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FAIR AND MILD

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HUNGARIAN AFFAIR WARNING TO ENTENTE; THE BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CRISIS PASSED; WASHINGTON ALARM OVER HUNGARY

THURSDAY TO BE BANNER DAY AT LEGISLATURE

Government Undecided What Action to Take on Reports, But They Will be in Order on Day Stated.

BUDGET SPEECH EXPECTED TODAY

All is Confusion in Government Ranks and No One Knows Just Where One is at.

Fredericton, March 24.—The Government has not yet decided what action to take on the McQueen and Friel reports, but the Premier moved this evening that the consideration of both reports be made the order of the day for Thursday. The motion was passed without comment. This will introduce an interlude in the budget debate, and, perhaps, provide a change of time, although the confusion in the Government's accounts is not out of harmony with the confused logic of Mr. McQueen's report.

It is not certain, however, that the Provincial Secretary will make his budget speech tomorrow. Hon. Mr. Murray has a cold, and he stated this evening that he was not fully prepared to bring down his estimate. He hoped, however, to be in better shape tomorrow.

The first division of the House during the session was taken this evening on the question of paying jurors. The Government bill provides for payment of one dollar per day to petit jurors, and leaves it to the discretion of the municipalities to pay an additional two dollars. It is also left to municipalities to recompense grand jurors if they like. Mr. Hindey moved that jurors be paid three dollars per day. He said that, though the Attorney General had a deputy, substantial sums were being paid their legal expenses, and if they wanted economy they might cut out their legal expenses, and pay the jurors more. The Attorney General said one man could not appear in every case, and anyway he sometimes employed a Conservative lawyer.

The Government financial statement, Province could only pay one dollar prevailed, and jurors will have to look to the municipalities for more pay to meet the increased cost of living.

The jury bill appoints the County Court Judge, Sheriff and County Secretary a board to select jurors by drawing names from a box. Under the old system the Sheriff selected juries, usually from the shire town. Under the new act juries may be selected from any part of the county, so their expenses will be greater.

The Public Accounts Committee will meet tomorrow morning, and light will doubtless be thrown on the Government's wonderful financial statement. During the fiscal year the Government expenditures, not authorized by the Legislature, amounted to over nine hundred thousand dollars, or about one-third of the revenues of the Province. Special warrants for ordinary expenditures, in excess of legislative appropriations, amounted to three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars. Special warrants for capital expenditures, in excess of legislative appropriations, amounted to one-half a million dollars.

HOUSING PROBLEM ACUTE IN HALIFAX

Attorney-General Introduces a Bill to Provide for Fair Rentals for Dwelling Houses.

Halifax, N.S., March 24.—The housing problem is acute in Halifax. Rents have been very much advanced, and are still going up, and houses are very difficult to obtain. In this connection the attorney general gave notice in the House that on a future day he would introduce a bill to provide for fair rentals for dwelling houses, and to restrict the eviction of tenants.

C. P. R. OFFICIALS HAVE BIG TIME AT QUEBEC

Quebec, March 24.—The small army of C. P. R. officials, who arrived here on Sunday night for a short holiday trip, spent the morning today in sight-seeing, taking in Ste. Anne De Beauport, Montmorency Falls and other places of interest. At 1.30 this afternoon the entire party left by special train, and after visiting the Quebec bridge they proceeded to Montreal. Before leaving Quebec Mr. J. McMillan, who was in charge of the party, stated that the officials were delighted with their visit to the historic old city.

BERLIN PRESS STRONGLY OF THE OPINION ENTENTE SHOULD TAKE WARNING FROM HUNGARIAN AFFAIR

The Seizure of Power by Hungarian Communists is Result of Russian Bolshevik Missionary Work—London Globe Lays All Blame for the Uprising on the Peace Conference Delays—Hostilities Against Entente Ordered Friday.

Bolshevik Army of Seventy Thousand Crosses Dnieper

London, March 24.—A Bolshevik army of seventy thousand men has crossed the river Dnieper, south of Lemberg, according to a Zurich dispatch received in Paris and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The army is said to be commanded by Major George and is composed mainly of Hungarians and Bulgarians who were prisoners of war in Russia.

Berlin, Sunday, March 23.—(By The Associated Press)—That the seizure of power by the Hungarian Communists is the result of Russian Bolshevik missionary work, and the financing of the movement with Russian funds seems apparent from the history of the movement.

Bela Kun, the new foreign minister, who probably was the man to formulate the Communist proclamation, spent a long time in Russia as a prisoner, and made there the acquaintance of Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky. He was originally chosen to organize the Spartacist-Bolshevik movement in Germany, but went instead to Hungary.

The Hungarian Socialists would have nothing to do with Kun, and he thereupon founded the Communist party.

The Berlin press from the most extremely radical to the most decidedly conservative, see in the events which are occurring in Hungary a terrible warning for the Entente. This is the

GROWTH OF BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY IS RAPID

Situation Can be Saved Only by Prompt Food Relief and the Lifting of the Blockade so That Trade May Begin Again and the Idle Factories Open.

Paris, March 24.—(By The Associated Press)—Oswald Garrison Villard of New York, editor of the Nation, has just returned to Paris from Germany and made a report to the American peace commissioners and the British prime minister, David Lloyd George by which they are said to have been profoundly impressed.

"The drift toward Bolshevism is rapid in Germany," said Mr. Villard today, "and it can be stayed only by prompt food relief and the lifting of the blockade so that trade may begin again and the idle German factories may receive raw materials as fast as arrangements can be made to pay for them."

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS NOT DISCUSSED BY PEACE COUNCIL

Future Status of German Submarine Cables Was Agreed Upon at Yesterday's Session.

Paris, March 24.—The official statement issued after the meeting of the Supreme War Council, from four to six o'clock this afternoon, made no mention of the Hungarian situation. The only reference to the situation in Eastern Europe was the announcement that American proposals concerning the powers of the Teutonic Commission, which concerns Poland and Czecho-Slovaks, were adopted.

The future status of the German submarine cables was agreed upon by the council. The statement reads: "The Supreme War Council met

TWO IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE GOVT

Hon. Mr. Calder Says a New Immigration Bill Will Shortly be Brought Down.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY ALIENS

All Dangerous, Hostile and Undesirable Aliens to be Deported Soon as Possible.

Ottawa, Ont., March 24.—Private members had their "spunk" today, and nearly a dozen odd hot hobbies, dished up in the form of resolutions, were discussed during the course of the afternoon and evening. Two important Government announcements were drawn from the ministers during the course of the debate. One was a statement from Hon. J. A. Calder, that a new immigration bill would be brought down shortly, and the minister plainly intimated that the bill would provide for closer supervision and inspection of our immigrants than in the past. He expressed the opinion that we were paying the penalty for our lax immigration policy during the past few years.

The second announcement was a definite statement of policy by Hon. Arthur Meighen as to the deportation of Alien enemies. "The policy of the Government," he declared, "is that all dangerous, hostile and undesirable alien enemies should be deported as soon as possible."

Mr. Meighen showed the difficulties of taking immediate action. The Peace Conference had laid down the principle that Alien enemies should be restored until the treaty was actually signed. The Allies did not wish to take the risk of adding to Germany's main power at the present time, and no prisoners, nor interned Germans, were being returned to Germany. Canada could only get action when the Peace Conference permitted it. In the meantime Canada's hands were tied. He said that at present there were 2,222 alien enemies in the various camps. Of these were Germans, and 800 of these were at Amherst, brought there by the British Government from the West Indies.

Mr. Meighen emphasized the difficulties of allowing the thousands of aliens, other than those from enemy countries, return home. He said there were many Poles, Russians, Roumanians, etc., who were anxious to return to Europe, but conditions were so unsettled, and governments so paralyzed, that it was almost impossible to make any arrangements for their return, apart entirely from the transportation side of the problem. He said that the Polish government had a treaty calling for heavy indemnities and the annexation of territory other than Alsace-Lorraine by the Allies could not live 24 hours. They will submit to any peace terms to the Weimar assembly, and possibly to the German people itself.

"The feeling of bitterness against the allies, these men said, grows with the delay in getting food. Owing to a hitch in the question of payments for food, no shipments of food into Germany have yet been made. The food in Saxony will be exhausted next day, and it is officially stated that none will be left in Munich after May 1, which attempts at rationing will cease."

This afternoon from four till six o'clock. The question of submarine cables, captured from the enemy, was examined. The future status of these cables was decided on and the terms of reference regarding that status were referred to the drafting committee.

COMPROMISES HAVE DONE MUCH IN LABOR CRISIS

Member of U. S. Department of Labor Has Been Investigating Situation in England.

BELIEVES DIFFICULTIES ARE OVERCOME

The Shop and Work Committees Are An Enormous Factor in British Labor Situation.

Halifax, N.S., March 24.—Among the civilian passengers on board the Olympic are E. T. Gundlach, chairman of the Employers' Industrial Commission of the United States Department of Labor, who is proceeding to Washington, after an investigation of the labor situation throughout Great Britain. Mr. Gundlach, discussing the present crisis in England, said that there had been a great deal of discussion looking to fundamental changes, but, as far as he could judge, the seemingly excessive difficulties between employers and employees was overcome by compromise. He also said the members of the Commission had found that the British business

Debt of Germany For Cash Seized in Belgium Is Ten Billion Francs

Brussels, March 24.—Germany's debt to Belgium for requisitions of cash made by the Germans and other money transactions alone aggregates 10,000,000,000 francs, of which 5,000,000,000 francs represent German marks circulating in Belgium after the armistice and taken up by the Belgian Banque Nationale and 2,000,000,000 francs confiscated by the Germans from the Banque Nationale and the Societe Generale during the occupation.

The balance is made up of fines and monthly payments levied upon towns, cities, provinces and public institutions. These figures were made public recently by the Belgian Financial Committee on Reparation.

DOMINION WILL INSIST UPON FULL INDEMNITY

Sir Robert Borden to be Instructed to Insist on Germany Paying an Indemnity Corresponding to Cost of War to Canada.

CONSIDERED A COLD ECONOMIC AFFAIR

Based Not Only on What Enemies Can Pay Now But Also on Their Future Prospect.

Ottawa, March 24.—That Germany, to pay as much indemnity as possible was the opinion expressed by Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, in the Commons tonight, in discussing a resolution moved by J. H. Durembay, to the effect that Sir Robert Borden should be instructed to claim an indemnity from Germany corresponding to the amount the war had cost Canada.

"It should," said Sir Thomas, "be based, not only upon what the enemy countries may be able to pay at present, but on their future prospect." With this view, Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, the opposition leader, agreed.

"If Germany could pay an indemnity of \$200,000,000,000, it should be arranged so that she should pay."

ISLANDERS WANT STRONGER BEER

Laborers' Protective Union Ask for Beer Containing Not Less Than Five Per Cent. Alcohol.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 24.—The Laborers' Protective Union tonight unanimously passed a resolution to amend the Prohibition Act so as to allow the sale of beer containing not less than five per cent of alcohol. A petition to be presented to the legislature was largely signed.

man feared that he would be unable to compete hereafter in the foreign markets if labor insisted upon a day of six or seven hours, although Lord Leverhulme was stoutly advocating three shifts of six hours each.

WASHINGTON ALARMED OVER HUNGARIANS

Advices Received from Three Widely Separated Sources Tended to Increase Anxiety of Officials.

RELUCTANT TO DISCUSS SITUATION

Crisis Resulted from Line of Demarcation Established by the Peace Conference in Circumscribing Hungarian Territory.

Washington, March 24.—Advices to the State Department today, from three widely separated European sources, tended to increase the anxiety of officials over the situation in Hungary. Bolshevik elements, apparently, had assumed complete control of the Government of Budapest, with a threat of renewal of hostilities.

There was no indication as to the extent of the control of the new regime, beyond the capital, and in the absence of this and other details, officials were reluctant to discuss the situation at length.

It appeared from today's advices, however, that the crisis resulted from the line of demarcation established by the Peace Conference in circumscribing the territory of Hungary, and the general situation in Budapest.

The recognition of the extreme claims of the Rumanians and Czech-Slovaks, and the establishment of neutral zones between these lines, and the limits allowed to Hungary which zone was to be held by the French until the final peace treaty was completed, were said to have been more than the old Hungarian Government was able to accept and remain in power.

It was suggested that the fact that these lines were not to be the final limitations of the new Hungarian state was not appreciated by the Hungarians, who, apparently, proceeded upon the theory that they were to lose even the neutral zone occupied by the French.

Today's advices came from Belgrade, Berne and Copenhagen and related to different features of the movement, each, however, referred to the revolution as an accomplished fact. The Serbian advices declared that the new Magyar Government had announced that hostilities would begin last Friday night, but they did not state against whom the hostilities were ordered, or whether they had actually begun. The Berne dispatches threw some light on the personnel of the new government.

The appointment of Bela Kun as minister of foreign affairs, was particularly disturbing to officials as he was for some time an aide-de-camp of Leon Trotsky in Russia. The new minister of war was described as having been an orderly in the second army, who was once punished for indiscipline in military affairs.

The state department's advices were summarized in this statement: "The state department has received a despatch from Belgrade that the Hungarian government was overthrown by the Communist revolution in Budapest on Friday. While telegraph and other communications were cut off, and there was some shooting and other disorders, the foreigners in Budapest are believed to be safe."

"Through Serbian sources, information has come to the department that the Hungarian government has resigned and that the new Magyar government announced hostilities would begin at six o'clock last Friday night, Budapest time."

"The resignation of the old Hungarian government came after the French authorities, now in Hungary, had directed the Hungarian government to withdraw."

The State Department has received a despatch from Copenhagen stating that Count Karolyi, holding the Hungarian Provisional Government at Budapest, in a memorandum received at Copenhagen, claimed that Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs started rumors in Entente countries that Bolshevism is developing in Hungary and claimed that by these rumors the Rumanians, Czechs and Serbs hoped they might be allowed to occupy disputed districts of Hungary on the pretext of restoring order and defending their nationals."

London, March 23.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuters' Limited.)—An officer of the Canadian Headquarters Staff, interviewed by a Reuters correspondent last night, said that the Canadian memorial buildings at Ypres would include a museum of relics connected with the Canadian defence of Ypres, also a library of everything published concerning the battle of the salient. Models of trenches, pictures and official photographs and a roster of all the Canadian dead would also be included.

FRENCH PRESS NOT SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS

Establish a Comparison With What Has Been Done Since February and What Still is to be Done.

BELIEVE MILITARY TERMS WORTHLESS

Impudent to Declare That in a Certain Number of Weeks the Task Will be Completed

Paris, March 24.—American official circles express the faith that by May 15 they will see President Wilson and all his assistants en route for the United States. They have a monopoly of this confidence. The French, for instance, are now establishing a comparison of what has been done since the middle of February, when the Council of Ten suddenly recognized the extreme urgency of peace with Germany, and what still is to be done.

On the credit side they put the drawing up of the military terms for Germany, but consider their value almost destroyed by the amendment providing that the inter-Allied Commission, charged with overseeing Germany's disarmament, be withdrawn as soon as the peace clauses, other than financial, are carried out. They say the amendment not only does away with the indispensable collective surveillance, but also presupposes the disappearance of the unity of command—in other words there will be no international police force in the Rheinland, and to prevent the Germans from taking up arms again.

On the debit side of the council's account they put the fact that the German frontiers are still undetermined. Thus the Echo de Paris remarks: "Neither the frontier of Denmark nor France, and the Rhine State on the left bank of the Rhine have yet been discussed. We even doubt whether the subjects have been fully treated at those morning discussions, in which the chief spokesmen amply face each other. Friday the council took up the German-Polish limits. A special commission, headed by Jules Cambon, admitted a plan approved, if you please, by British and American experts, and the whole was referred back to the commission."

Even the various spokesmen follow the conclusions of their experts, or at least change their experts if they have to. Confidence in them?

Another item on the debit side is the complete lack of plans for the war indemnity, which prompts the Echo de Paris to say: "Have we ended the debit statement? Don't deceive yourself. Finding there was too little work to do, Mr. Wilson now insists that the complete charter of the League of Nations be added to the convention, that is, to be drawn up. His domestic policy makes it necessary. Some say the principles only need be written in, but that is not our opinion. Only the clearest and most explicit document has any chance of finding favor with the American Senate—and this explicit document cannot be drawn up without taking into account all concrete questions, which the general and final peace treaty must decide."

Under the various circumstances does not take into account the immense problem of Russia, without the solution of which peace is impossible. All things considered, there is small wonder that the Echo de Paris asks where some people find the impudence to declare that in a certain calculable number of weeks, even days, the task will be completed.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NEW GLASGOW

Belgian Attempts to Shoot up a Man Supposed to be Looking for a Drink.

Special to The Standard.

New Glasgow, March 24.—On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, a shooting affray occurred at the Oxen Row district, when a man by the name of Nell McInnis was shot in the leg by a Belgian named Albert Everett. It seems that McInnis went around the house occupied by Everett, presumably looking for a drink of booze. A row resulted and, as McInnis was leaving the house, Everett fired a shot at the departing man from a revolver, the bullet entering the fleshy part of the leg. Constable Keith was on the scene shortly after the shooting occurred, and arrested Everett and took him to the lockup. Keith then got busy in locating a doctor and after a short time got in touch with Dr. Banville, who attended the wounded man. Everett was up before the Stipendiary this morning, and was remanded until Monday next. He was let out on bail.