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# Death Claims Brilliant Leader of Irish Party

## Redmond's Heart Fails After Severe Operation

### CHIEF FOR QUARTER CENTURY

**Had Been in Parliamentary Life for 37 Years and Had Done Much for Ireland's Cause—Strongly With England in The World War**

London, Mar. 6—John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, died this morning.

Mr. Redmond, who underwent an operation in London on last Friday, passed a fair day yesterday and apparently was maintaining the progress shown on Monday. He passed away peacefully at 7.45 o'clock this morning. Death was due to heart failure, following the recent operation.

The Irish convention, which had been supported by Mr. Redmond, yesterday adopted a message of sympathy in which an earnest wish was expressed for his early and complete recovery.

The operation was for an intestinal obstruction. This was borne courageously and it relieved the patient, but heart failure intervened on Tuesday night.

The physicians attending Mr. Redmond issued the following announcement: "We regret to announce that John Redmond died at 7.45 this morning. Owing to several attacks of illness a severe operation was faced with great courage. It had become imperatively necessary, owing to an intestinal obtruction. This was relieved by the operation and for some days satisfactory progress was maintained. After a fairly comfortable day on Tuesday heart failure supervened during the night and after a few hours Mr. Redmond passed peacefully away."

**King and Premier Shocked**

The news of the death of the Nationalist leader brought messages of sorrow and regret from all sections of the community. King George, when he was informed of the event, was deeply shocked and expressed his profound regret. Premier Lloyd George was similarly moved when he learned the news. The premier will move an appropriate resolution in the House of Commons.

This will enable the premier and former Premier Asquith, who have been life-long supporters of home rule, and other leaders to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. Redmond, who had himself during his long parliamentary career spoken on similar occasions most eloquently of departed political colleagues.

It is expected the funeral will take place in Dublin, with burial at Glasnevin cemetery. Simultaneously a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral.

For more than twenty-five years John E. Redmond fought for home rule in Ireland and for a majority of that time he was the recognized leader of Ireland's "struggle for liberty."

As chairman of the Irish parliamentary party—the Nationalists—he exerted a powerful influence in bringing about the creation of the Irish convention in July 1917, to devise a system of government for the island.

When Premier Lloyd George in that year offered two methods of settling the vexed Irish question, it was Redmond who, as spokesman for the Nationalists, rejected the proposition for a partition of Ireland, and instead, accepted Lloyd George's plan for the convocation of the Irish convention in which Irishmen of nearly all parts and creeds might meet in the effort to compose their differeches and draft a constitution that would afford satisfaction to all. Redmond was one of the delegates to the convention, which sat at various times in Dublin and Cork in 1917 and 1918.

**Was 37 Years M. P.**

Born in 1851, son of W. A. Redmond, member of the British parliament from Wexford, Ireland, John E. Redmond had sat almost continuously in the British House of Commons since 1881. There his parliamentary fights for home rule earned for him the sobriquet of the "stormy petrel of the House."

Educated in Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and Trinity College, Dublin, Redmond was called to the London bar in 1886, and the Irish bar the following year, but he never practiced law. He devoted himself almost wholly to his parliamentary and political duties.

Redmond's eloquence and his grasp of parliamentary procedure won his early recognition in parliament, and when, in 1891, the Irish party was disrupted, consequent on the Parnell scandals, he became the accredited leader of the Parnelites. In 1900 he succeeded in bringing about an amalgamation of the two leading Nationalist parties and made his position as Nationalist leader secure.

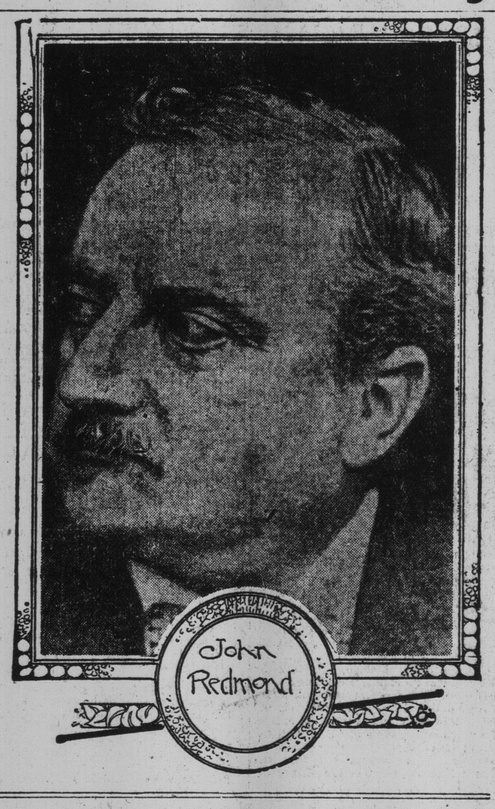
**With England in the War.**

With the entrance of England into the war, Redmond immediately defined his position as squarely with the government in the earnest prosecution of the war. His support of the government brought upon him the open and bitter condemnation of the Sinn Fein party, members of which at a public meeting accused him of being a traitor to the Irish cause.

He maintained his loyal position even during the exciting days of the Sinn Fein revolution, decrying the rebellion, but attributing it to a German plotting in the United States. When the rebellion had been put down he used all the eloquence of which he was capable in pleading for leniency toward the great mass of the rebels, and in urging a settlement of the differences that had caused the revolt.

John E. Redmond was a brother of Major W. H. Redmond, who was killed while fighting under the British flag in France in 1917.

Capt. W. A. Redmond, son of John E. Redmond, member of parliament for East Tyrone, was awarded the Distinguished Service Order medal for gallant conduct in the war.




## Are Germans Inciting Massacre of Millions?

### Evidence That Influence is Being Used Upon Tartars to Slay Armenians and Georgians

Boston, Mar. 6—"There is evidence that at the present time German influences are being used upon the Tartars in Russia to institute a massacre upon the 1,600,000 Armenians and the 1,850,000 Georgians dwelling in the Trans-Caucasus," says a statement issued last night by James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and chairman of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

The statement adds that 850,000 of the people in the Trans-Caucasus are Armenian refugees from Turkey.

## BREWERS ASK FOR COMPENSATION

**Demand to Have Loss of Business Under War-time Prohibition Made Good**

Ottawa, Mar. 6—It was learned last night that a deputation representing the brewers, which waited on the war committee of the cabinet yesterday made several requests, including a demand for compensation for the loss of business which will result from the war-time prohibition policy of the government. This was the first occasion on which a request for compensation has been put forward.

Hon. N. W. Rowell, in reply, told the delegation that their requests would be placed before the prime minister, who was unable to be present throughout the interview.

Mr. Lacoste, K. C., of Montreal, was the chief spokesman for the Montreal brewers, while Mr. Kernehan of Toronto represented the Ontario and western brewers.

**A Noted Statistician.**

Cincinnati, Ohio, Mar. 6—Charles B. Murray, eighty-one years old, for many years secretary of the Cincinnati chamber of commerce, and said to be one of the most noted produce statisticians in the world, died last night. For forty-one years he was editor and proprietor of the Cincinnati Price Current.

## HALIFAX LOOKING FOR A GREAT SHIP BUILDING ENTERPRIZE

**Premier Murray Presents Commission's Report to Legislature; Quebec Taking Action**

Halifax, Mar. 6—Premier Murray laid on the table of the house of assembly yesterday the report of a shipbuilding commission appointed one year ago. The commission arrived at the conclusion that the encouragement of the steel shipbuilding industry and the measures to be taken for its development and growth are matters primarily and essentially for the dominion government.

There is reason to believe that the commission's report anticipates action of the federal government and that a great shipbuilding enterprise, assisted by the dominion and established under the auspices of the federal government, will be inaugurated in Halifax in the near future.

Hon. Mr. Murray said he would discuss the report on a later date.

Quebec, Mar. 6—The city of Quebec will probably make a strong bid for shipbuilding contracts for the duration of the war. It was pointed out by Alderman Seguin at a city council meeting last night that Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine, had intimated that the construction of wooden vessels would be discontinued so soon as the six ships contracted for here had been completed. At the next meeting Ald. Seguin will move that the city appeal to the government to have contracts in Quebec at least so long as the war lasts.

### REORGANIZATION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

Buenos Aires, Mar. 6—The Argentine government is to be reorganized. Newspapers say that its policy will be one of benevolent neutrality toward the Allies similar to that of the United States before it entered the war.

### SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

Ottawa, Mar. 6—The supreme court yesterday rendered judgment in the following cases from Quebec and Nova Scotia:—Vezina vs Lafortune—appeal allowed with costs, chief justice dissenting.

City of Quebec vs. Lampson—appeal allowed with costs, Justices Duff and Anglin dissenting.

Inverness Coal & Railway Company vs. Henderson—appeal allowed with costs. Chief Justice and Justice Anglin dissenting.

# WAR PARTY MAY BE YET HEARD FROM IN RUSSIA

## Resignation of Lenine and Trotzky Looked for; Petrograd May be Evacuated; Not All Sure in Germany

London, Mar. 5—The often reiterated statement of English correspondents that anything may happen in Russia at any time and that nothing need cause surprise may possibly be illustrated by the developments there pending the ratification of the Russo-German peace treaty, according to reports appearing here today.

It is said that a section of the Bolshevik is in no wise pleased with the surrender of Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, and is inclined to join the Left Social revolutionaries, the war spirit of which, according to the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, predominates and constitutes a formidable opposition to the peace party.

This war party, it is said, advises that the Petrograd governmental institutions be removed into the interior of Russia, from where they can continue the fight against the Germans. It is suggested that the congress of the councils, called to meet at Moscow on March 12 to consider the ratification of the peace treaty, will make the pretext for evacuating Petrograd, under the excuse that it is necessary for the governmental departments to attend the congress.

Opposition to the Germans is said to be greater in the Moscow and provincial councils than in Petrograd.

A Berlin despatch received in Amsterdam today forecasts the early resignation of Lenine and Trotzky owing to their increasing unpopularity.

**Germans Not So Sure.**

Amsterdam, Mar. 6—Despite orders from the high command for the German people to bedlag their towns and rejoice over peace with Russia, notes of doubt are not lacking in the German press in regard to the future in the east. The Vorwaerts says that Russian territory is not the place the Germans longed for, or is German occupation calculated to endure. It adds:

"We should regard it as wiser and more far-seeing if the German government had not exploited to the utmost the helplessness of the Russian people and forced a peace for which the only historical parallel is that which crushed Prussia was obliged to conclude at Tilsit in 1807. The German Social Democracy must now take up the fight with the object of preventing the new neighboring states from being treated by Germany as subjugated peoples."

Geo. Bernhardt, in the Vossische Zeitung, confesses to uneasiness as to whether the same coalition which confronted Germany before the war "and is now momentarily broken as a fighting organization," will not after the war reconstitute itself. He hopes that peace in the west, when it comes, will not show the same lack of imagination characterizing the Russian peace. Herr Bernhardt soundly berates Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former chancellor, regarding the German demand revealed by the French foreign minister, M. Pichon, to be given Verdun and Toul. He declares it was a piece of stupendous folly, which made the entry of Great Britain into the war inevitable.

**Drop Bombs in Petrograd.**

London, Mar. 5—A Petrograd despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company dated Monday evening, says that despite the cessation of hostilities a German airplane appeared over Petrograd that afternoon and dropped bombs. Airplanes also were seen flying over Nevsky Prospekt, and the belief prevailed that the enemy was aiming at Nicholas Station.

On Sunday night Zeppelins were observed at Gatchina, thirty-five miles from Petrograd, flying towards the capital, but they were driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries.

London, Mar. 6—An official Russian statement says that Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, has sent a message to the German and Austrian chief commanders stating that the Germans and Austrians are still fighting notwithstanding the conclusion of peace. He asks whether the German high command has taken all steps necessary for cessation of hostilities.

### ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH SALES OF SILK TO ENEMY BY ITALIANS.

Rome, Mar. 6—In connection with the scandals over the alleged sale of silk to the enemy, three directors of a company for utilizing silk waste have been arrested.

The Popolo Italian gives the numbers of fourteen railroad cars loaded with silk which were permitted to go to Chiasso so recently as the last week in February. From Chiasso, which is in Switzerland on the Italian frontier, the newspaper says, the cars undoubtedly reached Germany.

### BURIED TODAY.

The funeral of James H. Adamson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adamson, of 48 Murray street, who died in London, Ontario, and whose body was brought home for burial, took place this afternoon from his parents' residence. Services were conducted by Rev. Gideon Swim and Rev. Mr. Williamson. Six members of the Dental Corps acted as pall-bearers. A firing squad from the Depot Battalion accompanied the body to the grave. Interment was made in Cedar Hill.

The funeral of William H. Muhlig took place this afternoon from his late residence, 265 Brussels street. Services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dawson. Interment was made in Fernhill.

George Krementz, a manufacturing jeweler of Newark, N. J., who invented the "seamless" wedding ring, one-piece collar button, died yesterday, aged eighty years.

## OLIVER NEW PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

**No Changes in Personnel Of The Administration And No By-Election**

Victoria, B. C., Mar. 6—At a causus of the Liberal members of the legislature last evening, Hon. John Oliver was chosen as government leader to succeed the late Hon. G. H. Brewster. There will be no changes in the personnel of the administration. Mr. Oliver will remain minister of agriculture and also minister of railways in addition to being premier, and no by-election will be necessary owing to the new leadership. The vacancy arising in Victoria owing to the death of Premier Brewster will not be filled this session.

## AMERICA OPTIMISTIC OVER THE SITUATION RE SHIPPING BUT WAY YET TO GO IS LONG

Washington, Mar. 6—Steady increases in tonnage mobilized for the trans-Atlantic trade, and allied successes against the submarines are believed by officials here to be just cause for optimism, although they agree with Sir Eric Geddes, the first lord of the admiralty for Great Britain, in saying that the full output of American shipyards will not be available for a considerable time.

Statements that apparent carelessness contributed to the losses of vessels find corroboration in American records. It was said that skippers who never had encountered a submarine especially were inclined to grow lax in their precautions. Figures recently compiled by Thomas A. Edison placed the loss of ships during the night at twelve to fourteen per cent of the total and officials were unable to say whether or not there has been any increase.

## PROFESSOR IN AN AMERICAN COLLEGE PLACED UNDER ARREST

Atchison, Kansas, Mar. 6—Dr. Frederick Konrad Krueger, professor of modern languages at Midland College here, was arrested last night, following three federal investigations which disclosed what authorities believe to be pro-German porpaganda.

When the plot to start a revolution in India was revealed in San Francisco in 1915, the government made its first investigation in what was said to have been an attempt to connect Dr. Krueger with it. He was then porfessor at the University of California. In 1916 he came to Atchison. Many documents found in his quarters were said to be of pro-German nature.

Phelix and Pherdinand

## REPORT WEATHER

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service

Synopsis—Depressions exist this morning over the New England states and in the west, while the cold wave has drawn southwards to Dakota. Rain and snow have occurred in Ontario and snow in Quebec and the maritime provinces.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh to strong north to west winds, colder with some light snowfalls; Thursday, fair and cold.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys—Fresh to strong northeast to northwest winds, colder with some snow; Thursday, fair and cold.

Gulf and North Shore—Fresh to strong east to north winds with snow.

**Clearing; Moderately Cold.**

Maritme—Strong breezes to moderate local gales, shifting to west and north with snow and rain; Thursday, clearing and moderately cold.

Superior—Fair and cold today and on Thursday.

Manitoba—Fair today and on Thursday with gradually rising temperature.

Saskatchewan—Fair today and on Thursday with rising temperature.

Alberta—Fair and cold; Thursday rising temperature.

Washington, Mar. 6—Forecast:—New England, snow or rain tonight; colder on the mainland; Thursday, colder and generally fair, fresh southwest to northwest winds.

# H. M. Hopper Was On Stand All Morning

## BRITISH GET TO SECOND LINE OF HUN DEFENCE

**Several Successful Raids By Haig's Troops—News of Operations on Other Fronts**

London, Mar. 5—(Delayed)—Field Marshal Haig's official statement issued tonight reads:

"In the raid last night (Monday)) at Warneton, strong resistance was encountered and at least forty of the enemy were killed. Our troops, nevertheless, reached the second German line and repulsed two counter-attacks with further loss to the enemy. Our own casualities were light.

"During the night the enemy raided two of our posts, one south of St. Quentin and the other southeast of Epehy. Four of our men are missing.

"Today the enemy's artillery has shown some activity at different points between Flesquiers and the Scarpe river. Hostile working parties in this area were dispersed by our artillery."

London, Mar. 6—"English troops raided the enemy's trenches early this morning east of Bullecourt and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns," says today's war office report. "Our casualties were slight.

"Successful raids also were carried out by our troops last night north of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens.

"Southeast of Gouzeaucourt a hostile raiding party was repulsed.

"Additional prisoners and a machine gun were taken by us as a result of these encounters."

**Near Lens on Monday.**

London, Mar. 4—(Delayed)— Sharp fighting in the vicinity of Lens is reported in the official communication issued here tonight. The statement follows:

"Under cover of considerable artillery bombardment at dawn today a hostile raiding party attacked our trenches west of Lens. The attack was completely repulsed after sharp fighting wherein we captured a few prisoners. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy during his withdrawal to his own lines.

"Another enemy party which approached our lines this morning northwest of St. Quentin was also driven off successfully."

**Italian Front.**

London, Mar. 5—A British official statement on the operations in Italy says: "Since the last report the weather has been dull and flying has been possible only on one day, on which we destroyed three hostile machines. Captured aviators admit freely Allied superiority in the air and say that great damage has been done to their airdromes and machines, especially in the last two months.

"In the last twenty-four hours the weather has become very bad with storms and snow in the mountains. The usual patrol and artillery activity continues whenever possible."

**Turkish Report.**

London, Mar. 5—A Turkish official communication received here today says:

"On the Palestine front the enemy has been driven back out of Kajar."

**British Through Hun Line.**

**American Front.**

With the American Army in France, Mar. 5.—(By the Associated Press)—During the night the normal artillery firing continued and patrol parties were active on the American sector northwest of Toul, but there were no engagements.

Paris, Mar. 5—The Germans persist in declaring that they are not aware of the presence of the American troops on the western front, writes the correspondent of the Temps with the Birtish army in France. This, he says, may be pretence or the result of what they have been taught, but all prisoners, officers and privates, taken in the latest minor operations, when asked about the Americans invariably reply: "Yes, we know there is a division in France and there never will be more. That is not enough to scare us."

## HOPEFUL OUTLOOK IN LOCAL Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

That the citizens appreciate the work that the local Y. M. C. A. is doing is evidenced by the fine reception that the canvassers received this morning in their drive to raise $16,000. George Warwick, who is in charge of the campaign, said this morning that they would not be able to estimate the result of the drive until this afternoon. At noon, however, reports from some of the canvassers went to show that they were receiving a good reception and were of the opinion that the $16,000 mark would be reached.

Mr. Warwick's band of workers started out in their various sections of the city early this morning. It was expected that they would not be finished until late this afternoon.

### LIEUT. LOUIS RITCHIE NOT SERIOUSLY INJURED.

That her son, Lieut. Louis McC. Ritchie, was not seriously injured and that he was quite cheerful, was the welcome news received by Mrs. Joseph H. Ritchie of 13 Wentworth street this morning from Miss Mabel Finn, who is a nursing sister in England and who learned of Lieutenant Ritchie's injury. The official notification that he had been wounded was received by his father yesterday.

## General Manager of N. B. Power Co. Testifies

### HIS GAS FIGURES

**Says Coal Will Cost $24,402 More for 1918 and Cost of Gas Will be $1.71½ Per 1,000 Feet — Some Explanations**

H. M. Hopper, general manager of the old St. John Railway Company and now of the N. B. Power Company, occupied the witness stand at the morning session of the Public Utilities Commission in the provincial government rooms.

Much of his evidence related to the company's gas department. He submitted a statement to show that a loss of $2,074 had been sustained in January, 1918. He estimated the increased cost of coal for this year at $24,402, while the additional revenue, if the higher rate was continued, would be $20,501, with a possible increase of $5,779 in revenue from sales of coke.

Dealing with the cost of producing gas, he estimated that the cost in 1918, delivered to the consumer, would be $1.71½ cents per 1,000 feet, not including interest on investment. Mr. Hopper said that their capacity was now taxed to the limit and they were endeavoring to arrange for additional equipment.

Regarding replacement charges, he said that they all had been charged to revenue, prior to March 1, 1917, thus making the construction account less than it should be. He also asserted that the amounts charged off for special deductions and depreciation were too small rather than too great.

Some explanations regarding the Eastern Electric Company were given. Mr. Hopper saying that its affairs were discussed at every meeting of the directors of the railway company, although no report ever was submitted to a meeting of shareholders.

An explanation of the $50,000 loan to F. R. Taylor was promised for the afternoon session.

**Recent Operators**

When the session opened, Mr. Powell offered in evidence a statement of the N. B. Power Company's operations for December, 1917, and January, 1918, for which Dr. Baxter had asked.

The chairman then referred to statements submitted at the first hearing, showing the company's operations in 1916 and 1917, and which Mr. Hopper had testified were correct. The report for 1917 showed a deficit of $7,006 for the gas department, while the later report showed a deficit $800 greater. Mr. Hopper explained that the difference was due to the fact that the operations for December, 1917, had been estimated for the first report and were from the records in the later report.

The operating statement for January, 1918, showed a deficit of $2,074 in the gas department. Gas sold for lighting purposes, $4,283.71; coke, $4,118.46, and tar, $290.

In January, 1918, they produced 5,799,900 cubic feet of gas, an increase of 977,000 feet over January, 1917. December, 1917, showed an increase of 506,000 feet over December, 1916.

Mr. Hopper said that about 21½ per cent. of the gas made was lost, through leakage, waste, usage for government tests, etc. It should be down to about 15 per cent., but he did not think it ever would be less in St. John. In frozen ground leaking gas would run along and escape into sewers and under permanent pavements it was difficult to locate leaks.

In reply to Mr. Otty, the witness said old pipes taken up recently had been laid directly on the rock and some of them had been crushed by the street rollers. When old pipes are relaid they are bedded. In late years they have been using steel pipe instead of cast iron and it seems to be giving good results. Cast iron pipes have been in use as long as forty years.

**Increased Costs.**

Higher wages will make the labor bill for the gas works, in 1918, $1,221.90 higher than in 1917.

The witness said that gas coal will cost $7.25 this year and cartage 60 cents a ton. Basing the estimate on the same consumption as in 1917, Mr. Hopper estimated that gas coal will cost them in 1918 $24,402.08 more than in 1917. The cost in 1917 was $25,802.42 and in 1918 it will be $50,204.50.

Assuming that they sell the same quantity of gas in 1918 as in 1917, and if the higher rate is continued, the witness estimated that the additional revenue would be $20,501.50. Of this amount only $577 will come from lighting gas and the balance from heating gas.

Last year coke was sold at from $3.50 to $5 per load of 1,000 pounds. Estimating the sale of the same amount at $5 would show an increased revenue of $5,779.

Mr. Hopper explained to Dr. Wallace that there was a discount of ten cents per M. on gas last year, but this would be abolished under the new rates.

**Cost of Gas.**

Based on 1917 operations, the witness estimated that the cost of gas per unit of 1,000 feet, according to the amount produced at the works is $1.84.65 and the cost delivered, allowing for losses, etc., was $1.71½. This did not include any allowance for interest on investment, dividends, etc.

Mr. Connell—That is higher than Mr. Waterman's figures.

The witness said the unit price he just gave was not based on 1917 production but on 1918 coal prices and allowing for increased wages now in effect.

Mr. Otty—It strikes the commission, after visiting the works with Mr. Waterman, that in the very near

(Continued on page 2, sixth column)