New Candidates Still Entering Standard's $10,000.00 Prize Contest

The St. John Standard

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GOVERNMENT DETERMINES UPON THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED REGARDING 1919 WHEAT CROP

A Board Will Be Appointed to Buy and Market the Crop, a Cash Payment to be Made the Farmer at the Time He Sells His Wheat—Prevailing World Prices the Basis of Trade and All Surplus Proceeds, After Deducting Expenses, Will be Distributed to the Sellers in Proportion to Grade and Quantity.

Ottawa, July 30.—The government this afternoon finally determined its policy in regard to this year's wheat crop. The main features of the plan are:

1. A board to buy and market the crop of 1919.

2. Cash payment on account to be made to the farmer at the time he sells his wheat.

3. The wheat crop of Canada to be sold by the board at the prevailing world prices, and the surplus proceeds, after expenses are deducted, to be distributed to the original sellers of the wheat in proportion to grade and quantity.

4. No speculation on exchanges, or profiteering by handlers to be allowed in disposing of the wheat crop of 1919 to the disadvantage of the producer or consumer.

9. A direct and immediate cash sale by the farmer, and a speedy movement of the crop along the usual channels of transportation.

10. The personnel of the board will be made known very shortly as, also, will the initial cash payment to be made on account to the farmer at the time of the sale of his wheat.

The official statement reads:

The peculiar conditions of the wheat market in Europe and the United States, where government agencies are almost exclusively employed, and where government credits have to be provided for the purchase of wheat, rendered it necessary to provide a similar agency in Canada, or run the risk of being faced with an absence of adequate cash markets for Canadian wheat and a speedily and uniform movement of the same.

"The government, after very careful enquiry and consideration has, therefore, decided to appoint a board of experienced men, invested with adequate powers, to conduct the purchase and sale of the Canadian wheat crop of 1919, both for export and domestic purposes.

"An adequate cash payment, by way of advance, will be made by the board to the farmers for each bushel sold, based on the price of number one northern at Fort William. At the conclusion of the season's sale, after deduction of necessary expense, the total excess, realized over and above the first payment made to the farmers, will be divided among the original sellers in proportion to the grades and quantities sold. The farmer will thus receive the best world price for his wheat in a cash payment at time of his sale, and a final payment when the whole crop has been disposed of. A complete system of record, under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act and the resolutions made thereunder will be kept which will enable the board to determine with accuracy and pay with certainty, the exact proportion of the surplus due to each original seller.

Will Sell to Millers.

"The board will sell wheat to the millers and will sell the flour milled therefrom for export, while for domestic consumption the sales will be made as usual, and the price will be restricted to a fixed maximum of reasonable profit, allowing within that maximum competitions amongst the millers themselves.

"The Grain Exchange will not give facilities for the buying and sellings of futures in wheat during the crop season of 1919.

"The board will utilize, as far as available and necessary, the existing facilities for the purchase, transportation and handling of wheat with a view to disturbing as little as possible the existing and usual methods of trade.

"The government has been actuated in its decision by a desire to secure for the Canadian farmer world price for his product and, at the same time, to ensure to the home consumer that his flour shall not cost more than is made necessary by actual world prices Such action has also been made necessary in order to secure the early marketing and speedy movement of Canada's surplus wheat, thus making it possible for the farmer to realize at once a substantial cash price for his wheat and, ultimately, the fullest possible return of the balance of price realized by the season's sales. The estimate of this board does not interfere with the work of the board of grain supervisors in respect of that portion of the crop of 1918 delivered by August 15th. Their powers and functions are contained in full force so far as that crop is concerned. The new board will have sole authority to deal with the crop of 1919 and with that portion of the crop of 1918 which will be undelivered by August 15th.

SOME GRAFT IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS

Supt. of Express System and General Director of the Nat'l Railroad Placed Under Arrest.

Mexico City, July 30—(By The A. P.)—The arrest of David Morris, an American, General Superintendent of the Express System, and Felipe Pescador, former general director of the Mexican National Railway, was ordered today by the district court, as the result of investigation of railroad affairs.

Morris and Pescador were charged with irregularities in the financial affairs of the railways.

A writ of "amparo," which is a process staying further proceedings and somewhat similar to the American writ of habeas corpus, was obtained by both men, delaying further judicial action for seventy-two hours.

The investigation of affairs of the Mexican National Railways followed the publication by newspapers here of many criticisms on the management, and allegatations of irregularities.

FRANCE WILL DELAY RATIFICATION OF THE PEACE TREATY

Disposition is to Wait the Action of the United States on the Franco-American Military Treaty.

Paris, July 30.—(By The Associated Press).—A disposition to delay final action on ratification of the German Peace Treaty until United States Senate acts on the Franco-American Military Treaty was indicated today by those in touch with the situation, who represent the majority view of the Chamber of Deputies' Peace Treaty Committee. Former Premier Viviani, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion that examination of the treaty would be completed in time for it to be discussed by the Chamber about August 11. Debate on it, it was said, probably would continue for three weeks in the Chamber and the Senate so that a vote might be taken by the end of August.

M. CLEMENCEAU WARNS GERMANS

Holds Them Responsible for Property in Schleswig and Advises the Allies Consider it a Security for Germany's Indemnity.

Paris, July 30.—Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, sent a letter today to the German delegation protesting against the action of Germany in selling national properties in Schleswig, in which plebiscites are to be taken for decision by the population as to union with Denmark.

The note gave warning to the Germans that all the properties in question were considered as possible security for the payment of Germany's indemnity, and that the peace conference would hold Germany responsible for the proceeds of such sales.

INDICTMENT IS QUASHED AGAINST REV. B. H. SPENCE

Judge Rules That No Effort Was Made to Circulate "Parasite" and That Alleged Offender Could Not Be Legally Held.

Toronto, July 30.—Judge Morrison this morning quashed the recent conviction by Magistrate Kingsford against Rev. B. M. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, in connection with the famous "Parisite" banned by the censor. The judge took this action because no attempt had been made to circulate the "Parisite" after it was published.

The conviction carried with it a fine of $2,500 or four months' imprisonment.

On other points the magistrate was justified in his decision, said the judge, and Spence was accordingly not given his costs.

Business District Of Casselman, Ont., Wiped Out By Fire

Ottawa, July 30—The town of Casselman, Ontario, is in the grip of a dangerous fire according to telephone messages received here. Shortly after four o'clock this evening, telephonic communication was broken off by the flames, and as a result details are lacking. Fire fighting apparatus has been rushed to the town from this city. Early reports indicate that practically the whole of the business district is in flames.

Former President Taft Criticized The Dominions In League

Interviewed at Montreal He Was Loathe to Go Into Any Explanation of His Position as Regards Canada.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, July 30—William Howard Taft, former United States President, was in Montreal for a short time this evening en route to Chicago, and was broached in regard to a letter of his recently published in American papers on the League of Nations. In that letter Mr. Taft criticized the participation of the British Dominions in the league, and through this attitude stirred up considerable indignation in Canada. Mr. Taft declared, tonight, that the letter was a confidential one, and had been published without his knowledge or consent as he had not expected that it would be made public.

While loathe to go into the matter at any length tonight, Mr. Taft said, "I am glad to see Canada in the League of Nations; but you will admit that it is an anomaly for two countries, under one sovereignity, to be treated as separate countries when it comes to a question of settling a difference between two other nations. As to representations on the council, I do not think it is very likely that Canada would be elected thereon, when there are forty nations which have the right of representation. As to his own effort in regard to the League of Nations, Mr. Taft said he is very anxious to have the league ratified by the United Statess senate. "But I would be in favor of the league as it is, as I want it to go through. There are defects, but I would be willing to entrust them to amendment by the league itself. That, however, is not the question; the practical question is to get the league ratified by the United States senate."

Optimism Prevails Among Officials of Dom. Steel Corp.

Gen'l Supt. Rice Believes the Dull Period Will be Successfully Bridged Over.

Sydney, N. S., July 30.—Although the outlook at the Steel plant foreshadows a decrease in activity in the very near future, Mr. H. E. Rice, General Superitnendent of the Dominion Steel Corporation, was not at all pessimistic when seen this morning. Temporary lack of orders necessitates closing down some of the mills shortly, but, by running one or more at a time, and employing the large number of men on essential repairs and hauling work, it is hoped that the dull period will be bridged over. "The company will finish their rail contracts early next week," said Mr. Rice this morning. "On completion of these orders the mill will roll several thousand tons of steel for conversion into billets, used chiefly in connection with present and anticipated orders, for foreign markets." "The rod mill," he continued, " again will continue operating as at present, and it would now appear that the somewhat hevier export demands for wire and nails may permit the operation of these mills at an improved capacity during the balance of the year. The construction work on the new plate mill will be, and is being, proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

"This activity will absorb a considerable number of such men as will be available through the temporary suspension of operations in other departments owing to the reduced demands for steel products."

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN HONDURAS

San Salvador, July 30.—The town of Danli has been captured by revolutionists in Honduras, according to despatches published here today. In the fighting, Colonel Jacinto Velasquez, leader of the Gutierrez party, was killed. General Francisco Argenel, with four hundred revolutionists, is reported to be within a few miles of Occtepeque, in Western Honduras, preparing to attack it.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT TO PATROL CHICAGO STREETS; RACE WAR STILL RAGES

Before Troops Were Sent Out Riots Broke Out Afresh Last Night in Several Sections of City.

DEATH TOLL NOW NUMBERS THIRTY

No Funerals Held for Negro Victims of Riot as Negro Undertakers Are Afraid to Go for Permits.

Chicago, Ill., July 30.—The State troops were ordered from the Armories, tonight, to various points regarded as danger centres. Request for the troops was made to Adjutant-General Dickson by Mayor Thompson to control race riots.

While the troops were preparing to march from the Armories a riot broke out at Fiftieth and State streets. Many men, black and white, clashed, firing countless shots, the police report said. Police reserves were hurried to the scene.

The decision to appeal to the State Executive for troops to patrol the streets was reached by Mayor Thompson after a long conference with members of his cabinut.

Before the troops were ordered out, rioting broke out at several places, and police were called on to run down negroes reported in automobiles and firing promiscuously on whites.

In Twenty-fourth street three negroes in an automobile fired at whites on the sidewalk and in the street. Thomas Possen, white, was wounded in the side as he was reading in a barber shop. August Victus, white, nine years old, was also wounded when the negroes fired at a group of children playing in the street. Possen and the child were taken to the hospital.

Reports were also received that a number of automobile trucks, filled with young white men, were being driven about South Side streets, outside the negro district, trying to stir up anti-negro sentiment.

No funerals for the negro victims of the riots have been held. Negro undertakers are afraid to go to the city hall to obtain burial permits, city officials said today.

Random Firing.

Among reports received by the police of trouble on the South Side was one that a number of white men, riding in what appeared to be an army truck, were firing shots along Grand Boulevard, a spacious parkway, windows in the home of a negro doctor being broken by the bullets. Other firing, with both negroes and whites implicaetd, was reported.

The police on duty at the Stock Yards were reinforced by five hundred guards sworn in at police headquarters to protect plants where negroes are employed.

Four deaths occurred today, all of which were the result of shooting; two were shot today and the two others wounded in the rioting on Monday and Tuesday night.

Tonight the official death list for four days showed 30, of whom 17 were negroes, two unidentified, and 13 whites, one unidentified.

HE SANK THE GERMAN FLEET

ADMIRAL VON REUTER, ON LEFT

Photograph of Admiral von Reuter (on left) who ordered the scuttling of the Hun fleet at Scapa Flow. In Germany, where treachery is more understood than honesty, he is regarded as a hero, but Britons do not make heroes of men who fail to keep their word of honor. This photograph was taken in the internment camp at Oswetry just before the scuttler chief was removed to Donington Hall.

RUNNING TRADES PRESENTED AN ULTIMATUM TO RY. COMPANIES DURING THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

Believing That Collective Bargaining Was at Stake They Threatened to Walkout to Bring About a Speedy Settlement of the Sympathetic Strike—Robson Commission Also Learns That Labor Was Dissatisfied With the Large Profits and Profiteering, All of Which Were Prime Factors in the Unrest.

Winnipeg, Man., July 30.—The leading feature of this forenoon's session of the Robson Commission was the production by H. C. Stevenson, a witness, of an ultimatum that had been drawn up by the Running Trades to be sent to the Railway Companies to the effect that the railway workers would walk out in order to bring about speedy settlement of the sympathetic strike, because it was believed that the principle of collective bargaining was at stake.

T. J. Murray, labor counsel, stated that labor was prepared to present its case, and that Messrs. Winning, Robinson and Russell were prepared to take the stand.

Upon the advice of C. P. Wilson, it was decided to complete evidence of the Railway Brotherhoods, and N. H. Maybank, a C. P. R. yardman, gave the history of the attitude of the Running Trades from the beginning of the strike.

After listening to addresses by members of the Strike Commission, he stated, it was felt that the strike was a vital strike for labor, and railway workers voted to strike but, at the same time, formed a mediatition to attempt a settlement. In the meantime unsuccessful attempts were made to win the support of the Grand Lodge, in view of this fact it was decided that a local strike would be unfavorable, and it then was decided to take a strike vote on the western lines. Owing to spreading of anti-strike propaganda throughout the west, the witness stated that the idea of the western strike was finally abandoned. Nevertheless, the vote was completed, and received a 86 per cent. majority in favor of a strike of all running trades. Shortly afterwards the strike was called off.

James Winning, President of the Trades and Labor Council, testified that labor was very much dissatisfied with conditions existing, largely owing to unemployment, high cost of living, profiteering and refusal by some employers to recognize collective bargaining, as well as inaction on the part of the government. Reports of large profits being made by several concerns had made laborers dissatisfied, and it was felt that the greater portion of such profits should go into wages.

He stated that the unionists were disappointed because the government did not take over railways, packing plants and other industries of that kind.

Referring to the long hours and small wages paid in some local factories, Mr. Winning stated that another reason for the unrest was the growing intelligence of the worker, and he believed prohibition played its part in this respect. Labor felt that it should participate in industry as a partner; that their whole life is invested while the employer invests capital.

He spoke of the amazing ease with which the strike vote was taken, and said that every worker seemed to have a grievance. Countless numbers of workers had come to him clamoring for organizations that better wages and condition might be obtained. So great was the demand for organization that it was impossible to cope with it. "We could easily have kept four or five organizers on the road," Mr. Winning went on, "but we could not afford that. The council," he said, "had never issued invitations or stated any attempt to increase organizations." Judge Robson elicited the information that Mr. Winning had never made a statement of this kind before a public body. "I think that you should have made such a statement before this, and I say that in a complimentary sense. I think you ought to attend the coming conference at Ottawa,' commented Mr. Robson.

Ernest Robinson, secretary of the Trades Council, stated that, during the past 15 months 5,000 members had been added to the organization. Not only was the strike a sympathetic affair, he said, to support metal and building trades workers, but also to protect against the refusal of employers to co-operate for mutual benefit.

London, July 30.—One battleship, three light cruisers and fifteen destroyers of the former German grand fleet, which were scuttled by their crews at Scapa Flow on June 22, are ready to be salvaged, it was announced today in the House of Commons by Walter Hume Long, first Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Long said work was proceeding on three other destroyers. He said there was no intention of holding a court of inquiry.

MARITAL MIXUP DEVELOPS IN THE RAILROAD TOWN

Returned Soldier While Enjoying the Company of Wife No. 2 at His Moncton Home is Interrupted by Unannounced Arrival of Wife No. 1.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, July 30.—A returned soldier living quietly here with the woman he married about a year and a half ago, was unexpectedly confronted this evening by the wife he married some sixteen years ago and from whom he had been parted some years. The returned soldier in the case and wife number one both belong to P. E. Island and were married in Sydney some sixteen years ago. Some eight or nine years ago the couple parted. When war broke out the husband enlisted and went overseas. After his return about a year and a half ago he married a St. John girl with whom he has been living in Moncton and who received something of a shock when wife No. 1 appeared on the scene tonight. Wife No. 1 it appears has been working in the States and upon hearing of her husband's second marriage started in search of him. She arrived here this afternoon and with the aid of the chief of police soon located her man. After a stormy scene at the returned man's home wife number one left the house, declaring that she would lay a charge of bigamy with the police authorities tomorrow. The alleged bigamist is employed in the C. N. R. works. Further developments are expected tomorrow. The ex-soldier counters the charge of wife number one by alleging that she was married before being married to him.

MINERS REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE GOV'T FORMULA

Disappointment and Surprise Follow the Failure of An Attempt Made at Leeds to Settle Coal Strike.

THE DEADLOCK IS NOW COMPLETE

Minister of Labor Pleads With Disputants to Get Together for the Sake of the Country

London, July 30.—Failure of the attempt made today at Leeds, in a conference of coal miners and their employers to end the coal strike, which has been in progress for some time, caused surprise and disappointment. The leaders of the miners refused to accept the government's formula to bring an end to the controversy, or to be bound by the action of the Miners' Federation, declaring in favor of a return to work.

Therefore, for the moment the deadlock is complete. No arrangement has been made for a resumption of the conference so far as is known, and the outlook is regarded as serious.

London, July 30.—An attempt to settle the Yorkshire coal strike today proved abortive. The conference of mine owners and strikers held at Leeds, at which it was hoped a solution of the difficulties might be reached, failed to effect an agreement.

Sir David Schakleton, permament secretary of the Ministry of Labor, attended the conference, also the Minister of Labor, and afterwards discussed the situation separately with both sides to the controversy, and ascertained the points of difference. Sir David said that, in his view, these were relatively small. He urged upon the disputants, the tremendous dislocation of and loss to industry, and, in addition, the unemployment caused to industries dependent on coal. He suggested the formula of a compromise which, he said, he considered would enable the miners to resume work and settle their differences later.

Another serious situation is developing in the coal fields throughout the country, aside from Yorkshire, owing to delay in dealing wit hthe demands of colliery surface workers, which have been the subject of negotiations ever since the coal commission issued its report some time ago. The men are becoming restive and threaten to cease work unless the matter, which appears to be an affair of the Ministry of Yabor, is speedily settled.

Oil Companies Intimidated By Strike Committee

Were Told Whom They Could Sell Gasoline to — Some Companies Forced to Close Stations at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., July 30.—Evidence of attempts by bands of strikers to intimidate oil companies into closing their filling stations or obeying the strike committee restrictions as to who could buy gasoline occupied the entire morning session today of the preliminary trial of eight labor leaders charged with seditious conspiracy.

J. A. Boyd, manager of the Imperial Oil Company, told of meeting R. B. Russell and two other members of the strike committee in the Mayor's office, when a letter, written to the oil companies, telling them whom they might serve with gasoline, was acknowledge to have been sent by the strike committee.

Officials of other companies testified that they were obliged, temporarily, to close their stations because of threats by strike pickets.

H. Rosting, renter of row boats at River Park, said two pickets stated that they were ordered to close up everything in the district. Rosting was informed that he must apply to the strike committee for permission to conduct his business. He said that he made formal application and permission was denied.

PARLIAMENT TO BE CALLED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 4TH

Ottawa, July 30.—Parliament will be called, in probability, early in September. Thursday, September 4th, is suggested as a tentative date, although nothing has yet been officially determined. As pointed out some days ago, an earlier calling of session than was at first contemplated will be necessitated owing to the lapse of the war masures act (and the orders-in-council passed under it) on the peace. It is further regarded as of great importance that there should be no delay in ratification of the peace treaty by the Dominion parliament.