The St. John Standard

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EBERT GOVERNMENT BELIVES BOLSHEVIK UPRISING WILL BE SQUELCHED WITHIN THREE DAYS

Martial Law Will Not be Proclaimed and Every Military Preparation Made to Meet the Situation — Bourgeois Supporting Gov't—Government Troops Are Everywhere in Evidence and the Situation Looks Brighter.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 9.—"This whole Bolshevik uprising will be put down within the next three days. We are absolutely sure of our position The entire Bourgeois and three-fourths of the Berlin workmen are with us." This statement was made to the correspondent today on behalf of the Ebert government. The speaker added:

"The report that martial law will be declared is incorrect, but we have made every military preparation demanded to meet the situation."

Apparently the Bourgeois are supporting the Ebert cabinet more or less solidly. The latest government proclamations have been greeted with satisfaction by even such an ultra-conservative and monarchist paper as the Tages Zeitung, which declares that, while it refuses to support any socialist government politically, it considers the present government as the protector of law and order and the bearer of the authority of the state. The other Bourgeois newspapers speak in a similar strain.

It may be significant that the government's latest proclamation is addressed to "fellow citizens," whereas former proclamations were headed "comrades," the names by which the socialists address each other. The Boersen Courier says that "the government has found the language which the situation demands."

In addition to the students of the University of Berlin, who are supporting the government, the students of the Technical College have responded to an appeal from Herr Noske, the military governor of Berlin, to place themselves under his command, for "active co-operation."

German army officers in Berlin who have taken an oath to support Noske, are forming their fighting battalions. The sailors, whose attitude has always been doubtful, announce that they are neutral and will not participate in the fighting in either side. The Berlin Boersen Zeitung declares that it cannot be doubted that the situation for the government has improved since the appointment of Noske as the military commander.

The plant of the Red Flag, the Spartacan organ, is still occupied by government troops and the paper was not published today.

An official, close to the cabinet, informs the correspondent that the government will not move until its preparations are so complete that there will be "nothing piecemeal about the results. These preparations may take another 24 hours.

Government troops already are in evidence in Unter Den Linten and Wilhelmstrasse, which are barred to all who do not have a special pass Citizens have been warned to keep off these streets and the streets leading into them.

The Chancellor's palace in Wilhelmstrasse, where the five members of the government have their headquarters, has been converted into an armed camp. The spacious reception hall is filled with men armed with rifles, hand grenades and flame throwers. Several rooms have been fitted up as temporary hospitals for the wounded picked up in Welhelmstrasse and Unter Den Linten.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MONTREAL

Plant of Cadillac Motors Co., Ltd. Burned With Damage of $500,000.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—Fire played havoc with one of the big automobile centres of this city tonight when, just before seven o'clock the workshops of the Cadillac Motors, Limited, at the corner of Park Avenue and Sherbrooke streets, broke into flames, which were not brought under control until nearly nine o'clock. Damage done was in the neighborhood of $500,000, according to various reports. The big auto block was the scene of the conflagration, shortly after a number of explosions were heard in the workshops at the back of the premises, after which flames rapidly spread. Many valuable private cars, same valued at $15,000, were saved. It is understood that the premises were mainly covered by insurance.

WANT TO AMEND THE GAME LAWS

York Council Believes Resident Hunters Should Have Right to Sell Game—Government Still in Session.

Fredericton, Jan. 10.—The Municipal Council of York County at its afternoon meeting today passed a resolution requesting the provincial government to amend the Game Act, and a delegation will wait on the government to present this request. They ask that the portion of the act prohibiting the sale of game by resident hunters be repealed. The council also passed a resolution endorsing the Prohibition Act and Rev. W. D. Wilson, the chief prohibition officer.

Grant to Victoria Hospital was increased from $500 to $1,000.

Provincial government met this afternoon as Board of Education, and transacted considerable routine business. They expect to finish their schedule this evening, but may meet again next week.

LEGAL SCRAP IN HALIFAX

The "Tally Ho" of That City, a Famous Cafe and Tea Room, Cause of Litigation.

Halifax, Jan. 10.—The "Tally-Ho" is one of the swell cafes and tea rooms in Halifax. For some time a suit has been pending as to the contract of the stock, the contending parties being A. M. Smith, president of the Scotia Milk Co., on one side, and William Schon, of Ungar's Laundry, and Hon. R. E. Finn on the other. Chief Justice Harris filed a decision today in favor of the plaintiff Smith, against Schon Finn and the Tally-Ho Company. The case hinged on an agreement to transfer to Smith a majority of the stock of the Tally-Ho Co., which the defendants afterwards repudiated. Mr. Smith first obtained an injunction to prevent the transfer of any of the stock by the defendants,and sued for specific performance of the contract to deliver the shares. The Chief Justice has found in favor of the plaintiff, and directs the transfer to Smith, or his nominees of eight-fifteenths of the total stock of the Tally-Ho Co., thus giving control of that company to the Scotia Pure Milk Co. interests.

TORONTO FACES SCHOOL PROBLEM

Separate Teachers Throughout City Will Quit Jan. 17th Unless Salaries Are Increased.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10.—Separate school teachers, throughout the city, will quit on January 17, unless their petition for a salary increase of $100, with future increases of $50 up to the maximum of $950 is granted by the separate school board in the meantime. J. G. O'Donoghue, the teachers' solicitor, has written to the secretary of the board, notifying him of this decision reached by his clients. The separate school board last Tuesday night voted the teachers $50 increase up to a maximum of $850.

BUENOS AIRES SCENE OF CLASHES BETWEEN STRIKERS AND POLICE

Military Dictatorship Assumed—Several Have Been Killed and the Gravity of the Situation Calls for Severe Measures by the Government.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 10—(Associated Press—General Dellepiane, commander of the forces opposing the strikers, has assumed a military dictatorship and has taken over all the forces of the government. This action, it was explained, in no wise constitutes a measure unfriendly to President Irigoyen.

At 11 o'clock tonight battles between strikers and police were raging in all parts of the city. There was a particularly sharp conflict in front of the post office. If the fighting spreads in this district it probably will be necessary to close the cable offices. Several attempts were made tonight to capture the first district police statiom

It is impossible at this time to make any calculations of total number of casualties. Several men were killed in clashes between strikers and government forces during the day, and the government, in view of the increasing gravity of the situation, decided to adopt the most severe measures to bring about normal conditions. The soldiers and police were instructed to shoot, whenever necessary, and to put down outbreaks of violence regardless of the cost in blood. The Regional eFderation has ordered that the general strike be continued indefinitely, and has instructed its members to oppose all acts of aggresion by the government forces under the command of General Dellepiane who has about 4,000 men.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LABOR QUESTION VITALLY AFFECTS PEACE CONFERENCE

THE PILGRIMS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR

A Distinguished Gathering of British and American Public Men Present.

HARMONY PREVAILED

American and British Nations Must Stand Side by Side, Keynote of Speeches.

London, Jan. 10—The British branch of the Pilgrims, which, according to tradition, is the first public organization in England to entertain new American ambasadors, today had John W. Davis, the new United Statesambassador, as their guest of honor, at a luncheon. A distinguished gathering of British and American public men was present. The Duk of Connaught presided at the luncheon.

Sir Harry Brittain, the secretary, read letters of greeting from Chauncey Depew and Geo. Wilson and a letter of regret from the Earl of Reading.

Earl of Curzon, who is in charge of the British foreign office during the absence of Secretary Balfour, in proposing the health of Mr. Davis, said:

"Peace is the greatest constructive task ever placed on the shoulders of any constructive statesmen. That task can only be successfully confronted if the American and British nations stand side by side to shoulder the burden. It is our strongest aspiration that from the discussion at Paris will emerge a league of nations.

"But even supposing that the dream fails of fulfillment, there is another league which must emerge—a league of English-speaking nations. It is to that league that the world will have to look in the future as the guardian, and trustee of the peoples, and frontiers of the new nationalities now struggling into existence."

Lord Curzon paid warm tribute to Colonel Roosevelt.

Mr. Dafis, in replying to a toast to his health, after thanking the Pilgrims for their welcome, said he could not let slip "this opportunity to voice, for the people of the United States, their deep appreciation of the splendid reception Great Britain had just given o their Chief Magistrate, and the gracious hospitality of their Majesties the King and Queen."

"The marked friendliness of your citizens, and the manifold courtesies extended to President and Mrs. Wilson everywhere," he added, "has gone home to the heart of America and forged another and lasting link in the chain which has united us."

After paying tribute to the late Walter H. Page, his predecessor, and to Great Britain's part in the war, Mr. Davis continued:

"It is a happy augury that already we are agreed to terms and the broad outlines that a settlement must take, and have proclaimed this agreement before the whole world. Surely the wish is not merely father to the thought, when I express the conviction that in the matter of detail, we will be in equal harmony."

Among those present were Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada; Sir George Perley, Canadian high commissioner in London; Andrew Fisher, Lord Chancellor Finlay, Austen Chamberlain, Sir Albert Stanley, Dr. Christopher Addison, Geo. N. Barnes, John Hodge, Walter Hume Long, Viscount Jellicoe, General Sir Wm. Robertson, Admiral Sims, Major-General Biddle, Counsel-General Skinner, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Burnham, the Marquis of Crewe, Lord Desdorouch, Lord Fairfax, Baron Wimborne and George W. Wickersham.

HOSPITAL SHIP AT HALIFAX

All the Passengers Got Away on Special Trains Yesterday.

Halifax, Jan. 10.—he last of the men on the hospital ship got away at 9.45 this evening, when the details for the London, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec districts left by special train. The train for Vancouver, Saskatchewan and other western points left at 4.20. The first train to go was at 12 o'clock noon, which was a special for Coburg, and left with ninety-nine mental cases. With each mental case is one orderly, and on the train are ten sergeants, one officer and one sergeant-major. The citizens' committee presented each man with a number of articles such as fruit, cigarettes, etc., and for each cot case was a special parcel.

WANT SOLDIERS HOME FIRST

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Hon. J. A. Calder, chairman of the Repatriation Committee of the Dominion government, speaking at the Canadian Club today, denied that there were any indications of a "break up" of the Union government. He said it would be criminal to hold elections at the present time. There should be no appeal to the country, he said, until all our soldiers are at home to vote.

Now Overshadowing Even the League of Nations Discussions and Looms Forebodingly.

LABOR LEADERS ARRIVE

Believe World Labor Has a Right to be Heard and Voice of the Common Man is on All Sides.

By GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

(Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard)

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London, Jan. 10.—The actual date of the assembling of the delegates to the Peace Conference again has been postponed. The latest despatches from Paris indicate the probable delay, with informal conferences in the meantime. Possibly this means that the leaders of the great powers hope, during this period, to reach an agreement on the essentials of the main programme, which may be promptly adopted by the conference.

This would not be that "open diplomacy," which is one of the ideals put forward in some quarters, but it would be more apt to accomplish practical results than could be reached in the same time by meetings of the entire conference.

Meanwhile, well informed correspondents report that the proposed League of Nations is to play an important part in the consideration and the determination of the great economic questions which are confronting all the countries of the world. But the League of Nations is not yet an accomplished fact, and, as far as can be learned, not even its outlines have been definitely settled. Other problems may come first.

It can hardly be imagined, therefore that the consideration of economic questions, such as are pressing to the front in every country today, can be held to await the functioning of a yet uncreated League of Nations. That a more speedy consideration of such questions will be undertaken by representatives of the various powers, now gathering in Paris, is suggested by the announcement of the arrival there of Bernard Baruche and Medill McCormick, as "members of the economic branch of the American Peace Commission," and by the departure from New York for Europe, of Samuel Compers.

The object of the latter is said to be to found a new International Federation of Labor, having its basis in the Trade Union movements of the various countries. Mr. Gompers is quoted as having made the statement that organized labor in America was sending a representative to Europe to watch the council at Versailles, where "questions of the greatest import to millions of people will be discussed and settled."

World labor has a right to be heard. I have thought, from the moment that the list was promulgated, that President Wilson had made a capital mistake in not including Mr. Gompers among the delegates to the Peace Conference. Mr. Gompers quite truly says that the laborers of the world are asserting the right to be heard and to be consulted concerning laws and treaties that affect vitally their daily lives.

Wage workers should have had representation at the Peace Conference. But, then, the American delegation is representative of nothing but Mr. Wilson's will, and Mr. Wilson is relying wholly upon subsequent ratification by the American people to justify his exclusion from the councils of any element which might question the finality of his wisdom.

He also relies upon the influence of his rhetorical ethics upon the minds of the masses of Europe to compel acquiesence in his projects by the leaders of the Allied powers. Events alone will determine the wisdom of his scheme. A priori, it would seem to doomed to failure. The world is too extensive, too complex, and, at the moment, too demoralized to admit of a settlement upon preconceived academic lines.

One thing, however, is clear; that is, that the conditions under which the great masses of people in all countries, who must labor with their

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CAN'T SPEED UP THE RETURN OF TROOPS NOW

Several Factors Enter Into the Consideration Governing Return of Men.

HARDSHIPS OF WINTER

In Summer Transportation Facilities Will be Easier and Men Will be Rushed Home.

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—It is stated in militia circles here that the end of August next will see the return to Canada of the last units of the military forces of Canada now serving overseas in Europe. For the present there will be no speeding up in the return of troops beyond the numbers already arranged for, 20,000 in January, increasing to 30,000 in February, but in the spring and summer months, the number returning to Canada will rise to 45,000 monthly.

Several factors enter into the considerations governing the return of these troops to Canada, such as transportation afloat and ashore, the undesirability of returning too many men during the winter months, and the difficulties of securing the smooth and expeditious return to civil occupations of these men without over taxing the limits of the organizations arranged for the latter purpose.

During the winter it is possible to land troops at only two Canadian ports, Halifax and St. John, and at the latter port it is impossible to berth ships of the largest tonnage. From each port the railroad lines have a limited capacity, and must provide for the regular services, passenger and freight, in addition to the additional tax on the services by the extra troop trains. Furthermore, there is the question of facilities and motive power, facilities which will be increased in the current month, and the most important of all, the factor of safety. These cannot be crowded beyond a certain point, and it is not intended to take unnecessary risks. In the matter of equipment it must be remembered that the great majority of the returning soldiers must be provided with proper meals while travelling, two conditions which reduce considerably the number carried on any one train.

With the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence there will at once be available additional ports at which transports can dock, and considerably increased railroad facilities, both as to routes nd equipments. For instance, it will then be possible to secure day coaches for the shorter hauls. In arranging for the return of troops to Canada, each transport has carried men for every military district, so that the demands of each section may be dealt with fairly and proportionately.

HANDS JOLT TO PRES. WILSON

Toronto Police Magistrate Says His Buttinsky Methods Caused Trouble.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Col. Geo. T. Denison, police magistrate of Toronto, at a luncheon given at the King Edward Hotel today in honor of Major General G. M. Corey, who is visiting at his home here, blamed President Wilson for the signing of the armistice with Germany, instead of the securing of a military victory by the Allies.

"Any trouble we have had," he said, "may be attributable to the premature 'butting in' of this civilian, who gave the Germans the chance that they snapped at to secure armistice terms, when Haig and Foch declared that they had them beaten. Had it not been for this, it would have been a clean, straight knockout blow."

Touching on the Bolshevikii movement, Col. Dennison said:

"All this would have been avoided if our friend in the United States had just declined to use his typewriter for a short time."

TO INVESTIGATE HEALTH BAN

Halifax Officials Accuse New Brunswick Officials of Ulterior Motives.

Halifax, Jan. 10.—Chairman N. E. McKay, of the Halifax Health Board, who has been charged with the investigation of the ban placed on travellers out of Halifax, by various municipalities in the maritime provinces, because of the presence in this city of a number of cases of smallpox, states that the disease was brought here from St. John. He infers that the provincial health officials of New Brunswick had ulterior objects to serve in raising the bars against Halifax, and says he proposes to follow the matter to a conclusion.

SEC'Y OF WAR BAKER UNABLE TO BRING ABOUT SETTLEMENT OF HARBOR STRIKE IN NEW YORK

Eichorn Fles From Berlin

London, Jan. 10—The elimination of Eichorn, the Spartacan police chief, whose refusal to resign led to the present trouble in Berlin, may be an accomplished fact. A Zurich report received here says that he has fled from Berlin, while a report from Frankfort says that Herr Richters, municipal councillor and a majority Socialist, has been appointed temporary head of the Berlin police.

PREMIER FOSTER ON ELECTIONS

Says General Election Has Never Been Considered and Date of Legislature Cannot be Determined Yet.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 10.—Speaking tonight regarding a general election, Premier Foster said the matter had never been considered by the Government. He said the present legislature was only two years old, and had legally three years yet to run. He assured The Standard, however, that if the question arrives it will have most careful consideration, and, as the decision would be largely left to him, he would promise the people that ample notice would be given when it was necessary to appeal for their verdict.

He could not give an opinion as to when the legislature would open. Several of the clerks in the Auditor General's office are ill with the "flu," and it has been impossible to get out his statement. The legislature cannot open until that report is ready.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE DEMANDS

Have Put up to the Government Very Strong Requests and Will Insist on Favorable Action.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Local labor leaders are lining up their forces to make the following demands on the Dominion government:

Release of Charles Watson, who was yesterday sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary for three years and fined $500 for having banned literature in his possession; release of all other political prisoners in Canada held on similar charges, and repeal of all orders in council interfering with free speech and the liberty of the citizens. A petition to the Dominion government along the lines indicated is now being prepared.

FRATERNITIES WANT TO HELP

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—At the invitation of the Repatriation Committee of the cabinet, representatives of eighteen nationally organized fraternal societies conferred ith Director H. J. Daly, and his staff at the committee's offices today. The convention was called for the purpose of discussing ways and means by which organizations could take part in the national work of repatriation and reconstruction. A committee was formed and pledges of co-operation were given.

Strike Has Not Resulted in Any Serious Embarrassment to the War Department.

ARMISTICE FAILED

Strike Committee Has Revoked All Exemptions and Then Tie-up the Harbor Completely.

New York, Jan. 10.—No hope of an early settlement of the strike, which has paralyzed the port of New York for two days, was apparent tonight. Leaders of the 16,000 workers on tugs, lighters and ferry boats declared, emphatically, that they were prepared for a finish fight. Their employers, members of the New York Boat Owners' Association, were equally emphatic in their assertion that they never would yield to the demand for an eight-hour day.

The visit to the city, late today, of Secretary of War Baker, led to the hope that his influence might result in an adjustment, but the hope was short-lived. When the Secretary left tonight for Ottawa, where he will speak tomorrow night, he had given no intimation that the War Department would take a hand in the controversy. On the contrary, he said, the strike had not resulted in serious embarrassment to the War Department. Returning troops are being debarked without delay, he stated, and there has been no interruption to the flow of supplies to the army overseas. Enough navy tugs are available for this work, Mr. Barker said.

A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, apparently has failed in his effort to arrange an armistice of from 48 to 72 hours in the belief that, if operations were resumed the differences could be composed by conciliation. No reply has been received by Mr. Smith to a letter sent by him to the leaders of the various unions, whose members are on strike. The strike committee announced, earlier in the day, however, that they would not agree to an armistice.

The most serious development of the day was the decision of the strike committee to revoke all the exemptions they had made, and thus tie up the harbor completely. This action called out men employed on fire boats, and those running to islands on which are located various city charitable and reformatory institutions. The action was taken after a halting ferry boat service had been established with Staten Island by a ferry boat manned by employees of the police department.

"Let the police run those other boats as they have attempted to operate the Staten Island ferry boats," said Thomas L. Delahuntey, President of the Marine Workers Affiliation.

After Mayor Hylan had been informed that the strikers had withdrawn their exemptions, he sent a letter to District Attorney Swann, asking him to bring the situation to the attention of the Grand Jury.

TO HELP POOR

Quebec, Que., Jan. 10.—The Imperial Munitions Board has given orders that all the unused wooden boxes manufactured for the shipping of munitions overseas still in store at Quebec, be distributed among the poor of the city for kindling wood.

DISCUSS ARMISTICE

Basel, Jan. 10, (Havas)—The North German Gazette of Berlin says that, upon the request of Marshal Foch, Allied and German plenipotentiaries will meet January 14 or 15 at Treves to discuss a prolongation of the armistice.

EXTERNAL AUTHORITY NEEDED TO STEADY SOME NATIONS

For That Reason Gen. Smuts, Former Member of British War Cabinet, Says League of Nations is Absolutely Necessary.

London, Jan. 10.—In a pamphlet published today, entitled "A League of Nations—a program for the peace conference," General Jan Christian Smuts, former member of the British war cabinet, says it is necessary to view a League of Nations not only as a possible means to prevent future wars, but as a great organ for the order and peaceful life of the citizens.

"The war, he declares, has wrought a fundamental change on the political map of Europe. The Russian, Austrian and Turkish empires already have disappeared, while Germany even if she survives the storms of the coming days will lose her subject races of non-German blood."

"The only statesmanlike course," General Smuts continues, "is to make the League of Nations reversionary, in the broader sense, of the three empires, Russia, Austria and Turkey, whose people now are deficient in self-government. The Peace Conference, therefor, should look upon the formation of a League of Nations as its primary task, and should look upon itself as the first meeting of the league.

"Regarding the settlement of affairs in Russia, Austria and Turkey, there should be no annexation of any of these territories, and, in the future the principle of government with the consent of the governments, should be followed. Finland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia will probably be capable of statehood and should be recognized as independent states from the beginning.

The trans-Caucasian and trans-Caspian provinces of Russia, probably will require some external authority to steady their administration. Probably this will be the case also with Upper and Lower Mesopotamia, Lebanon and Syria, while other cases, such as Palestine and the Armenian Vaylets would require administration to a very large extent by external authority.