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UNREST IN CANADIAN CAMPS DUE TO GREAT PRIVATIONS AND THOROUGH HOMESICKNESS

Investigations Show That the Men Who Have Endured Hardships and Monotony Become Impatient After Reaching Embarking Camps Owing to the Many Changes and Delays in Their Departure Because of Shipping Difficulties—Shortage of Fuel Has Added to Discomfort of Men in the Camps.

Ottawa, March 17.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Thomas White read the following cablegram from Sir Edward Kemp in regard to riots at Kenmel Kemp:

"Answering your inquiry, re further information Kimmel Park disturbance, my cable March 7th, should be read in conjunction with this, covers the ground pending thorough inquiry which is being carried on. Difficulties have been encountered, but discipline amongst the Canadians has been considered at least equal to that of the best imperial troops. Unrest in Canadian camps is accounted for by the fact thtt the men have been away from their homes in Canada for periods ranging up to four years or more, have suffered great privations and are thoroughly homesick, a fact which is fully appreciated. It will be easily understood that men, who have endured such hardships and monotony would, when they reached Kinmel Park, the last stage in England before embarkation, if held, owing to shipping difficulties, become impatient Everything possible is done to interest the soldiers while they are waiting to be repatriated. Information on this point will follow.

"The armistice came at the beginning of one of the most severe winters England had experienced. Weather has been continually cold and wet, with absolute lack of sunshine. Had we been fortunate enough to have been able to proceed with demobilization under more favorable weather conditions, there would have been less cause for complaint.

"There has been a general shortage of fuel which has added discomfort. Men have lived in camps, for the most part in huts, which are the only accommodations. Non-combatant troops, coming from different parts of France, also lines of communication troops have undoubtedly suffered hardships, owing to unavoidable and uncomfortable transportation to England resulting in colds and, in many cases, influenza. Discomforts, which the soldier is willing to put up with when engaged in fighting, assume different aspects now that war is over. Labor troubles and general unrest in the British Isle, and on the continent, have had some effect upon the men. In my cable to you, February 25, I pointed out that we were short nine thousand in our shipment of troops to Canada for the first fifteen days of February. This was caused by the ministry of shipping not being able to deliver ships which had been specifically promised for certain dates. In some cases ships were offered which were, upon examination, refused by us because they were not suitable for carrying troops. In other cases, sailings of ships have been postponed four, five and six times, such postponements, or cannellations of sailings, causing a vast amount of extra work in reforming of sailing parties, and re-opening of documents and correction of nominal rolls, etc.

(Continued on page 3)

BIG RECEPTION TO PRINCESS PATS AT MONCTON

Thousands Gather to Welcome the Returning Heroes as They Passed Through the Railroad Town.

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, March 17—Citizens of Moncton turned out en masse this evening to welcome home the famous Princess Pats, as they passed through Moncton from Halifax. The train, which arrived here about 7.30, remained here about twenty minutes, and thousands of people headed by the two city bands, were at the depot to cheer the returning heroes. Ladies of the patriotic societies showered favors on the veterans and the demonstration was one of the most enthusiastic given any body of troops passing through Moncton during the period of the war. Lieut. Col. Hamilton Gault, the gallant O. C., was greatly impressed with the cordiality of the welcome, and also commented on the enthusiastic receptions the Princess Pats had received at Halifax and at Truro. Mayor Price, who organized the reception, appraised the citizens of the time of arrival of the train by means of the fire horn.

STMR. TUNISIAN HERE MARCH 22

Has Large Number of Munition Workers and Women and Children.

Ottawa, March 17.—The steamer Tunisian, which left Liverpool on March 12 and will probably reach St. John about the 22nd, has on board 280 munition workers and 235 women and children who are dependents of these men. They are travelling third class. The vessel carries also 30 native officers who are probably returning to China Japan or India. The total number of passengers, according to Militia Department advices is 582.

NEW JERSEY STRIKE IS OFF

Employes of the Public Service Railway Co., Numbering 4,500, Who Have Been off Duty a Week, Will Return to Work Tomorrow.

Newark, N. J., March 17.—The strike of 4,500 employees of the Public Service Railway Company, which had tied up trolley service in Northern New Jersey since last Wednesday, was formally called off tonight, with both sides claiming victory. It was announced that full service on all lines would be resumed at 4 a. m. tomorrow.

The terms of settlement, which were approved by a virtually unanimous vote of the strikers, provides that the company treat with any authorized committee of the "Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, at the same time reserving the right to treat with any other employees' organizations, that the company-operative league and collective bargaining plan, opposed by the men, be withdrawn and that all other points of dispute be submitted to the national war labor board. The terms were suggested by the war labor board.

MORE TRANSPORTS SAILED SATURDAY

Metagama Will Dock at St. John and the Royal George at Halifax.

London, March 17.—The steamer Royal George sailed for Halifax on Saturday with 57 officers and 43 cadets from Seaford, and 1,529 other ranks from Kinmel Camp.

The Metagama also sailed on Saturday with 35 officers and 320 men, all with their wives and families. The Metagama will dock at St. John.

Brigadiers C. L. Harvey and C. H. MacLaren are on the Metagama. The troops are bound for every Canadian dispersal area.

CREWS OF FOURTEEN TUGS QUIT GOV'T SERVICE IN NEW YORK

More Difficulties Cropping up in the Harbor Strike—Almost Impossible to Coal the Transports in the Harbor and Some Will be Obliged to go to Halifax for Their Supply

New York, March 17.—The problem of the Army and Navy Departments in handling transports in New York harbor, because of the strike of Marine Workers here, was increased late today, when crews of fourteen tugs chartered to coal troopships, walked out because the government had not made up the difference between the wage they were receiving from private goat owners and the new scale they demanded.

Only twelve tugs are left for coaling purposes, it was said tonight at embarkation headquarters, and it is expected that efforts will be made tomorrow to borrow tugs from the railroad administration in order to continue unchecked the coaling of vessels.

Delays of two days to a week are threatened in the sailing schedules of steamships held here, it was learned tonight.

The White Star Liner Adriatic, it was said, might be compelled to go to Halifax to coal for its trip to France.

All efforts on the part of James L. Hughes, federal mediator, to bring the strikers and boat owners into conference have failed to date.

Powerful and Eloquent Reply Made to Hon. Mr. Fielding By Hon. Arthur Meighen

Attacks Three Phases of His Address of Friday, Picturing the Ridiculousness of the Statements — Champions the Prime Minister's Work in England, Where He is Giving His Best for Canada's Cause in the World's Deliberations on Peace Matters—Shows the Inconsistency of Mr. Fielding's Position.

Ottawa, March 17.—A powerful and eloquent reply to Hon. W. S. Fielding was made by Hon. Arthur Meighen in the debate today. He dealt with only three phases of Mr. Fielding's speech, his claim that this was not a free parliament; his attack on the war times election act, and his complaint that Canada should not be represented at the peace conference.

"Anyone who has watched the proceedings and observed the extraordinary atmosphere of independence in this house," declared Mr. Meighen, amid cheers, "and has seen the latitude and freedom of criticism, will have difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this parliament of all parliaments is shackled." Mr. Fielding's specific instance of a shackled parliament was the title's debate of a year ago. Mr. Meighen pointed out that the government had come to a conclusion on this subject before the debate had arisen and had outlined its views in an order in council, which they had laid before the imperial authorities. The British government had asked for a conference. In view of this, following all British precedents if the government had been beaten on this matter of policy, it would have had no alternative but to resign. Sir Robert Borden had not made a threat to the House at that time, he was simply following British constitutional practice.

Mr. Meighen could not see the object of the attack on the war times election act. Mr. Fielding approved of union and of a government elected under this act. He knew this act automatically expired with demobilization, and that the government had no intention of a further appeal under it before it expired. There was no practical end to be served by his denunciation of it. In defending the act he was speaking as a member of the old government responsible for it. The reason for the act was clear. It disfranchised men who, by bonds of kinship to the enemies of the nation, were not in a position freely as Canadian citizens to decide on the issue before the people. In his judgment this was sufficient cause. Mr. Fielding had made the strange statement that owing to the disfranchisement of these citizens, the honor of Canadians had suffered a severe catastrophe. Mr. Meighen said this was not the first time Canadian citizens had been disfranchised. Mr. Fielding, when prime minister of Nova Scotia, had been responsible for the disfranchisement of all employees of the Dominion government. His bill was law from 1871 to 1909 and was only repealed after Mr. Fielding had left provincial politics. The argument in favor of this Nova Scotia law was that, as employees of the Dominion, they were liable to be influenced, and not in a position to decide freely on provincial matters. This argument Mr. Fielding had supported was ten times more powerful when applied to the disfranchisement of aliens born in an enemy country.

Passing on to the question of Canada's representation at the peace conference, Mr. Meighen said he found it difficult to understand the ex-minister's attitude. His speech was a strange compound of colonialism and imperialism. He could not believe that the opposition members, who had so loudly applauded Mr. Fielding's stand that Canada could be best represented by Great Britain, would find much endorsement among their constituents. This brought a hearty "hear, hear," from Hon. Charles Murphy. Mr. Meighen went over the various points in President Wilson's fourteen planks, and said there was scarcely a subject in which Canada had not a distant interest. Mr. Fielding had sneered at the fact that Sir Robert Borden was present on the council of ten, when Serbia's boundaries were being fixed, and asked what interest had Canada in the boundaries of that Balkan state. "Sixty thousand Canadians lost their lives," declared the minister of interior eloquently, "and we don't have to trace back the causes of the war far to come to the boundaries of Serbia. On the delimiation of t he boundaries of these nations on principles of right and nationality, on the fundamental equity between nations, will be determined the peace of generations."

Replying to the claim of Fielding that Sir Robert Borden had no business to have gone overseas last November, Mr. Meighen said that the prime minister went only after repeated solicitation from Lloyd George, who had asked him to come early to give his services to the whole empire in determining the conclusion of the Peace Conference and in settling the arrangements leading up to the gathering. Mr. Fielding's argument that Canada had no more right to be represented than New York State was ridiculous. New York State had a say in the selection of the American delegates, but Canada had no voice in the selection of British delegates. Canada, he pointed out, would be bound by the treaty of Paris. If we were to be bound by this treaty he failed to see under what principle it could be argued we were to have no representation.

John A. Maharg, of Maple Creek, President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, practically served a low tariff ultimatum upon the government. "Unless something is done," he said, "that will attempt to remedy conditions, so far as the west is concerned, the government will have a number of by-elections on its hands before the House meets again."

"There will be no use going back to the west with promises," continued Mr. Maharg, who went on to support the demand of the Saskatchewan grain growers for a fixed price for wheat. He placed on Hansard the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and said that the west was in its support, and denounced the policy of protection in unmeasured terms. The west, he said, was prepared to give Union Government a chance, but the war was over, and the request that tariff be left in abeyance was 'going a little too far.'"

No Hitch in the Presentation of Terms To Germany

London, Mar. 17—Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House of Commons, told that body today, to the best of his belief, there was no foundation for the report that a hitch had occurred in the presentation to Germany of the draft of the peace terms because of divergences of opinion on the subject of the league of nations.

Mr. Bonar Law made this statement in replying to a question by H. W. Bottomley, member for South Hackney, who wanted an assurance "that the terms agreed upon by all the representatives at the conference prior to President Wilson's return" would be communicated at once to the enemy.

SCHR. LAUNCHED AT PARRSBORO

Big Demand for Schooners in the Lumber Business, and Builders Are Hustling to Get Boats off the Stocks.

Parrsboro, N. S., March 17—The handsome tern schooner, Stewart T. Salter, was launched this afternoon from one of the Riverside ship-yards in the presence of an unusually large number of spectators. The new vessel registered 226 tons is classed twelve years in bureau veritas, and has all the modern labor saving devices and improvements. She was built by Burton Dyas who is deserving of great credit for his successful management and completion of his first shipbuilding venture. She is owned by Mayor Salter, Dr. Jeffers and others of Parrsboro, and will be commanded by Captain Dennis Morrisey also of this place. She is practically all ready for sea and will go from here to Digby to load lumber for Barbados. The removal of the embargo on shipments of lumber to the United Kingdom created quite a boom here, and lumber shippers are chartering all the large schooners available, but it is difficult to get the tonnage required owing to so many of our vessels being employed in the South American, South African and West Indian trade. Shipbuilders are, therefore, rushing work on vessels on the stocks in order to get them off in time to share in this season's business. Some vessels have been chartered at big figures and one a least is fixed for three voyages if sufficient tonnage can be secured. It is believed that from twenty to thirty million feet of deals will be shipped from Parrsboro this season.

TORNADO DOES HEAVY DAMAGE

Fifteen Persons Were Killed and Many More Injured in Portions of Mississippi and Louisiana.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 17—Fifteen persons were killed and many more injured in the tornado which swept portions of Mississippi and Louisiana Sunday, according to reports received here tonight. The property damage is estimated at a half million dollars. Nine persons were killed in Louisiana between Rayville and Delhi.

Houses were wrecked and unroofed, barns were demolished, large forests of cypress and gum trees levelled to the ground, and crops destroyed by the storm.

AWAKE AFTER FOUR WEEKS' NAP

Peculiar Case of Lieut. Clark Wright of the United States Army.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 17—Lieut. Clark Wright, of the 345th Field Artillery, is awake after a four weeks' sleep. Physicians, who had failed to arouse him, agreed that either an attack of influenza or else too close study in the army, caused the long sleep. The lieutenant appears to be in fairly good health after the long nap.

ATTEMPTING AIR FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Reported That French Airman Has Started from the French African Coast.

London, March 17—It is reported among airmen that a flight across the Atlantic Ocean is now being attempted by a French lieutenant named Fontan. Lieutenant Fontan is reported to have started from the French African port of Dakar, Senagambia, for Pernambuco, Brazil, by way of the Cape Verde Islands and the St. Paul Rocks.

"WHISKEY OR YOUR LIFE"

The New Cry of Highway Men in Quebec City Who Held up a Man Saturday Night.

Quebec, March 17—"In former days, highway men held up the people with the cry of—money or life." Saturday evening, in Quebec, this was changed to "whiskey or life," and Godfroid Turcotte, clerk, experienced this new policy at the hands, he says, of three returned soldiers who cornered him in a dark bend on Remparts street, near his own home. Turcotte was badly beaten and his clothing sliced with knives by the men, who recently attempted to rob him. He is in a precarious condition.

NEW GLASGOW LOOKS FOR BIG THINGS

Persistent Rumors That Acadia Coal Companies' Properties Pass Over to Scotia Control.

Special to The Standard.

New Glasgow, N. S., March 17.—There are persistent rumors in circulation on the street that the deal whereby the Acadia Coal Company's properties pass over to Scotia control, is on the eve of consummation.

Mr. George Gray was asked if there were any developments. He said he had nothing to report, but that Mr. Prudhomme, who had been in Boston, was expected home tonight. It is rumored that the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., may enter the race and become the owners of these valuable properties. Needless to remark any such happening would not strike the responsive chord in these parts as their purchase by Scotia would evoke. If Scotia gets the Acadia Collieries it is felt that big developments will ensue. There is also a feeling that Colonel Cantlie may have some momentous announcements to make on his return to New Glasgow in the near future. Mr. Cantlie combines great driving force and broad vision in a way that should insure to the general wealth of the district, if he puts his shoulder to the wheel, and in Mr. D. H. McDougall he will have at his elbow a young man whose eyes are fixed on future big things, rather than on the immediate present. To the man in the street it looks as if New Glasgow is on the eve of the biggest happenings in its history, and all are looking to Col. Cantlie to raise the veil and tell what good things Scotia has up its sleeve for this industrial centre.

FOSTER GOV'T ARRAIGNED FOR ITS INCOMPETENCY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS

Mr. Sutton of Carleton County Delves Deeply Into the Mismanagement of the Various Departments and in His Cool, Business-like Way Revealed the Government's Game of Playing Favorites at the Public's Expense—The Waste in the Lands and Mines Department, as Well as Other Departments, Shown up Without the Interjection of An Objection from Gov't Benches.

Fredericton, N.B., March 17.—In a brief and business-like speech, last evening, Mr. Sutton (Carleton) made an effective arraignment of the Foster Government's administration of provincial affairs, his searching criticisms of various departments being reinforced by striking examples and details of incompetence. The genial manner in which Mr. Sutton admonished the ministers, only drove his

MR. SUTTON, of Carleton.

points home with greater force. In his quiet way, Mr. Sutton made a strong impression upon the House and galleries.

Speaking of the Valley Railway, he depreciated the Government's plan to make another survey between Centreville and Andover. Several surveys had already been made. It would be impossible to select a route satisfactory to everybody. The thing to do now was to build this section of the road, and provide employment. The industries of the province were not now flourishing as they were. When in opposition the present ministers had urged the speedy construction of the road. Hon. Mr. Tweeddale, especially, claiming it was essential to the development of the province.

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale—That was always my contention.

Mr. Sutton remarked that they should be fair and honest. Haven't you been playing politics?

Hon. Mr. Tweeddale—Hear, hear.

Continuing, Mr. Sutton said his only intention was to have the Valley Railway completed, and the province relieved of its burden. He deprecated the political practices which gave New Brunswick a bad name. Other provinces had their political troubles and scandals, but did not harp on them forever.

Referring to the Workmen's Compensation Board, he said that the salaries being paid were out of all proportion to the services rendered, and the assessment on the manufacturers was unfair, as no allowance was made for the provision of safety devices. He urged the inclusion of lumber operators in the act.

Mr. Sutton criticized the department of lands. The Hazen Government had been condemned for reducing the size of logs cut, but the present Government had further materially reduced the size to 12 inches at the swell of root, though nobody knew just what that was. Smaller logs were being cut now than ever before.

(Continued on page 3)

FOUND GUILTY OF RIOTING

A Soldier, Accused of Having a Part in Halifax Riots, Was Found Guilty and Given Six Months in Jail.

Halifax, March 17.—Arnold, a soldier, but who was never overseas, was found guilty in the county court of taking part in the riot in which several business establishments were damaged. He was sentenced to six months in jail.

Arnold's counsel asked for leniency, but Judge Wallace stated that, in his opinion, the fact did not warrant leniency. The prisoner was not suffering from shock, as were many men who had been through the struggle at the front. Had the contrary been the case, he would have been disposed to be lenient, but Arnold had never been at the front. He had never, as a fact, been overseas.

SERBIAN ARMY DEFEAT BOLSHEVIK

Force Them Out of Ufa and Take a Large Amount of Booty.

New York, March 17.—The Siberian army, after strong attacks on the Bolshevik, occupied the city of Ufa, on March 13, according to information received today by the Russian information bureau shrdlu hrdlu mfwypwyp

The despatch adde that the Siberian army has taken a large amount of booty, and that the retreating Bolshevik troops are in danger of being surrounded.

The people of Ufa, which had been in Bolshevik hands since January 20, were found to be in a deplorable condition, according to the despatch.

ITALIAN GENERAL AT HALIFAX

Distinguished Visitor Touring the Dominion on Behalf of the Italian Government.

Halifax, N.S., March 17.—Halifax is to entertain during the next few days a distinguished visitor, in the person of Major General Guglielmotti, military attache of the Italian embassy to the United States, who has recently left Washington to tour the Dominion on behalf of the Italian Government. General Guglielmotti is commissioned by the Italian Government, on his present mission, especially to demonstrate to the Canadian people the important part played by the Italian forces during the war

He has a comprehensive and first hand knowledge of the fighting in the Italian war areas. General Guglielmotti will arrive in Halifax tomorrow afternoon. He will be the guest of Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Grant, at Government House during his stay in the city. On Thursday he will address the Commercial Club, at their weekly luncheon at the Green Lantern, and on Friday he will cover more extended ground in an address before the Halifax Canadian Club, when the subject will be "Italy's part in the World War."

HALIFAX Y. W. C. A. SECRETARY RESIGNS

Halifax, March 17—Miss Cecilia Glass, who for two years has been the General Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. at Halifax has resigned. No reason was given for the resignation Miss Glass was very enthusiastic for a campaign to erect a $150,000 building in Halifax for the Y.W.C.A., and she may feel that this project is making haste too slowly. The local work has greatly prospered under her management.

LABOR UPHEAVAL IN CANADA NOT CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE

President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada Says Labor Must be Dealt With and Given a Fuller Reward for Its Share in Industry in Order to Block the Spreading Unrest.

Toronto, March 17.—"I tell you if you are content to wait until revolution has taken place, you will have the upheaval in Canada as well as they had it in Russia and everywhere else," so declared Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in an address to the Canadian Club here today, speaking on the subject of industrial unrest of the present day.

President Moore said:

"I know the temper of labor, and I know that it is one that insists that it shall reap a fuller reward for its share in industry. I am not afraid of unrest, I rather welcome unrest But we want to see unrest of a practical nature, such as diverted into channels of construction, and not into channels of destruction. We must construct unrest in such a way that it will bring the greatest amount of happiness. But, unfortunately today not all unrest is being diverted into channels of construction.

[illegible] the situation, and believe that a better civilization is in prospect, but, before this can be arrived at, the minds of many of our citizens must be changed, and the old antagonisms destroyed."