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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1920

MODERATING

THREE CENTS

THE BOLSHEVIK HAVE EVACUATED CITY OF DVINSK

The Breaking of the Bolsheviki Lines on the Dvina Front Brought About Through Letts Forces.

REDS REPORTED IN RAPID RETREAT

By This Move Poland is Placed in Control of Great Ry. Systems to Riga, Petrograd, Warsaw and Libau.

London, Jan. 6.—The Bolsheviki army has evacuated the city of Dvinsk, on the Dvina, it is admitted in a Russian Soviet communiqué received by wireless from Moscow today. The piece was abandoned under enemy pressure, the statement says.

Despatches from Copenhagen yesterday reported the breaking of the Bolsheviki front on the Dvina through attacks by Lettish troops. The Bolsheviki were reported to be retreating rapidly and it was announced that the Letts were within a few kilometres of Dvinsk.

The Lettish official communication describing the operations says: "On Saturday morning, after fierce fighting, we took the villages of Kalkul, Terifa and Michyale; in the afternoon we crossed the Dvina and ejected the Bolsheviki from the station at Likana, and with our allies, the Poles, entered Dvinsk. Near Likana, we captured an armored train.

"The operations are continuing successfully." By the capture of Dvinsk, Poland is placed in control of the great railway systems to Riga, Petrograd, Warsaw and Libau. The city and adjacent territory now in Polish hands lies approximately six hundred kilometers northeast of Warsaw, and is within thirty kilometers of the boundary line claimed by Poland at the Peace Conference in Paris.

Dvinsk is situated on the north-east bank of the Dvina River, which flows through a great plain. It was at Dvinsk and at the bridgehead of Uxkull that the Russians resisted most stubbornly the German advance during the first years of the war. There are still some strong fortifications in the city.

Survivors of Stmr. Von Driel Tell A Different Story

Say They Suffered Nothing and Remained in Cabin Until Taken off by Ingraham.

North Sydney, N. S. Jan. 6.—Three survivors of the Dutch steamer Anton Von Driel, wrecked last week at St. John's, Nfld., arrived today on the steamer Meggie. They tell a different version, saying they suffered nothing. When the rest of the crew left in the boats they went to the cabin where everything was as comfortable as in a parlor. The stern of the steamer was high on the rocks, making life aboard as comfortable as in a mansion. During the first day we viewed the natives, high above on the sand, but were powerless to do anything.

That night the trio went to bed in the cabin. After a heavy meal they slept soundly. There was only slight movement of the ship although a frightful storm howled and but a slight grating of the bottom on the rocks was heard. After a long sleep we awoke. Several hours later the Ingraham took them off.

The men say had the captain and twenty-two of the crew remained aboard all would have been saved. The second officer was in a boat and when about to leave decided it was better to remain, scarcely had he regained deck when a giant sea struck the boat, drowning the occupants. A German survivor is held by immigration Officer Donley, pending instructions from Ottawa.

TORONTO GETS PLENTY OF LIQUOR FROM MONTREAL

Eight Hundred Cases Daily Being Shipped in Since January First.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—Each day since New Year, approximately eight hundred cases of various kinds of liquor have been shipped to Toronto. All of it goes by Express Companies and none by freight. This is not to be compared with the wild rush for liquor from Toronto just prior to the order in council of April 1, 1918, but at that time there was only a certain time left to get liquor into Ontario, while now there is no limit of time. Only the ten importers, or agents authorized by the Quebec Prohibition Law are allowed to ship into Ontario, and only that private individuals may be supplied.

TWO PREMIERS TRY TO SOLVE FIUME PUZZLE

Signor Nitti With Italian Foreign Minister in Consultation With Lloyd George Over Vexing Problem.

ARMED WITH STRONG ADRIATIC BACKING

Observer Thinks Fear of Bolshevism Makes Absolutely Necessary a Revision of German Treaty.

London, Jan. 6.—Today marks the beginning of the new year's international negotiations looking to a rectification of last year's conference work, which J. L. Garvin, in the Observer, today lists as "among the most disastrous failures of history," when Premier Nitti and Signor Scialoja arrived for three or four days' conversations with Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, after which all will proceed to Paris for probably a month's crowded session.

Premier Nitti's indisposition is said to be sufficiently abated to allow him to accompany Signor Scialoja to London tomorrow, leaving Paris early and arriving here in the evening. It is believed the two premiers and the two foreign ministers will probably Paris not later than Saturday.

The press opines that there is plenty of business to complicate the full Paris session when it gets under way, but observers here are not inclined to see that there is as much to be done as there seems to be enough complication attending the Anglo-Italian conference beginning here tomorrow night or Thursday. There is almost an agreement that the Italian officials are coming armed with strong credentials and national backing on the Adriatic question than at any previous time and that, despite waning Italian enthusiasm for D'Annunzio's methods, there is a stronger, though calmer, solidarity supporting complete Italian sovereignty for Fiume than ever before.

CONGRESSMAN ESCORTED OUT OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Was Advertised to Speak at a Mass Meeting Under Auspices of Socialist Educational Club.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 6.—Victor L. Berger, representative-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin District, was escorted out of Jersey City tonight by Chief of Police Richard T. Battarby. His departure followed promptly his arrival in the schedule role of principal orator at a widely advertised mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Educational Club. With Berger went Oscar Ameringer, his first lieutenant, also advertised as a speaker. The police refused to permit the meeting to be held, announcing that those who desired to pay dues or transact business with the officers of the club could do so but that spectators were to be barred.

MONTREAL WATER SUPPLY NOW UP TO NORMAL

Montreal, Jan. 6.—(By Canadian Press Limited)—The hope of E. R. Decary, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the City of Montreal that water conditions would be almost normal, is practically fulfilled. Some parts of the upper level of the city are still scantily supplied but at 8:30 tonight the pumps were obtaining water on a basis of seventy million gallons which is over the average capacity.

City Commissioner Ross, speaking of the strikers, said there was no question of the striking employees being taken back, or of the city's commission coming to a compromise with them. The new staff of the water works had not yet been appointed, he said, but when it was, it would be permanent.

BRINGING UP FATHER



MacKENZIE KING REVIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION AS IT EXISTS IN DOMINION

Claims Success of Farmers' Movement Marks the Natural End of a Government Displeasing to the Public—Liberal Leader Made Practically No Reference to the Platform Adopted by His Party, Devoting His Time to An Arraignment of Union Gov't.

New Market, Ont., Jan. 6.—Appealing for national unity and a new spirit of good will throughout Canada, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, at a banquet tendered him by the North York Liberal Association here tonight, reviewed exhaustively the political situation existing in the Dominion at the present time. Mr. King's speech was preliminary to his forthcoming tour of the Maritime Provinces. Claiming that the Union Government has no constructive policy, Mr. King scathingly indicted Sir Robert Borden and members of his cabinet, characterizing their record "as a policy of drift." After reviewing the war and its consequences, Mr. King emphasized the fact that the hatred and evil spirit, bred by the conflict, would have to be combated by a new attitude and a new spirit if the problems confronting the country were to be solved.

He saw in the success of the United Farmers of Ontario the natural end of a Government "that had usurped the sovereign right of the people to govern themselves, and had become the chief ally of the Federal Government administration in promulgating and maintaining arbitrary enactments." The Liberal Leader made practically no reference to the platform adopted at the Ottawa convention last summer, but stated in his forthcoming tour he would deal with it in detail.

Hon. Mackenzie King announced, at the outset, that it was his intention to review briefly what appeared to be the outstanding features of the political situation as it exists in Canada today. He would make suggestions, he said, which as respects government are most required to enable the country to cope with the vast problems confronting it at the beginning of the new year.

Discussing the war and its consequences, the leader of the opposition declared that it is impossible to separate the present from the past, and for many a year the world remains a mighty influence in the world's affairs. Urging practicability, he declared that the present was no time for theorizing, but a time to look facts in the face and to make an accounting of national assets and liabilities in terms that are human as well as practical.

He said that a new attitude and a new spirit were necessary to solve the problems of the present time. "A spirit and an attitude of good will will replace the attitude and spirit of ill-will which war never fails to breed. The hateful and devilish" spirit bred by war, he said, continued to work in all sorts of places, both prominent and obscure. It was in the creation of this new spirit that Liberalism would find its most important task.

An appeal for respect for differences of opinion, Mr. King referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, stating that towards the end of his career he, more than any other man, was misunderstood or misrepresented by many of those in former days found their delight in sounding his praises. "It is not, indeed, significant that there is not a political happening of first importance since his death which has not afforded unmistakable evidence of his political wisdom and sagacious patriotism. The injustice done his life must be righted in the justice to be done his memory," said Mr. King.

"If we are to be a united people, we must try to look at all sides of a question, and to respect the views of others whose opinions differ from our own. This consideration must be shown by others to those who thought as Sir Wilfrid thought, and stood as he stood. The ill-will which, at the time, it was sought to engender towards those who were unable to support the Union Government must be replaced by an increase in good will on the part of all who are now anxious to see the country controlled by a Government with a mind of its own, and a policy that it can put into words; a government that is other than a combination for the sake of office.

"But the Liberals who stood with Laurier in 1917, if they are to be true to the first principles of Liberalism,

must be as ready to accept sincerity of purpose to those who differed from them, as they are to demand a like attitude towards themselves."

Ontario Election
Dealing with the Ontario election he maintained that while Farmer candidates were returned in large numbers, the overthrow of the Hearst Government was essentially a victory for the Liberal forces against a reactionary combination of Farmers and Liberals. He then spoke of the organization worked up by the Farmers in Ontario, calling this a further explanation of the success which attended their campaign. The organization, formed by them originally for social and economic purposes, became one to which its members cannot weigh too carefully, and which time will serve to tell. The point I wish to make at the moment is that as Liberals, Liberals in the meaning of that word, we must take altogether the significance of these agrarian movements if we do not see in them evidences of Liberal thought and feeling on the part of those who are advocating and supporting their policies."

Labor Movement
The attitude of Liberals towards the Labor movement must be one of appreciation, he cautioned. "Speaking for myself, my intention in industrial problems is bred of my Liberalism. Liberalism is to me the expansion of a higher human freedom whether it be for those who work in the country on the farms, or in the cities and towns in the shops and factories; whether it be the well-being of women and children that is at stake in the home, or elsewhere or the lot of men in the struggle with their several environments."

What the workers in one form or another are asking is what we, as Liberals, have all along been speaking of as more in the way of equality of opportunity."

Speaking of the Liberal attitude to war veterans, Hon. Mr. King stated that there was no class more entitled to consideration than those who had risked their lives in battle and who now hope for a realization in larger measure of the freedom they fought to preserve. In the attempt to reconcile differences Mr. King saw Liberalism's supreme task.

Referring particularly to the work of the present government during recent years, he maintained that it was owing to the instability in the management of the nation's affairs that the ship of state in such distress in Canada today. "Not only is the Government without a head to direct its affairs, it is actually without a policy to guide its actions," he said. "Never will the affairs of a country in a more hopeless state of muddle, nor an administration more disorganized than is the case at the present time. A policy of drift is the only characterization that can be made of this government's action."

Mr. King entered into an exhaustive review of the work accomplished by the Borden government during the past two years, claiming that affairs had been allowed to drift.

"To save the nation from an immediate break up, the Prime Minister once again agreed to continue a while longer as the nominal head, because of the basis of the understanding reached was that he should be absent not only of the business of the Parliament, but of the country for an indefinite time, and be so far away that he is beyond the possibility of conference with respect to any situation which might arise.

In striking contrast to the situation

THE ARMENIANS DEFEAT FORCES OF THE TURKS

Inflicted Heavy Casualties in the Region of Tangazar According to Information Received in Washington.

VIENNA SITUATION BECOMES MORE ACUTE

Entente Trains, Intended to Relieve Situation There, Held up by Heavy Snowfalls, Isolating City.

New York, Jan. 6.—Armenian troops after four days of fighting on November 8, defeated forces of Tartars, Kurds and Turks and inflicted heavy casualties in the region of Zangazur, according to an official statement issued at Erivan, the Armenian capital, and made public here today by the American committee for the independence of Armenia.

"A regular Tartar force of 10,000 infantry and cavalry, assisted by bands of Tartar and Kurd Regulars attacked us on the morning of November 4 in the region of Sangazur, on a front of 20 versts, while the Turkish Colonel Hall Bey, attacked us in the region of Nachitchevan," the statement said. "After four days continuous fighting, we defeated the enemy, who fled beyond his frontiers, leaving on the field of battle five hundred killed, several hundred wounded, fifteen machine guns, two pieces of light artillery, other munitions, horses and provisions."

NOTHING HEARD FROM THE TERN SCHR. LUCILLE

Sailed from New York for Halifax on November 30 With a Cargo of Coal.

Halifax, N. S. Jan. 6.—Nothing has been heard of the tern schooner Lucille, since she sailed from New York for Halifax on November 30 with a cargo of coal and it is feared that she has foundered with all on board. The schooner registered 139 tons, and was commanded by Captain J. H. Wagner, of Lunenburg, N. S. and carried the following crew:

Mate—E. C. Gibson, Margaretsville; Cook, T. Duncan, Clark's Harbor; seaman, Neil Gale, Bay St. George, Nfld.; Tom Mitchell and Phillip Ceejar, British West Indies.

FIRE IN ENGINE ROOM OF STMR. MONT EAGLE

Winnipeg Unions So Decide Irrespective of What Their Fellow Workers Do.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—A number of the members of the local Street Car Union have taken a stand in opposition to seceding from the International as was decided upon by a mass meeting of the union Saturday night, and they will remain with the International, they declare, irrespective of what their fellow workers do.

AWAIT PRESIDENT'S JACKSON DAY DINNER LETTER

Senate Leaders in Fight Over Treaty Drop Negotiations to Hear His Announcement.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Disposition was evidenced by leaders of all Senate factions today to await President Wilson's message to the Jackson Day dinner of Democratic leaders, Thursday, before taking any further action in the German Peace Treaty situation. While numerous individual and informal conferences continued today between Senators, spokesmen of the various groups said they did not expect any new move in the Senate until after President Wilson's letter is made public.

STREET CAR UNION WILL STICK TO INTERNATIONAL

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GREAT BRITAIN NOT SEEKING BIG LOAN IN STATES

The Story of the Hearst Papers Alleging Great Britain Was Seeking Loan Branded as Falschood.

OBJECT TO STIR UP ANTI-BRITISH FEELING

Story Had Its Genesis in Statement of Sir Geo. Paish That Europe Would Require American Help.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—A special despatch to the Montreal Gazette from New York quotes the Wall Street Journal, under the caption "Genesis of a Lie," as saying editorially: "The Hearst papers, under known conditions to demonstrate that the story of the Hearst papers of a contemplated attempt by Great Britain to raise here a loan of \$15,000,000,000 is a falsehood, made out of whole cloth and circulated for the definite purpose of stimulating anti-British feeling for political purposes. Britain does not need such a loan, or any loan, from the United States now, and will need financial still less in the future."

"The story seems to have had its genesis in the statement of Sir George Paish that central Europe first, and then the continental European allies afterwards, would require American help and that Britain alone could not undertake the task. It is already carrying a burden of loans to her allies in the late war of \$3,500,000,000 approximately, and there is no reason why she should constitute her paymaster for advances to central Europe which we can make direct.

"It may be said flatly that Sir George Paish is not here to negotiate any such loan.

"Even the sum of thirteen billions, like the attribution of any loan whatever, is a pure invention. The originator of the story could not fix any sum, because nobody in Europe, however well estimated, can even approximately estimate what the necessities of central Europe are.

"It is easy enough to say that its origin damned such a rumor. But it was not a rumor. It was a flat and circumstantial lie, carefully calculated for circulation among the ignorant element, which Mr. Hearst supposes, quite correctly, to constitute the large numbers who read his newspapers and accept their statements for facts."

FOOD STRIKE IN GERMANY HAS BEEN POSTPONED

Hotel and Restaurant Men in Berlin Are Organizing for General Strike to Take Place Later.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The threatened general food strike throughout Germany fixed for January 6th has been postponed, but the negotiations with the Government have made no progress. The hotel and restaurant keepers in Berlin are forming an organization of all the hotels in Germany to prepare for the general strike, according to the National Zeitung. Several restaurants have been closed because they sold their rolls without cards, and the Government in other ways has thrown back the gauntlet cast down by the strikers in December.

The Astinger restaurants are beginning to close their branches. Within a fortnight five will be closed and others will be closed later by five if conditions do not improve. Each group of five shut down means three hundred managers and waiters out of work.

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By McMANUS.

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