duties and I confidently hope that the people of the country will think that I am making the right choice."

"It is not in the interest of the right conduct of public affairs that I should call the congress in special session while it is impossible for me to be in Washington because of a more pressing duty elsewhere to cooperate with the houses."

"I take it for granted that the men who have obstructed and have prevented the passage of necessary legislation have taken all of this interest in and are willing to assume the responsibility of the impaired efficiency of the government and the embarrassed finances of the country during the time of my enforced absence."

President Wilson leaves this afternoon for New York on his way back to France.

DIRECTORS OF N. S. STEEL AND COAL MEET

Halifax, March 4.—The directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company met in Halifax today, those present being the members of the board resident in Nova Scotia. It was stated after the meeting that the business was purely routine, consisting largely of going over the directors' report to be presented at the annual meeting of the shareholders at the end of this month. The company's plants at Trenton and Sydney Mines are closed down, but two of the coal mines are in operation, and a third mine is in partial operation.

D. H. McDougall, president and general manager, goes to Montreal tomorrow to attend the Canadian mining institute.

HON. R. W. WIGMORE, M. P.



Untiring in his efforts to secure the nationalization of the Port of St. John.

FRONTIER COMMISSION MAKING RAPID PROGRESS WITH ITS WORK

The Important Features of the Boundary Question of the Peace Terms Are Being Brought Into Line With the Military Plan.

(By Willmott Lewis.)

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

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Paris, March 4.—The conference committee on delimitation of enemy frontiers is progressing rapidly with its work, thus bringing the important boundary features of the peace terms into line with the military plan which already has been prepared. Discussion of the economic problems involved in the settlement of peace is still proceeding.

A new phase of this part of peace negotiation has been introduced by the formation of yet another Peace Conference Commission to study the

BRITISH SOLD FIRST BATCH OF GERMAN SUBS

Twenty-five in All and They Are to be Broken up Into Scrap — Australia Makes Proposal.

By Arthur S. Draper.

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

London, March 4.—The British admiralty sold today the first batch of twenty-five German submarines to be broken up for scrap iron. The prices were not divulged. Opinion here is hardening in favor, either of sinking the capital ships surrendered by Germany, or scrapping them. A new plan for their disposal was suggested today by representatives of Western Australia who cabled a proposal that the dreadnoughts, with superfluous fighting structure removed, be equipped as refrigerator ships for the Australian mutton trade. They requested this proposition be placed before the imperial government.

SYDNEY ELECTS FITZGERALD

Sydney, N. S., March 4.—Mayor William FitzGerald was re-elected, and two aldermen, Dr. Black and J. D. Hartigan, seeking re-election, were defeated in today's civic elections.

New aldermen are J. K. McKenzie and Seymour Hines. Mayor O'Neil was re-elected mayor in Glace Bay.

PEACE CONFERENCE COVERING UP TO KEEP GERMANY FROM KNOWLEDGE OF ITS PLANS

Question of Blockade Has Been Given Considerable Discussion This Week.

PRESS DISCUSS
RHINE QUESTION

Conference Urged to Keep Away from Anything Favoring Prussian Tendencies.

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

Paris, March 4.—On this the most critical week in which the chief questions of the peace conference are to be discussed, the lack of news of progress indicates the importance which the conference attaches to the necessity of preventing Germany from becoming acquainted with the trend of its deliberations.

Col. House and Arthur J. Balfour were together for a while this afternoon, and Premier Clemenceau conferred with General Foch and General Petain.

Monday will be devoted to a discussion of military problems to which is attached the question of the blockade. The necessity of raising it, if disaster is to be averted in Germany, becomes increasingly obvious.

"Le Temps," this evening, discusses the Rhine question, indicating that in Germany two tendencies are observed. There is the "German" tendency, which moves toward founding on both banks of the Rhine a Rhine-Westphalian state, and a Prussian tendency which seeks to retain the left bank of the Rhine as well as the right within the borders of Prussia.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the German tendency would never have dared show in relief if the Allies had not been victorious and if they didn't occupy Rhenish Prussia."

"Le Temps" attributes the persistence of the Prussian tendency to the love of lucre for the Rhine populations ask themselves whether, under another regime, they would have the same facilities for enriching themselves. And, above all, the rest of Prussia does not wish to give up the abundant resources which the Prussian state draws from the Rhenish lands.

In the interest of peace and civilization, "Le Temps" urges the Allies to avoid anything favoring the Prussian tendency, concluding: "Take from Prussia the left bank of the Rhine and leave the right bank. Wouldn't that make the Prussian state the head of the German irreconcilables? Hasn't the Rhine problem two aspects, a military aspect, which forces us to make the Rhine a strategic barrier and a political aspect, which should counsel us to help toward the formation of a Rhine-Westphalian state?"

U. S. CLOCKS WILL ADVANCE AN HOUR

Failure to Repeal the Daylight Saving Act Makes the Move Ahead Certain.

Washington, Mar. 4.—Failure of congress before final adjournment, today, to take any action on pending bills providing for repeal of the daylight saving act, made certain that the nation's clocks would be advanced an hour during the period between the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October. Opposition of farming interests to the daylight saving act on the grounds that it was of no benefit to the people of rural communities led to the introduction of bills providing for its repeal.

GENERAL PAU AND FRENCH MISSION VISIT QUEBEC

Given a Rousing Reception by the Provincial, Military and Civic Authorities of the Old City of Champlain.

Quebec, Que., March 4.—General Pau, the French veteran, and the members of the French mission now visiting this country, were given a most cordial welcome here today, when Military, Provincial and Civic authorities conjoined to make the reception worthy of the old city of Champlain.

As the General and his fellow-missioners stepped off the train, they were greeted by Brig-General Landry, O. C. of this district; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, representing the Provincial Government, and Mayor Lavigne, representing the city. The R. C. G. A. band was present at the station, and struck up "La Marseillaise" in honor of the visitors.

The guests were escorted to the Chateau Frontenac, where they were given the Canadian colonial suite, and spent the greater part of the morning on a sight-seeing tour of the city. At one o'clock, as the guests of the government, they attended a luncheon

in the Parliament Cafe, and among those present were the Lieutenant Governor, the Cabinet Ministers, and most of the members of both Houses. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. Adolphe Turgeon, speaker of the legislative council, to which General Pau replied. Later the visitors attended the sitting of the legislative assembly, and were shown through the building. The civic reception was held later at the city hall, where thousands of citizens, prominent among whom were the members of the French colony, assembled to greet the visitors. A guard of honor was formed by the Great War Veterans, who were inspected by General Pau, and an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Lavigne, to which the general replied.

Tonight the members of the mission are being entertained to dinner by the Lieutenant governor at Spencer Wood.