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UNSETTLED—RAIN

THREE CENTS

IMMIGRATION OF HUTTERITES PROHIBITED; RIOTS FOLLOW MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS; BILL TO BAR UNDESIRABLES PASSES COMMITTEE

RIOTS, BLOODSHED, DEATH FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

At Paris All Activities Were Stopped and the Military Exercised a Strong Hand in Putting Down Banned Demonstrations—There Were Many Clashes Between the Military and the Citizens—In the United States Riots in Several Cities Resulted in Bloodshed, as Police Clashed With Marchers Displaying the Red Flag.

Paris, May 1.—(Havas)—During the course of the day eighty policemen were wounded in the riots, and fifty arrests were made. Among those slightly injured were Leo Joupoux, General Secretary of the Federation of Labor, and Deputy Poncelet. A young man was killed in the opera district.

Fifteen persons were wounded, several of them seriously in the neighborhood of the Gare de l'Est, when crowds stoned the cavalry, and many shots were fired. There were numerous clashes in the boulevard de Mascotte, where barriers were erected and the troops fired upon.

Several persons were slightly injured in clashes with troops resisting the passage of crowds towards the Place de la Concorde during attempts at May Day demonstrations here, this afternoon. No shots were fired, but a few individuals in the crowd were slashed with swords.

The troops had their greatest difficulty in keeping the Place de la Concorde clear. After one attempt to invade the area had been only temporarily successful, the cavalry and the police herding the crowds back into the side streets near the square, the effort was renewed.

The crowds formed again in the Boulevard and Place de Madeleine, and swept back again towards the Place de la Concorde. The cavalry, several ranks deep, with fixed bayonets and the passing of the people met resistance. A general scuffle ensued, and it was then that the few who were hurt received their injuries.

Shortly afterwards the crowd got together again in front of the Madeleine and red flags began to appear, when firemen turned their hose upon the massed people, gradually dispelling them.

The newspaper *Voix du Peuple*, the organ of the Central Labor Federation was distributed to the crowds in the streets, but the police and military seized every copy they could get hold of.

Dramatic Appeal Before The Mathers Royal Commission
The Only Woman to Appear Before That Body Pleads Eloquently for the Soldiers.

Vancouver, B.C., May 1.—An eloquent appeal for work for the soldiers was made before the Mathers Royal Commission today, by Mrs. Walter Crossfield, the only woman to appear before it during the Vancouver hearings.

"Our boys are walking the streets without work," she said, "many are living on their gratuities, and when these expire there is going to be something on your hands which you cannot handle." She denounced profiteering and high food prices, and urged immediate action to secure relief and work.

The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted exclusively to the case of the worker, and at its conclusion, the commission left for Calgary.

CANADA'S REPUDIATION OF TITLES AS VIEWED BY BRITISH PRESS
Manchester Guardian Says There Has Been in the Last Generation a Mutual Invasion of British and Canadian Public Life—Discusses the Wisdom of the Reciprocity.

London, May 1.—(By Can. Press Cable)—Discussing Canada's repudiation of hereditary titles, the Manchester Guardian says there has been in the last generation, something like a mutual invasion of British and Canadian public life. The British invasion of Canada has taken the form of a pretty lavish distribution of titles of which Canadian opinion seems to have approved neither the quantity nor the quality, while there has been feeling that it tended to produce in Canada a social tradition alien to the spirit of its democracy.

Reports from the provinces say that activities were at a complete standstill. No manifestations were reported from outside Paris.

Despatches from Brest, Rouen, Limoges, Toulouse and other provincial points say that quiet prevailed during the morning, though a general strike was in progress.

United States Has Riots.
New York, May 1.—The main entrance of Madison Square Garden where thousands of workers were assembled to take part in a May Day labor demonstration, was stormed by about 150 soldiers and sailors in uniform this afternoon, while a provost marshal's guard formed a barrier, the service men, who had declared their object was to "make the Garden sing the Star Spangled Banner," were addressed by the police authorities and consented to disperse.

Boston, May 1.—Reports of rioting in the Roxbury district reached the police today and reserves were ordered out from several stations.

The trouble started when a police officer sought to take a red flag away from a man leading a parade of 50 or 75 persons. One person was reported to have been shot.

Chicago, May 1.—Police of the Maxwell street district responding to a riot call this afternoon arrested a score or more of alleged radicals believed to have been attempting to form a parade which had been forbidden.

Cleveland, O., May 1.—One man is dead, three policemen were shot and probably two hundred persons were badly injured, a score or more of whom are in hospitals, and more than one hundred persons were arrested, to three o'clock this afternoon, as the result of a Socialist W. W. May Day demonstration, which ended in a dozen different riots in the downtown section.

The dead man was a bystander, who was killed by an officer's bullet, when the patrolman fired at a riotous marcher.

Characterizing The Foster Gov't
Moncton Transcript Uses Words of "Unwise," "Unfair," and Says it is Lacking "Political Common Sense."

Characterizing the Foster Government as "unwise," "unfair," and lacking in "political common sense," the Moncton Transcript has been editorially much excited because the Provincial Government has issued a Proclamation which gives official sanction to the criticism formerly made by the Conservative Party with respect to the Laurier Government's transcontinental railway policy. However, Mr. Hawke himself is constrained to make the ironical reflection that the local government's condemnation of the Dominion Liberal is not beside the mark in so far as the contention that the Transcontinental should be connected up with St. John is concerned. The Transcript says:

"The New Brunswick Year Book just issued by the Provincial Government is unworthy of the province because of its unfairness in the matter of the 'Transcontinental' construction across the centre of the province. It circulates a partisan attack upon the Liberals, based upon sectional and not national interests. It is incorrect because it ignores the great service rendered to the Empire by the early years of the war. The provincial government permitted the author of the Year Book to be sectional rather than provincial and local rather than national."

"The Provincial Government is patently liberal in politics, but it permits in its name a scandalous assertion to be made and circulated by it, condemning a railway policy adopted in the best interests of Canada. It is true, and no one opposes such a connection through the centre of the province to other points?"

"The most extraordinary fact in this connection, is that it was a majority of the very constituencies interested in the Transcontinental connecting with Moncton, which called the present provincial government into being. Yet, in the most unwise

RIVAL FLIERS AGAIN FAIL TO GET A HOP OFF

Stood by Their Machines Patiently Watching for the First Signs of a Fair Breeze for a Start.

REPORTS FAVORABLE FOR START TODAY
Navigators Have Worked Out An Elaborate System for Communication With Ships in Emergencies.

St. John's Nfld., May 1.—Conditions at sea were favorable during most of the day, and both Harry Hawker, Australian, and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, British, hovered over their machines constantly watching for the signs of a fair breeze for a "hop off."

A sharp wind finally swept down late in the afternoon and killed all hope for a start on a trans-Atlantic airplane flight.

Late reports by wireless from ships in mid-ocean, left open the possibility for departure tomorrow, however, and orders to keep both Hawker's Sopwith and Raynham's Martinus planes in constant readiness, were renewed tonight.

All afternoon Raynham tested the air drifts, while Hawker kept himself informed of his rival's operations with the announced intention of starting if Raynham did. Conditions were not ideal, locally, but both aviators were ready to take advantage of the slightest favorable breeze to make the "big hop" with the hope of reaching better weather at sea.

Captain Charles W. F. Morgan, Raynham's navigator, spent the day trying out smoke bombs and a signal pistol for use in case of emergency during the day, and for the night, and the other for night. These were announced as the only signalling devices available for Raynham's machine, as it will carry no wireless sending apparatus.

Raynham and Morgan have installed a navigator's aid device, to show the seaplane's drift, as she flies on her course, so that the pilot can make his course as nearly as possible the straight line from the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, to the Island of San Miguel, also in the Azores, 1,250 miles from Newfoundland. The cruise to Portugal would cover 800 miles, completing the ocean trip and leaving only the flight to Plymouth to round out the proposed flight of heavier bomber machines from America to England.

In his official announcement, Commander Towers gave distances in nautical miles, which are equal to 1.8 statute miles. In the latter measurement, the projected cruise extends over 3,600 miles, 2,472 of which lie in the route mapped out from Newfoundland to Portugal.

EMPERESS OF BRITAIN SAILS FOR QUEBEC
Has a List of 137 Officers and 3,000 Others from Bramshott Camp.

London, May 1.—(C. A. P. Cable)—The Empress of Britain sailed on Saturday for Quebec with 137 officers and 3,000 others from Bramshott Camp, including the Eighth Battalion, under Colonel Saunders, consisting of 29 officers and 500 others. Also on board was the 16th Battalion, under Colonel Scroggie, with 26 officers and 472 men, both battalions are for Winnipeg. The first battalion of machine guns, consisting of 48 officers and 733 others, bound for Toronto, 2nd Field Company, Engineers, under Colonel McKenzie.

Colonel Canon Scott, Chaplain of the First Division is also on board.

In manner the Foster Government permitted in its Year Book a most unfair and unfounded attack being made upon the location of the Transcontinental. Its procedure in this respect is not based upon political common sense, let the government support it if it will building a connecting link with St. John, but why allow its new Year Book to condemn the linking of the Transcontinental with Moncton?

"The Provincial Government should remember that it represents the whole province and not merely the interests of a section, which would seem to deny similar rights to this section of the province."

"The Provincial Government should correct or withdraw its Year Book."

Immigration Bill Successfully Piloted Through Committee Stage

Special to The Standard.
Ottawa, May 1.—Hon. J. A. Calder had little difficulty in piloting the Immigration Bill through Committee stage today. It was only the second day for the measure, and by adjournment all but a few clauses were passed. The threatened opposition of the members to the left failed to materialize, and the minister secured most sympathetic support from his followers, who are in hearty accord with the principles of the measure. The only clause which the opposition challenged was that calling for a literary test. Mr. D. D. MacKenzie called it unworkable, and finally Mr. S. W. Jacobs, who had already announced himself in favor of the wide open door, moved that it be struck out. Mr. Calder pointed out that the United States had had a similar provision in their law for the past two years, and there had been no difficulty in administration. With the American law so strict, it would mean that Canada would become the dumping ground for the world if we did not enact a rigid act. The amendment was defeated by 75 to 37. Finally, on the suggestion of a number of members, the Minister was given discretionary powers so that desirable immigrants from Great Britain, who might not be able to read, could be admitted to Canada.

American Navy To Start Flight Next Week

The 3,000 Mile Flight from New York to Plymouth, England, to be Made in Four Stages, According to Plans Announced.

New York, May 1.—Three giant hydro-airplanes of the American navy will start on a date yet to be announced, probably early next week, on a 3,225 mile flight, in four stages, to the British Isles. The actual trans-Atlantic venture, details of which were announced today by Commander John H. Towers in charge of the expedition, is a contemplated cruise, in two stages, aggregating 2,150 miles from Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland, to Lisbon, Portugal, while the projected American coast-to-coast "legs" extend from Rockaway Point, Long Island, home station of the planes, to Trepassey and from Lisbon to Plymouth, England.

"Flying an estimated average speed of 75 miles (65 nautical miles) per hour, the squadron, driven by Liberty motors, expects to complete the European leg of the flight in 24 hours, and the other for night. These were announced as the only signalling devices available for Raynham's machine, as it will carry no wireless sending apparatus."

Raynham and Morgan have installed a navigator's aid device, to show the seaplane's drift, as she flies on her course, so that the pilot can make his course as nearly as possible the straight line from the island of St. John's, Newfoundland, to the Island of San Miguel, also in the Azores, 1,250 miles from Newfoundland. The cruise to Portugal would cover 800 miles, completing the ocean trip and leaving only the flight to Plymouth to round out the proposed flight of heavier bomber machines from America to England.

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VERSAILLES PEACE CONGRESS FORMALLY BEGAN SESSIONS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

First Preliminaries Were Carried Over the Green Base Table Which Probably Will Mean the Return to Peace in the Not Far Distant Future—Exchange of Sentiments Was the First Act, Requiring Five Minutes—Formality of Addresses Were Dispensed With.

New York, May 1.—The Associated Press, tonight, issues the following: The peace congress at Versailles has formally begun its sessions. The eventful day, which the world has awaited since the signing of the armistice on November 11 last year, has at last arrived.

The German peace delegates have met the representatives of the Allied and associated powers, and across the green base table have carried out the first preliminary which probably will mean a return to actual peace in the not far distant future.

This preliminary was the handing to the representatives of the Allied and associated powers by the German delegates of their credentials, certifying their right to act for Germany in accepting the peace treaty, which later is to be given them, outlining the terms with the peace conference in Paris has decreed Germany shall meet in order to secure that peace, and a return of normal conditions which Germany has professed she desires so ardently. Similar credentials of the Allied and associated representatives were handed to the Germans.

Handled Quickly.
Scarcely five minutes were taken up with the procedure. The formality of addresses was entirely dispensed with. When the brief ceremony ended, the Germans immediately left the "Trianon" Hotel for their places of residence.

Premier David Lloyd George did not attend the function. Neither did President Wilson, who were represented, respectively, by Jules Cambon and Henry White. Lord Harding represented Great Britain.

Dissenting Voice Heard By Mathers Commission
Head of British Columbia Sugar Refinery Doesn't Believe in the System of Councils for Cooperative Control.

Vancouver, B.C., May 1.—A dissenting opinion on industrial councils was heard by the Mathers Commission today. B. D. Rogers, president of the British Columbia Sugar Refinery, told the commissioners that he saw nothing to be gained through the institution of a system of councils for cooperative control by employers and employees of industrial establishments.

He held that unless real representation would be established, the settlement of grievances would become more complicated, and he preferred personal conferences between the employer and his men. Mr. Rogers thought that present unrest was due to fear of unemployment and there was no ground for such fear.

ITALIAN TROOPS RUSHED TO ZARA
Copenhagen, May 1.—Italian troops and war material are being landed at Sebenico and Zara, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, according to advices from Spalato. The troops are advancing eastward, and the Italians are bringing up reinforcements to the debarkation line.

1,500 MEN STRIKE AT HALIFAX
The Men Are Connected With the Building Trades Unions—Strikers Want Uniform Wage of Seventy-five Cents an Hour.

Halifax, N.S., May 1.—Fifteen hundred men in the building trades of Halifax have been out on strike all day for a uniform wage of seventy-five cents an hour, the employers offering sixty cents to carpenters, and sixty-five cents to the other trades, except the stone masons and plasterers, who were offered 67. Work was almost entirely suspended in the city. The employers met at the Board of Trade room and a determination was expressed not to accede to the men's demand, but to hold out to the end. The men, on the other hand, expressed their determination to strike until a determination was made, and there is no indication that there will be

IMMIGRATION OF HUTTERITES, ETC. IS PROHIBITED FROM TODAY
An Order in Council, Passed Under the Provisions of the Existing Immigration Act, Gives Authority to That End—Barred Because of Their Peculiar Habits and Mode of Living.

Ottawa, May 1.—From tomorrow and until further orders, immigration of Donkubbers, Hutterites and Menonites is prohibited. An order-in-council to this effect was signed by the governor general this afternoon. It was passed under the provisions of the existing immigration act which gives authority to this end.

The order recites that "owing to conditions prevailing as a result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and more particularly in Western Canada, that there should be taken to prevent the entry into Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because of their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated, or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time."

The order adds that numerous representations have been received that Donkubbers, Hutterites and Menonites are of this class and character.