

# The Standard

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## LEAD GEORGE WILL STAND BY PLEDGES; THE EVACUATION OF ODESSA ANNOUNCED

### THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT IS OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF DISFRANCHISING DEFAULTERS

Opposition Showed Great Sympathy for Defaulters in a Debate in Parliament and Every Appeal for Mercy and Leniency Was Received by Them With Applause—Debate Starts on Resolution for Uniform System of Administering the Law and Uniform Penalties Regarding Defaulters.

Special to The Standard.  
Ottawa, Ont., April 9.—That the government benches are overwhelmingly in favor of disfranchising all defaulters was made evident in the course of a debate today on a resolution moved by General Sir Sam Hughes, which expressed the opinion that there should be a uniform system of administering the law with uniform penalties in regard to defaulters, deserters and evaders.

Two cabinet ministers, General Newburn and Hon. Martin Burrell expressed themselves as strongly in favor of such action, and they were backed up by nearly every government speaker.

"I hope," said General Newburn, "that some machinery can be devised by which the various classes of defaulters can be disfranchised and disposed of certain civil rights for a period of years. This would, I think, give general satisfaction."

Mr. Burrell expressed the same view and Major Andrews, D.S.O., Centre Winnipeg, who is a member of the Great War Veterans' Association, backed up his views in a brief but pungent speech. "I agree," he said, "that the returned soldier is not a renegade, but he is keenly on the subject of military defaulters. They want a square deal. From this day forward no man who would not fight should not vote."

The sympathy of the opposition towards the defaulter and every appeal for mercy and leniency was received with applause. D. D. McKenzie, Opposition leader, pleaded that Canada means were not used to wage many of our men lacked nerve and were to be treated as such. He urged that the whole "nightmare" should be forgotten as rapidly as possible and clemency should be shown.

Mr. Cannon, in a clever political speech "tore a passion to tatters" in his attack on the government. The cabinet ministers were at great lengths at the defaulter as they had promised exemption to farmers. He would haul them into court along with the defaulters. He would up with a heroic declaration that they wanted only equal justice to all in the punishment of defaulters but they wanted a justice which was not administered from Toronto. Following Mr. Cannon's lead half a dozen Quebec members, speaking in French, supported his views and complained of the treatment meted out to defaulters.

Mr. Cannon's wild utterances drew down on his head a storm of protest. Mr. G. B. Nicholson, East Algoma, who lost a son in the war, characterized his remarks as "miserable, cowardly slander," a description he was forced to withdraw as unparliamentary. Mr. H. B. Murphy, who had also lost a son at the front, was equally hot. He wanted to know what right had Mr. Cannon or any other member from Quebec to make such statements he did. He talked of Canada straining every effort.

The record of votes showed little straining in that province. He proceeded to read the record of votes in some of the Quebec ridings last election. In Joliette there were three, Kamouraska fifteen, and Dorchester fifteen. The German riding of North Waterloo in contrast had 659 soldier votes.

But the speech of the day was delivered by W. F. Nickle of Kingston. It was a thrilling and overwhelming reply to Mr. Cannon. He threw his whole past into an impassioned effort which was one of the most eloquent speeches in the capital for a long time. His speech was the expression of the post-up feelings of the Unionist members at such outbursts as that from the member for Dorchester.

Referring to the score of Mr. Cannon at the government for having changed its policy as to the exemption of farmers and for having cancelled exemptions a year ago, Mr. Nickle asked: "Have we no remembrances of those awful days in the spring of 1918? Do we forget March of a year ago when, with grave forebodings, we realized that only a thin thread of chaff stood from the ocean to Switzerland as the defender of civilization and liberty?" He held the ministers up to contempt because in a stern sense of duty, they realized the national danger, and the necessity for securing reinforcements for the fast thinning line. "Are we on this side, perhaps affected by the call more than other men here, to sit back and listen in silence to such taunts? Shall I stand by in silence, coming from a constituency which sent two thousand men, and listen without replying to such remarks from a man whose riding sent but fifteen men?"

This outburst was greeted with a storm of cheers.

Continuing, Mr. Nickle said that he did not wonder that Mr. Nicholson, who had lost his only son, was heated when he heard such language hurled across the floor of the House. The leader of the opposition said that all was over, and they should "forget everything, should they forget the sacrifices which had been made? Am I to forget the homes where weeping women are mourning boys who will never come back? Am I to forget the member for Kingston? Am I to forget the people in my riding because other people did not see their duty?"

The question of punishing defaulters was not one of revenge, but a question of justice to those who went and justice to the homes of those who are sad today.

"Those who were not prepared to fight," he declared in closing, "should not have a chance to participate in our national life."

### CANADIAN SOLDIERS HELD FOR THEFT

Stole Over Four Hundred Dollars from a Club at Which They Were Employed.

London, April 9.—(Canada Associated Press)—Roy McKinley and Benjamin Crowley, Canadian soldiers, were remanded in London on Tuesday on a charge of having stolen four hundred and eighty seven pounds from the Maple Leaf Club, where they were employed as cashiers. The accused absconded on March 10, and when they had spent all the money gave themselves up.

Crowley said he was so hard up that he had sold his overcoat to pay for a taxi.

### DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO SWEEPS TEXAS OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS

Eighty-two Lives Were Lost and Much Property Damage Done—Went Through Farming Communities Skipping the Cities—Communicating Lines Out of Service and Only Meagre Details Are Received.

Dallas, Texas, April 9.—Eighty-two lives lost was the total of a storm which swept North Texas, Southern Oklahoma, and a section of Arkansas last night and early today, according to reports received here up to 10 o'clock tonight. Many points were still isolated at that hour, and the number of fatalities may be increased when full details are available, as the tornado swept through thickly settled farming communities. Of the 82 reported dead, 45 have been identified.

Reports from communities show the following deaths:

Canada, Texas, 4; Durant, Okla., 11; Wood County, Texas, 4; Pontotoc County, Okla., 1; Ector, Texas, 3; Ravenna, Texas, 8; Mineola, Texas, 11; Tundra, Texas, 8; Winnesboro, Texas, 15; San Angelo, Texas, 1; Ogden, Ark., 5; Walters, Okla., 1.

The storm came up from the Rio Grande Valley with a high wind and heavy rain, gaining force until it tore through the northern tier of Texas counties with the destructiveness of a tornado.

The course of the storm was erratic. At times it leaped a mile or more, skipping one farm house and harming, only to demolish the next one. No cities of any size were in its path. Most of the killed were caught under their falling homes and buried.

At Mineola the storm struck with extreme severity. Three white women and eight negroes were killed and many received such serious injuries that their deaths are expected.

Telephone and Telegraph wires were put out of service and it was not until today that full reports of the extent of the storm began to reach the outside world. The rain made the Texas roads impassable, and the only means of reaching the stricken hamlets was by railroad.

### GOV'T. MEMBERS IGNORE PREMIER AND ATTEMPT TO SPRING NEW LEGISLATION

The Action Shows an Entire Absence of Co-operation Between Members of the Foster Government—Premier Not Consulted About Legislation and Becomes Perturbed—Opposition Calls the Premier's Attention to the Importance of the Legislation Proposed—Mr. Foster Holds up the Bill.

Fredericton, April 9.—The entire absence of co-operation between members of the Foster government in important legislation brought before the House was never more strikingly manifest than on Tuesday of this week, when Premier Foster peremptorily ordered that a bill, introduced by the Provincial Secretary, be set aside for further consideration, explaining that he had not been consulted about this legislation, and knew nothing whatever about the provisions it contained.

The bill under discussion, was an amendment to the Audit Act, which amendment, among other things, provided for a repeal of Section 15, Chapter 16, of the Consolidated Statutes, under which it is provided that a statement of public accounts shall be submitted to the people of the province within sixty days after the close of the fiscal year. This amended bill also contains a provision doing away with the clause requiring two signatures on cheques for public accounts.

The Telegraph on Wednesday morning deliberately falsified the report of the proceedings and stated, without reservation, that the bill was allowed to stand in order to give the opposition an opportunity to grasp the simple principle involved in the new system of accounting. On another page of the Telegraph, also of Wednesday morning, the facts of the case are reported in its statement that Hon. Mr. Foster said he wanted an opportunity of looking into the measure, and suggested that progress be reported and leave asked to sit again. His instructions were carried out. It developed, during the course of the discussion, in which the leader of the opposition participated, that this bill had been introduced by Hon. Robert Murray, the Provincial Secretary, and was prepared and introduced without having been brought to the attention of the leader of the government, who was kept in complete ignorance of what was provided by the amendment, and that Hon. Mr. Foster said in the House that his advice had not been asked, that he had not, at any time, been consulted about the measure; that he had no idea whatever that drastic changes in the existing statutes would be contemplated, and that he was not prepared to support the bill as leader of the government without having opportunity to consider it further and acquaint himself with the provisions it contained.

And all this time, while the Premier was expressing his opinion as to the conduct of his own colleagues in endeavoring to go behind his back and introduce legislation without his approval, the Provincial Secretary sat like a naughty school boy unable to say a word in his own behalf.

The delay in dealing with this bill was not due to unwarranted criticism on the part of the leader of the opposition or any of his supporters, but it was through the opposition that the attention of the Premier was first directed to a measure of utmost importance to the financial system of New Brunswick, a measure of which he had been kept in ignorance, either purposely or by his own neglect and carelessness. As a matter of fact he did not know what was going on within the circle of his own government, and had to be informed by members of the opposition of what was being put over.

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### BERLIN TO HAVE THIRD HOUSE OF NAT'L ASSEMBLY

It is Announced Cabinet Has Decided to Form a Workmen's Soviet as Third Branch.

BOLSHEVISM NEARER WESTERN EUROPE

Many Bavarian Socialists Believed to be Supporting New Bavarian Government.

(By Arthur S. Dreaper)  
Special cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.  
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London, April 9.—Simultaneously with the news that Bavaria has gone Bolshevik, it is announced here that the Berlin cabinet has decided to form a workmen's Soviet as the third house of the National Assembly. Both events are bound to have a powerful effect on the European political situation. Bavaria's enthusiastic proclamation of a Soviet Republic brings Bolshevism one step nearer to Western Europe. A number of moderate Bavarian Socialists are believed to be supporting the new government. The Berlin moderates, on the contrary, are desperately trying to save themselves by the formation of a new assembly. It remains to be seen whether or not this move is not too late. The Spartacists are reported to be optimistic and to be agitating for a new general strike to commence tomorrow. The next few days will probably decide whether Berlin will follow Munich or will compromise on a basis of a new National Assembly. Berlin's experiment will be followed with much interest in England, where a new body of workers and employers has already been instituted to deal with industrial unrest. Many here are inclined to applaud Berlin's constitutional innovation as a natural antidote to labor troubles and a preventative of Bolshevism. There is also growing in Germany a new school of theorists who are differing with the Socialists as well as the Communists, and advocate separate, independent governments for different state functions. One of the chief advocates of the new theory is the Viennese Professor, Dr. Rudolph Steiner. Dr. Steiner proposes the division of Germany into three independent governments, each with a legislature of its own. One of these is to have control of production, consumption and distribution of commodities, and will take entire charge of the country's economic life. There would be complete severance of politics from this department, for according to Professor Steiner the "political system destroys that of the economic" when it seeks to undertake it and the economic system loses its vital strength when it becomes specially political." Dr. Steiner maintains that a healthy state life is no longer possible under modern conditions unless a system such as he advocates is adopted.

### COMMISSION NAMED TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN CANADA

The Personnel Includes Representatives of Employers, the Employed and of the Public—Will Submit Reports as to How Industrial Relations May be Improved.

Ottawa, Ont., April 9.—The commission to investigate industrial relations will consist of two representatives each of employers, of the employed and of the public. Chief Justice Mathers will be chairman.

The members of the commission are: Chief Justice Mathers, chairman; Senator White and Charles Harrison M.P., representing the public; Carl Riddon, president of the Riddon, Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, and T. Paus, lumberman, Montreal, representing the employers; Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, and J. W. Bruce, member of the labor appeal board, Toronto, representing the employees. The Hon. Sir Thomas White this afternoon, in his report, the commission will submit recommendation as to how industrial relations may be improved.

The Hon. Chief Justice Mathers has had considerable experience as chairman of various boards of conciliation, and his decisions have been generally approved and accepted in all cases where he has dealt with labor disputes.

Mr. Carl Riddon, President of the Riddon, Pulp and Paper Company, is a business man of wide experience and a large employer of labor, deeply interested in welfare work among his own employees.

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### REVIVED CONFIDENCE FOLLOWS OVER THE GREAT ADVANCE TO SETTLEMENT OF PEACE TERMS

While the Tension Has Been Greatly Reduced it is Not Entirely Removed as Much Depends on the Continuation of Progress in Removing a Few Obstacles That Are Blocking the Path Such as Sarre Valley, Rhine Frontier, etc.

Paris, April 9.—(By the Associated Press)—The responsibility of the German Emperor for the war, and the means for bringing him to trial by one of the Allied Governments has been definitely determined upon by the council of four. This follows the definite decision on the terms of reparations for war damages, whereby five billion dollars must be paid within the next two years, the balance to be extended over a period of thirty years, extending May 1st, 1921.

Thus two of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over the inaction and the failure to secure tangible results, is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance towards a permanent settlement.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed and depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the remaining obstacles, notably the Sarre Valley, the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of lesser issues which are still short of final agreement.

The agreement on responsibilities for the war, is understood to have been a compromise between divided reports presented by the commission of which Secretary Lansing is chairman. There was a practical agreement on the general responsibility of the German Emperor for bringing on the war, but division occurred on whether it was feasible to bring him to justice before an international tribunal.

The British and French view favor a tribunal, but the American view,

### LENINE TO ASSIST THE HUNGARIANS

Advices Bela Kun He Will Send Him an Army of 150,000 Men.

Paris, April 9.—(By the Associated Press)—Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik premier, has sent M. Samelli, of the school of propaganda at Moscow, as a delegate to Budapest. Advices reaching Paris state that Samelli has advised Bela Kun, the Hungarian foreign minister, that the Bolshevik will send an army of 150,000 to assist the Hungarian Bolshevik.

### GEN. SMUTS MAKES HUNGARY REPORT

With Careful Handling That Country Might be Able to Pay Its Debts.

Paris, April 9.—The mission to Hungary, headed by General Jan Christian Smuts, has reported on the prospect of the payment of Hungary of her debts. The impression gained by the commission, the report states, was that there might be some chance of adjustment through friendly negotiations. Otherwise, it was added, it was difficult to see any chance whatsoever.

### LT.-COL. RUTHERFORD OF BRITISH ARMY DECLARED INSANE

Ordered Detained by Judge in His Trial for the Killing of Major Seton—The Trial One of the Most Remarkable Ever Tried in England—Col. Rutherford Suffered from Shell Shock.

London, April 9.—Lieut. Col. Norman C. Rutherford, of the medical corps of the British army today was ordered detained as insane by the judge in his trial for the killing of Major Miles Charles Seton, of Melbourn, on January 13.

The case was one of the most remarkable ever tried in England. Colonel Rutherford was said to have shot Major Seton, also an officer in the medical corps, under circumstances which led every one to believe that the "unwritten law" would be raised in his defence. A plea of insanity, however, was entered in the trial today.

Army medical officers testified that Colonel Rutherford suffered from shell-shock and insomnia, and also had contemplated suicide because his arms were diseased as the result of the constant use of antiseptics. Dr. Hyslop, a mental expert, testified that Rutherford told him he had had a dream a month before the shooting in which he murdered Seton and awoke from it in a condition of terror. Rutherford said he could not afterwards put the thought from his mind. Dr. Hyslop testified that Rutherford told him he had no doubts of his wife. The judge said he agreed with the verdict, and ordered Colonel Rutherford detained.

### Childish of Wilson To Talk of Leaving Paris, Say Delegates

Paris, April 9.—Delegates at the Peace Conference are unanimous in referring to Wilson's talk of leaving Paris as childish and nonsensical. Such a move on his part would plunge all Europe into chaos, and it is quite difficult to reconcile the threat with that of the scholar and statesman.

Clemenceau stands pat and absolutely refuses to reduce his terms on anything. On the other hand, Wilson asserts he will stand on the fourteen points, and affirms: "What's the use of a league if an unjust peace is made."

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