

# BOOMBS THROWN IN STREETS OF PETROGRAD; GERMANY WILL ATTEMPT TO MAKE PEACE

## FREE WHEAT IS UPHELD BY SIR THOMAS WHITE

The Opposition Had Endeavored to Make Political Capital.

## STEP BY GOVERNMENT NO CHANGE IN POLICY

Amendment of Liberals Will Not Deceive People of West, Says Sir Thomas.

Ottawa, May 1.—When the budget debate was resumed today, Sir Thomas White speaking on the amendment discussed the government's policy in placing wheat on the free list. From the attitude of the opposition it was quite evident that the question with them was a political issue rather than an economic one. Their opposition criticism was that it was a departure from the government's fiscal policy; that they had granted it now, therefore why not before the war; if during the war why not earlier in the war? that it was of a temporary character; and that the government was actuated by political expediency.

### Answered Critics.

Sir Thomas answered these criticisms one after the other. He declared that it had never been held by the government that the granting of "free wheat" involved a departure from the traditional policy of the Conservative party, and quoted from his former budget statements to show that he had never taken such a stand. He went back further and showed that Sir Leonard Tilley, finance minister in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, had gone on record as favoring an agreement with the United States for free entry of certain products. Under the "free wheat" order-in-council, Canada retained absolute control of its fiscal policy, and the objections against the proposed reciprocity agreement that carried so much weight could not be raised against the course taken by the government.

### The Trade Balances.

The finance minister gave figures showing the revolutionary change in the trade balances between United States and Great Britain and quoted Premier Lloyd George's statement that from twenty to thirty million bushels of Canadian wheat had had to go to the United States for lack of a market.

Sir Thomas pointed out that in March, 1916, only four hundred thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from Canada to the United States, while in March last 2,400,000 bushels had crossed the line, or six times as much, because of the exchange situation and the shortage of ocean transportation.

The third criticism, Sir Thomas said, was that the government was putting it to a war measure, should have put into effect earlier in the war. That criticism, he maintained, did not carry weight, because in the fall of 1914, and for some months thereafter the Winnipeg market for wheat was higher than the markets in Minneapolis and Chicago.

### The Milling Industry.

Sir Thomas pointed out that other arguments against free wheat did not hold force today, and mentioned the prosperous condition of the milling industry and the greater earnings of the transportation companies which enabled them to hold their own against competition from the States.

The finance minister paid little attention to the argument that the government should have waited to put wheat on the free list by act of parliament. The way that the budget was dragging on was sufficient answer to that. All the time that the budget debate was going on the farmers of the west would have to be waiting.

The government has the power to act, and, if it was a clear case, and the government was satisfied that it was right, why should it not have acted?

The finance minister expressed his satisfaction that the west was pleased with the government's action with regard to wheat and strongly repudiated the suggestion that he was the representative in the cabinet of the "big interests" and that the government was hostile to the people of the west. He declared that the government had the interest of every

## GRAVE DISORDERS IN THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA AND GEN. KASHTALINSKI SLAIN

Bombs Thrown in Streets of Petrograd on Monday and Shots Fired on Group of Political Demonstrators.

## RUSSIAN MALCONTENTS ARE DENOUNCED BY LABORITES

Apparently Serious Strikes Occurred in Germany May Day—Strikes in Winnipeg, Chicago and Montreal.

Petrograd, via London, May 1.—There were street disorders here yesterday during which bombs were thrown. Major-Gen. Kashtalinski was killed.

The executive committee of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates today placarded the city with the following proclamation: "Yesterday many regrettable incidents occurred in the capital, notably an unknown young man killed Gen. Kashtalinski. Shots were fired on a group of political demonstrators and bombs were thrown."

"Some individuals, posing as members of the executive committee, arrested Landed Proprietor Lodyjenski. "Only mad men or enemies of national liberty are capable of such revolting acts, which might compromise the Russian revolution. The executive committee condemns them severely and appeals to all citizens to prevent a repetition of such acts as would provoke anarchy and a disorganization of the forces of the revolution."

London, May 1.—The Fenian and Oriental Line steamer Ballarat of 11,130 gross tons, which was used as a troop ship, was sunk recently by a German submarine. All the troops were saved. The Ballarat was carrying troops from Australia to England.

The soldiers were rescued by British torpedo boat destroyers and trawlers. The behaviour of the troops on board the Ballarat was splendid, according to the reports made by the commanders on board, and recalls the heroism displayed by the soldiers at the time of the sinking of the British troop ship Birkenhead, off the African coast, in 1852.

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### U. S. Schooner Gons

New York, May 1.—The American schooner Woodward Abrahams, a vessel of 744 tons register, has been sunk by a German submarine, according to a cable message received here today by Pendleton Bros., former owners of the ship. All the crew of nine men were saved by the cable added.

### Uruguay Loses Vessel

London, May 1.—The Uruguayan steamship Boriza has been sunk with out warning by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The submarine approached the steamer and after manoeuvring into position, shelled it until it sank. The crew took to the boats.

### New Companies Formed

New York, May 1.—Ruthless destruction of merchant shipping by German submarines and the certainty that all ships built in the near future will be taken at high prices, have led to the formation of new shipbuilding and ship operating companies at an unprecedented rate.

The total of new capital stock authorized for shipping corporations since the beginning of the war has reached \$14,600,000. The total since the United States broke relations with Germany aggregates more than \$175,000,000 or considerably above one third of the entire sum for the thirty-three months of the war exclusive of the government activities in this respect.

Trenton, N. J., May 1.—A search of the body of Charles G. Mueller, an architect of Indianapolis, Ind., who dropped dead from heart trouble at Barlow's Hotel, this city, revealed a notebook in which were memoranda declaring that President Wilson, former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, and "Tom" Taggart, were "picked" to be assassinated.

The information was written with pencil, with no designation as to when the acts were to be committed or by whom. In the hip pocket of the victim was a loaded revolver and in his trunk, found in the room, were two double-barrelled guns in cases.

Federal Secret Agents are now looking up the man's movements before he came to Trenton and are endeavoring to learn if Mueller had confederates in the assassination plot.

### Parades in Holland.

Amsterdam, via London, May 1.—An orderly Socialist May day procession was held today. Banners carried by the marchers bore inscriptions calling for peace and the maintenance of Holland's neutrality.

There was also a Socialist May Day procession in Rotterdam, in which Russians, Poles, Germans and Belgians participated, and sang songs in their respective languages. The Russians carried red banners, inscribed "Long Live Russian Republic," and "Long live the proletariat."

At The Hague, when the May Day procession passed the royal palace, the marchers intoned the "Internationale," the hymn of the international Socialists. The police did not interfere.

### Bakers Out in Chicago.

Chicago, May 1.—The strike of bakers in Chicago which was called in fifteen of the largest bakeries yesterday has assumed serious proportions, in the opinion of city officials. (Continued on page 2.)

section of the country at heart, and fully realized the great claims to consideration of the three prairie provinces. The government had shown that by what it had done for the west. Sir Thomas closed by assuring that the amendment proposed by the opposition was not a sincere one and would not deceive the people of the west for one moment.

## SUBMARINE SINKINGS APPALLING

Admiral Beresford Again Points to Terrible Scourge of the Seas.

## GALLANT BEHAVIOR OF TROOPS ON VESSEL

Recalls Heroism of Men on Birkenhead—Other Vessels Submerged.

London, May 1.—Admiral Lord Beresford, speaking in London today, and complaining of the incompleteness of the official returns of the submarine sinkings, said that the losses were appalling. He declared that he was so keen on the matter that he was inclined to risk the penalties of the defense of the realm act and tell the people himself, because until they were informed they would not realize the importance of economy.

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### The Ballarat was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam and 37 feet deep. She was built at Greenock in 1911.

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## WOLENT ARTILLERY FIGHTING IN THE CHAMPAGNE, SOUTH OF TOWN OF MORONVILLIERS

German Counter-Attacks Repulsed—Very Little Change in Situation on French Battlefields.

## PROBABLY PEACE OFFER BY HUNS ATTRACTS ATTENTION

Germans Lose Seventeen Airplanes and British Nine in Monday's Brisk Fighting.

The possibility of peace terms being advanced by Germany, the internal political situation in that country arising from dissatisfaction of the workmen over present conditions, and a recrudescence of rioting in Petrograd, in which bombs were thrown, and the disturbers were fired upon, are features in the news of the world war which, for the moment, take precedence over military operations on the fighting fronts.

Thursday may prove an eventful day for Germany and the entire world. Announcement is made by a prominent Berlin newspaper that the German imperial chancellor on that day will make another offer of peace in an address to the Reichstag. What the proffer of the chancellor will embrace has not been even remotely made known. His decision again to address the Reichstag on the subject of peace is probably due to the oft-repeated demands by the Socialists that Germany come into the open and set forth the terms which she would consider as a means for ending the warfare.

May Day passed in Germany with little news coming out to show the exact situation with regard to the unrest of the workmen, as a result of which it had been predicted that great strikes might result. A brief Berlin despatch said the efforts of the Radical Socialists to bring about a cessation of work in munitions factories had failed, and that no disturbances had occurred in Berlin. Unofficial advice, however, were to the effect that strikes had been declared by munition workers in the Rhine provinces, and that Essen, the home of isolated from the world.

Petrograd has again been the scene of disorder, fomented by opponents of the present government, in which bombs were thrown and the troops were compelled to fire on the rioters. The disturbance took place Monday, but apparently it was short-lived, for a despatch from Petrograd on Tuesday announced that the Russian capital's first May day parade, in which a million persons participated, passed without disorder from reactionaries.

### Ungaininess in England.

Germany's intensified submarine campaign apparently is causing considerable uneasiness in England. King George, it is announced, shortly will issue a proclamation asking the people to cut down their consumption of foodstuffs by 25 per cent, owing to the gravity of the situation.

In parliament various members are harassing the admiralty by demanding that it make public the exact number of boats sunk by submarines, among them Lord Beresford, who declared that the losses were appalling.

Two more steamers have been sent to the bottom by the undersea boats—the British steamer Ballarat with troops bound from Australia for England, and the steamer Gorizia, flying the Uruguayan flag. All the troops on board the Ballarat and the crew of the Gorizia were saved.

Except for violent artillery fighting between the French and the Germans along the Chemin-Des-Dames and in Champagne, and the repulse of strong German counter-attacks against positions the French captured from them Monday near Mont Haut, the situation along both the British and French fronts in France remains unchanged.

In Monday's air fighting seventeen German airplanes were accounted for by British aviators, while the Britishers themselves admit that nine of their machines are missing.

### British Statement.

London, May 1.—"During the month of April," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "we have taken, in the course of our offensive operations 19,346 German prisoners."

### Free of Doctor of Laws on Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and Lieut. Gen. Jan Smuts, the famous South African commander.

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## GERMANY WILL OFFER MORE PEACE TERMS

Chancellor to Make Announcement in the Reichstag Tomorrow.

## REPORTED WORLD WILL BE ASTONISHED BY THE OFFER.

Terms Moderate?—Lieut. Gen. Smuts Says End of Struggle Nearer.

The Hague, Netherlands, May 1, via London.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, will make another peace offer in the Reichstag on Thursday of this week, according to an announcement today by the Berliner Tageblatt.

"The world will be astonished by the moderation of the German peace terms," said the General Anzeiger of Dusseldorf, Germany, quoting in a recent despatch from Berlin a statement given out to foreign correspondents in Berlin. For several weeks it has been intimated that Germany might soon make another peace offer, and recent information from Berlin showed that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg was expected soon to make an announcement in regard to the international questions, although heretofore no announcement has come from a responsible quarter that a peace offer actually would be made.

### German Controversy.

For several months a controversy has been in progress in Germany as to the aims of the war. The Socialists, vigorously opposed by the pan-Germans, are urging a clear statement of Germany's peace terms, on the basis of no annexations or indemnities. The chancellor was recently reported to have decided to defer definite formulation of peace proposals.

The announcement of the chancellor's plan to make a peace offer on Thursday is given added weight by the fact that it appears in the Tageblatt, one of the most widely circulated German newspapers.

London, May 1.—Lieut. Gen. Jan Smuts, who was relieved of the command of the British forces operating against the Germans in German East Africa to attend the imperial conference, received the freedom of the city of London today. Gen. Smuts said: "The United States entered the struggle because like us, she recognized that universal liberty was at stake. Our ideal is to be free to build up our country under peace conditions."

"We cannot do that while the terrorism of militarism overshadows us. The end of the struggle is coming nearer, there is no doubt about that. There are difficult, anxious and dangerous weeks ahead which will apply a severe test to the allied nations as ever has been applied, but I have learned the spirit of our armies and know that it is magnificent in its confidence to carry the struggle through to a victorious end."

### YARMOUTH ELOPERS DEPORTED AT BOSTON

United States Immigration Officials Also Return Eight Moncton People to this Province.

Special to The Standard. Boston, Mass., May 1.—The United States immigration officials here have deported Mrs. Alice Foot, aged 30, her six year old son and John Scoville, aged 45, all of Yarmouth, N. S. It is alleged that Mrs. Foot and Scoville eloped to this country some time ago. The woman is the wife of Scoville's halfbrother, and Scoville has a wife in Yarmouth.

The officials also deported Peter Dugie, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fall and five children. The eight belong to Moncton, N. B.

### THE SAILOR WON.

Halifax, May 1.—Patsy Hagen, one of His Majesty's ships was awarded the decision over Joe (Kid) Burns of Montreal, in a fifteen-round boxing bout at the Arena tonight. Burns was the best boxer, but Hagen excelled him in weight and ruggedness.

## ALLEGED PLAN TO KILL WILSON AND OTHERS

Death of Stranger in Trenton, N. J., Leads to Discovery of Assassination Memoranda.

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Federal Secret Agents are now looking up the man's movements before he came to Trenton and are endeavoring to learn if Mueller had confederates in the assassination plot.

## U. S. WILL SEND MEN TO FRANCE

Washington, May 1.—President Wilson and his cabinet held a very brief session today and while the subject of sending American troops to France at an early date was not discussed formally it became known definitely that the prevailing view among administration officials is that a force should be sent as soon as possible.

## GRAVE CRISIS IN BERLIN?

Amsterdam, via London, May 1.—The Weser Zeitung, of Bremen, reports that Berlin is filled with rumors of a crisis in high government quarters. The newspapers say that demands are being made that a strong man be placed at the helm of the state.

## WILL HONOR SIR. ROBERT

London, May 1.—Cambridge University will confer the honorary de-