The St. John Standard

VOL. XI., NO. 188. TWELVE PAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1919 FAIR AND COOL THREE CENTS

MINERS AND OPERATORS DECLARE COUNTRY IN FOR PROTRACTED STRUGGLE

Despite Spirit of Hopefulness at Washington Labor Leaders Say Mines Will be Closed at Least Four Weeks.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM PALMER

Claims That if Federal Court, Saturday, Holds Strike Illegal Miners Will Discontinue Strike.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4—Despite the spirit of hopefulness in official quarters that the end of the coal strike was near, spokesmen here for miners and operators declared tonight the country was in for a protracted industrial struggle in the bituminous fields.

Labor leaders, a bit more specific than operators, estimated that all union mines would remain closed at least four weeks. Other estimates cut that time in half, but officials, although without word of direct efforts to bring the two sides together, still held firmly to the view that the strike would not run that long.

There were no confidential reports to the Department of Justice from its agents in the fields, and reports to Washington, headquarters of the operators, merely announced that overnight conditions were unchanged.

Returning here from a trip to the west, Fuel Administrator Garfield took active control of the situation and made ready to fix a maximum price on anthracite at the first evidence of attempts to advance the selling price.

Garfield in Charge

Dr. Garfield took part in a number of conferences during the day, but it was stated, officially, that he had not discussed settlement of the strike with operators. J. D. A. Morrow, Vice-President and Executive Secretary of the National Coal Association, and a former member of the fuel administration staff, was among those who saw Dr. Garfield. The meeting caused widespread reports that Dr. Garfield had been delegated to act as mediator. Several other members of the fuel administration staff besides Mr. Morrow saw Dr. Garfield.

Attorney General Palmer, in a letter today to a shipbuilders' council, which protested against injunction proceedings, sounded a new hope by declaring his belief that if the Federal Court at Indianapolis, Saturday, held the strike illegal, the miners "as law abiding citizens will discontinue it."

This letter was made public after the Attorney General's office had denied a report that the injunction suit would be withdrawn.

Lewis Speaks.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—Breaking his silence here for the first time since he was served with the restraining order from the Court of Federal Judge A. B. Anderson last Friday, John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, gave out the following brief statement in regard to the efforts of the Government to end the strike of approximately 425,000 sofe coal miners:

"The machinery of the joint system of bargaining in the mining industry is intact. It would be a simple matter for the Government and the coal operators again to set it in motion to negotiate a wage agreement.'

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Withdrawal of the injunction obtained by the Government will open the way for a settlement of the coal strike, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement tonight.

Charging that the injunction was a grave wrong and gross blunder, Mr. Gompers said if it were vacated and miners and operators invited to a further conference by the Department of Labor, he had "an abiding faith" that a mutually honorable adjustment could be negotiated and effected "whereby the coal strike can be brought to an end."

PREMIER STEWART ACCEPTS VERDICT OF COCHRANE

Thinks the Election Was in Line With the Tendency Nowadays to Go Against the Government.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 4.—Premier Stewart, when asked his opinion of the Cochrane election results, said that he was disappointed, but, in view of the last week's campaigning, not surprised. The people had decided the question and the government on its part would be prepared, he said, to accept the verdict. A. A. Moore, the victorious Farmer candidate, would be given a welcome to the Legislature, and a seat provided for him in the cross benches.

The election, added the Premier, was more or less in line with the tendency so evident nowadays to go "against the government." Everywhere there seemed to be a disposition to overturn or attack the existing systems of government, even where there was no valid reason for doing so. Mr. Stewart reiterated the statement he has made several times during the campaign, that the Farmers had no actual criticism of his administration to make, but voted for their own candidate on quite different grounds.

GRAND TRUNK BILL EXPECTED TO REACH SENATE TODAY FOR SHORT, DECISIVE BATTLE

Every Day's Delay Favors Opposition to the Measure—Montreal Gazette Appeals to Senate to Kill the Bill and Force Government to the Country — Bill's Course in the Commons Tuesday Marked by Several Heated Arguments.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Nov. 4—With the fight on the Grand Trunk bill drawing to its inevitable end in the Commons, Government whips in the upper chamber have been calling in their men from the far places for the still more strenuous, if shorter battle, which will take place in the Senate. In the Commons the bill will secure third reading in the face of opposition amendments by a majority of at least thirty, and so little apprehension is felt there that a number of the members have paired and gone home.

Every day's delay favors the opposition to the measure, which appears to be gathering strength. From the Montreal Gazette today came an editorial appeal to the Senate to kill the bill, and force the Government to the country. It is being represented that the Government has no mandate for such far-reaching legislation, and that the people should be consulted before it is gone ahead with. In fact it is rumored that among the amendments to be offered by the opponents of the measure in the Senate will be one providing that the agreement do not become effective until after an appeal to the people. The acceptance by a majority of the Upper House of such an amendment would constitute a straight challenge to the Government which it would be difficult for it to disregard.

The upper chamber will be very fully represented during the coming week, every man who can do so is coming in and nobody knows what is in the mind of each. Certain it is that party lines will not be drawn very tightly on the measure, saving for the fact that Liberal Senators will vote fairly solidly against it.

The Government is hesitating about the filling of the four existing vacancies, though it may be necessary to do so in order to save the bill. There is no lack of candidates, but the Government is averse to taking men out of the Commons, for to do so involves bye-elections and bye-elections are not popular at Ottawa these days. It is stated, however, that a selection has been made, and that in the event of an emergency developing during the debate which is to come, four new Senators will be sworn in, the bill carried, and steps taken afterwards to bring the upper house more into consonance with representative government and the popular will.

The debate in the Commons today was the sharpest since the bill was introduced. The Opposition was making its last stand against the bill, and put a lot of ginger into the debate. Amendments came in rapid succession, but one by one they were voted down by the Government's supporters. The amendment, which brought forth the sharpest verbal exchanges, was that in which Mr. MacKenzie King asked that the agreement with the Grand Trunk be submitted to Parliament, after arbitration, for final ratification. Mr. King declared that failure on the Government's part to comply with his amendment would amount to autocratic control by the executive and violation of the principles of democracy, and Mr. Meighen, who replied characterized the opposition leader's speech as a "collection of demagogic platitudes and hackneyed phrases about democracy with no more relation to the merits of the bill than to the merits of the government of Japan."

As the evening wore on the cross benches took a hand in the discussion when J. A. Campbell, of Le Pas, moved that the guaranteed four per cent. stock be included in the arbitration. This amendment, however, although supported by half a dozen independents and a solid opposition, was rejected by a substantial majority. The debate was entering its last stages at an early hour this morning.

Prospects Brighter For Speedy Action On Peace Treaty By U. S.

Some of the More Optimistic Predict a Vote on Ratification by the End of the Week, While Leaders on Both Sides Think it Will Come Within Ten Days at Least.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Hope for speedy action on the Peace Treaty brightened up again today when the Senate voted down one amendment, agreed to dispose of two more tomorrow, and renewed informal discssion of methods to hasten consideration of reservations.

Tonight some of the more optomistic predicted a vote on ratification by the end of the week, while the leaders in both sides thought it likely to come within ten days at the least.

In the background of all calculations, however, was the possibility of an eleventh hour rally by the Treaty's irreconcilable enemies, who have intimated, more than once, that they were mindful of the opportunity which might be presented to talk of a final roll call until the session of Congress ends early in December. Altogether the situation still was a doubtful one, but Republican and Democratic managers seemed confident that it would soon clear. While debate continued today they held many conferences and found agreement everywhere, except among the irreconcilables, it was said, to bring every possible pressure to bear for early action. Tomorrow Democratic leader Hitchcock expects to ask unanimous consent for a sharp limitation of debate and he believes it will be agreed to.

The amendment disposed of today was one by Republican leader Lodge to strike from the Treaty entirely the Shan Tung provision. The vote was 41 to 26, the proposal failing by the votes of virtually the same Senators who some days ago defeated the committee amendment on that scheme.

Early tomorrow action will be sought on the amendment of Senator Gore, Democrat, Oklahoma, for a popular vote before any declaration of war, and later the proposal of Senator Lafollete, Republican, Wisconsin, to strike out the Treaty's labor provisions, will come up under an agreement to vote finally on it by 3 p.m. These are the only amendments now remaining before the Senate, and their disposition will clear the way for work on reservations.

Part of today's debate was on a motion by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, to strike out Article Ten of the League covenant, but he withdrew the proposal after suggestions had been advanced for changing the foreign relations committee reserve to meet the objection.

GEN.-FOURNIER FACES TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL

Must Answer for the Surrender of Fortress Maubeuge to Germans in September, 1914.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Brig.-General Fournier, who commanded the French fortress of Maubeuge at the outset of the war, appeared today before a special court martial to answer for the surrender of the fortress to the Germans in September, 1914, during their great sweep southward toward Paris in the first stage of the war. A large audience comprising many generals and higher officers, were in attendance. The government applied for a postponement which was granted against the objection of the defendant.

SEEK EUROPEAN AID FOR IMPRISONED I. W. W. OFFICIALS

An Active Campaign Has Been Started in England and Propaganda Will be Used in Other European Countries.

London, Nov. 4—An active campaign has been started in England by George Hardy, of Chicago, to persuade English workmen to appeal direct to Washington for the release of all I. W. W. men imprisoned. The campaign includes propaganda showing alleged wrongs the Industrial Workers of the World have suffered at the hands of American capitalists. It is understood that a similar campaign will be carried on in ab European countries wherever possible.

No Foundation For Report That Hara Cabinet Would Be Impeached

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—In Japanese circles here it was said today that cable despatches from Tokio to the Hawaii Hochi, a Japanese newspaper at Honolulu, that the Japanese Privy Council favored the impeachment of the Hara cabinet and the Japanese delegation to Paris for the unsatisfactory peace terms, was inaccurate.

It was explained that there were no provisions in Japanese law for the impeachment of administrative officials, and that the only recourse left to the hostile majority in the Diet was a refusal of a vote of confidence, which might or might not cause the resignation of the cabinet.

Officials who have just arrived from Tokio said that while the committee of the Privy Council, which had been studying the report of the Japanese delegation from the pound something to criticize, on the negotiations of the Peace Treaty, found something to critize, on the whole they approved of the document by the Emperor upon the advice of the council.

Lady Astor Makes First Speech

Defends Lloyd George and Characterizes Her Probable Contender as One Who Evaded the Military Service.

Plymouth, Nov. 4—(By The A. P.)—Lady Astor today made her first official speech in the campaign which is to determine whether she will be the first woman to sit in the House of Commons.

In today's speeches she invited questions and the invitation was complied with in considerable volume. Then she defended Premier Lloyd George and silenced the champions of the probable labor contender, W. T. Gay, pointing out that he was really not the labor candidate, but an independent laborite and had boasted that he had evaded military service.

One question related to her attitude on prohibition, and she answered this by saying:

"No one can make me say that drink ever did anyone any good. You can't make me smother my real opinions. But I tell you frankly that I do not intend to take away what you want. I believe in giving you the opportunity to vote however you please in such matters."

With reference to her attitude on various questions, Lady Astor informed the Associated Press today that she favored federal devolution "as the only practical solution of the Irish question."

She thought free trade a great thing if all the nations adopted it. She declined to express an opinion on a levy on capital as a means of relieving national finances, on the ground that she was not a political economist. If it were feasible, there was nothing she would favor more than the seizure of all war profits.

"What I do hope to bring into the House of Commons," she said, "are sound views pertaining to the interests of women and children."

Tammany Hall Defeated In New York Elections

All Tammany Candidates for Supreme Court Bench Went Down to Defeat.

New York, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Tammany Hall apparently went down to defeat in the municipal election here today. All three of its candidates for the Supreme Court Bench seem to have lost.

With returns kicking from 223 districts out of 948 in the first judicial district, which includes the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, Justice Joseph Newburger, who was denied a re-nomination by the Democrats, and then placed in the field by the Republicans, had 125,713 votes, while Irwin Untermyer, his opponent, had 83,071. Major P. J. McCook, the other anti-Tammany candidate, had 107,327 against Justice R. L. Luce, 94,193.

In the second judicial district, which includes the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond, with 204 districts lacking out of 954, Aaron L. Squires, Republican, had 124,564, and George J. S. Dowling, Democrat, 110,321.

The indications were that Robert L. Moran, Tammany candidate for president of the board of aldermen, had been defeated by Representative F. H. Laguardia, his Republican opponent, by a narrow majority. The vote in 2,310 districts out of 2,567 was:

Laguardia, 361,441; Moran, 359,700

The Socialist vote was heavier in the Bronx than in any of the other boroughs. Brooklyn was carried by the Republicans.

Representative R. L. Haskell, Republican, was elected a county judge in Brooklyn. He made his campaign on what was virtually a "wet" platform.

Sensation In Diamond Robbery Case

Court Circles at Dorchester Stirred Over the Mysterious Disappearance of Crown Evidence Against Chinaman Held for Robbery.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 4—Something of a sensation has been created in court circles on account of the mysterious disappearance of the jewel box in connection with the Moncton diamond robbery case to come before the Supreme Court at Dorchester this week. In August last three thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were stolen from Melanson & Company's jewelry store at Moncton, and a little later a Chinaman named San Toi, alias Brown, and his white woman companion were arrested at Sydney charged with the robbery. Suspicion was attached to the pair on account of the finding of the stolen jewel box in a Moncton boarding house from which San Toi and his alleged white wife had made a hasty departure shortly after the robbery. The jewel box was regarded as the main link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused. The jewel box was taken to Dorchester at the opening of the court at Dorchester last week and placed among other documentary evidence for the use of the crown in other cases, in the barristers' room in the court house. Recently it was discovered that the jewel case was missing, and a diligent search has failed to reveal its whereabouts. The result is that the Crown, when the Chinaman's case comes up will likely be minus its piece of evidence. Meantime the disappearance of the jewel case has created a stir among the Crown officials which may develop into the sensation of the diamond robbery trial.

OHIO CITIES VOTE FOR THEIR DRINKS

Rural Section Show Majorities for the "Drys."

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4—The first scattering returns in the Ohio prohibition election tonight were from the larger cities and reported big wet majorities on the four prohibition principles.

The few returns from the smaller towns showed majorities for the drys on three principles and for the wets on the state prohibition enforcement referendum.

CURFEW LAW TO BE IMPOSED IN IRELAND

London, Nov. 4—A government proclamation imposing curfew regulations in certain districts in Ireland is expected immediately according to a Dublin despatch to the Evening Standard. The measure is intended to prevent raids by masked bands and also night drilling. Permits will be issued to persons having legitimate business during the night hours.

BRANTFORD MAYOR WILL WORK FOR THE NEW PARTY

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 4.—The MacBride-Sampson and MacBride-U. F. O. controversy will not down. Today the local I. L. P. member-elect, Mayor MacBride, issued the statement:

"Not on your life," said Mayor MacBride, when asked if he would sit on the opposition side of the legislature. "I never said anything about going over to the opposition. You will find me taking up with every piece of good legislation that the government may bring down. I have every respect for Mr. Drury and sincerely hope that his government will prove successful. He will get just as much co-operation from me as from any man in the legislature."

PRINCE OF WALES DELIVERS HIS VALEDICTORY TO CANADA ON EVE OF DEPARTURE TO U. S.

Breaks Away from His Customary Reserve and Speaks of His Ideals and Ambitions for the Future—Lauds the Greatness of Canada, and Proud to Proclaim That He Belongs to the Great Dominion — Expresses Deep Gratitude to Canadian People for the Reception Accorded Him.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Facing the biggest audience which he has yet addressed in Canada, the Prince of Wales today spoke of Canada and his impressions of the Canadian people, of the Empire, and, lastly, of himself before a huge gathering of business and public men in the Massey Hall here. The great building was packed with members of the Canadian and Empire clubs, which combined to invite the Prince to meet and address them on the occasion of his informal second visit to Toronto.

No Longer Colonies.

"The Dominions are no longer colonies," the Prince said, "they are sister nations of the British nation. They played a part in the war fully proportionate to their size and their International importance will steadily increase. Yet, they all desire to remain within the Empire whose unity is shown by common allegiance to the King. That is the reason why, if I may be personal for a moment, I do not regard myself as belonging primarily to Great Britain, and only in a lesser way to Canada and the other dominions; on the contrary I regard myself as belonging to Great Britain and to Canada in exactly the same way. This also means that when I go down to the United States next week I shall regard myself as going there not only as an Englishman and as a Britisher, but also as a Canadian and a representative of the whole Empire.

"But, of course, this change of system within the Empire puts a new and difficult kind of responsibility upon all of us. The war has shown that our free British nations can combine, without loss of freedom, as a single unit in vigorous defence of their common interests and ideals. The unity of the Empire in the war was the feature least expected by our enemies, and most effective in saving the liberties of the world. But now, that the war is over, they have still got to keep up that standard of patriotism and unity of which we showed ourselves capable during that long struggle. Unity and co-operation are just as necessary now in peace times as during the war. We must not lose touch with each other or we shall lose all that we have won during the last five years by our common action and effort against the enemy.

Touched by The Welcomes.

"I have only one more thing to say, gentlemen, and I ask you to again forgive me talking about myself. I need not tell you how deeply I have been touched by the wonderful welcomes which have been given in every city, town and hamlet which I have visited in the great Dominion. These welcomes have been quite overwhelming, and I can never be sufficiently grateful to Canadians for the warmth with which they hae received me, nor can I ever forget it. It is only repetition when I say that I hope to be often in Canada again, and in Toronto where I have had such a wonderful time, and I will try never to forget the greatness which you have shown me this year. But, gentlemen, I am not conceited enough to accept these welcomes as personal to myself, but realize that they have been given me as the King's representative coming to Canada as the heir to the throne. My first visit to the great Dominion has made me realize more fully than ever what a great privilege and what a great responsibility that confers upon me, and I value these welcomes all the more highly because they have come from the Canadian nation as a whole, from all sections of the community, whatever their race, whatever their party, whatever their education. I ask myself, what does that mean? It means that the throne stands for a heritage of common aims and ideals, shared equally by all sections, all parties, and all nations within the British commonwealth. There is a common sentiment which is shared not only by all nations within the Empire, but also by all political parties within each nation. We all know this because it was this common sentiment which made Britishers stand together in the great war, and I realize that this sentiment has been expressed in the wonderful welcomes given me in Canada as heir to the throne.

Feels His Responsibilities.

"I am afraid, gentlemen, that I have departed from my reserve and talked about myself a good deal, but I wanted to tell you, as the largest audience I have been privileged to address in Canada, what I feel about my position and the responsibility which it entails. I can only assure you that I shall always endeavor to live up to that great responsibility and to be worthy of your trust."

The Prince spoke of himself as a "brother farmer" in view of his ranch purchases in the West and the agriculturists of Ontario, and commented on the agricultural as well as the industrial importance of this province. He promised to take a deep interest in all that affects the condition of the Canadian farmer, but intimated that he would be a very simple farmer, and not enter politics nor do anything in any way to upset the ideas of the agriculturists of the Dominion.

Canadian Labor Group Thinks The Proposed Convention of 48 Hour Week Doesn't Go Far Enough

They Argue That Under That Plan it Would be Possible for An Employer to Have His Men Working Considerably More Than Eight Hours in Any One Day.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 4—(By the C. A. P.)—In the view of the Canadian labor group the proposed convention of the forty-eight hour week does not go far enough. The group holds that the eight hour day should be the basis with a forty four hour week. They argue that under the proposed forty-eight hour week it would be possible for an employer to have his men working considerably more than eight hours in any one day providing that the total number of hours worked in a week does not exceed forty eight.

"We prefer the resolution adopted at the International Congress of Working Women," Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress said today. That resolution favored an eight hour day without overtime, except in cases of great emergency, with a thirty six hour rest weekly to include Sunday wherever possible."

The preponderance of government voting power is still causing much heartburning among the workers' delegates. The question has been under discussion at the metaing of the Canadian labor group and decision was reached to render every assistance possible to any move to disfranchise government delegates from States which have not sent a delegate representing their workers. General discussion on the eight hour day is due to open at this afternoon's meeting of the conference.

VANCOUVER WINS LOAN HONOR FLAG

The City Has Passed Its Official Quota by $700,000.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 4.—The Prince of Wales honor flag was presented to the city of Vancouver today by Sir Henry Drayton when it was announced at a luncheon that Vancouver had subscribed $7,710,300 to the Victory Loan. The city's official quota was $7,000,000, but the objective is $12,000,000.

The Minister of Finance addressing the bond salesmen at the luncheon, used the forbidden word "canvassers" and was promptly fined a $200 bond subscription. Last night Sir Henry addressed a gathering of citizens in the interest of the loan.

GOV. COOLIDGE RE-ELECTED IN MASSACHUSETTS

Swept Into Office by a Margin of Over 85,000 Votes.

Boston, Nov. 4.—Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican was re-elected by an overwhelming plurality over Richard H. Long, Democrat. Last year, when Mr. Long also was his opponent he won by a plurality of 17,035. The vote today swept him into office again by a margin which had reached more than 85,000 at eleven o'clock tonight with two-thirds of the returns counted.