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TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1918.

COLD WITH SNOW.

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Two German Air Raids on London; The U. S. Has 1,500,000 Soldiers

A FLAME OF REVOLUTION IN FINLAND

Six Hundred Red Guards Leave Petrograd for Viborg.

HELSINGFORS IN STATE OF ANARCHY

Russian Warship Guns Trained on Capital City of Country.

BOLSHEVIKI CANT CONTROL THE REDS

Finnish Government Protests to the Powers Against Interference.

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—Six hundred Red Guards, with machine guns, have left Petrograd for Viborg. They will reinforce the Finnish Red Guard in the fighting which is going on there.

London, Jan. 28.—A Reuter despatch from Stockholm says that since 11.30 o'clock Sunday morning, telegraph communication between Stockholm and Petrograd, has been interrupted, and that the telegraph station at Nystad has reported that Red Guards have cut the wires.

"Finland thus is isolated" says the correspondent. "Complete anarchy prevails throughout Finland. The misery of the population has been increased by a declaration of the Bolshevik government that it considers itself compelled by reason of its principles, to support the Finnish revolutionaries in their struggle against the Bourgeoisie."

The Revolution. Stockholm, Jan. 28.—The long-threatened revolution in Finland has begun in the eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda. The Red Guard is reported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, all the foreign consuls have left the capital and sharp fighting is reported around and in Viborg.

The Red Guard is holding Rikimaki and other important junctions. Russian soldiers are siding the Reds, and reinforcements are coming from Petrograd.

The Finnish minister in Petrograd protested to the workmen and soldiers delegates against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. He received a reply that "Russia's government, true to its principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat in Finland in its battle against the Finnish bourgeoisie." The Bolshevik commissioner further declared that help had been sent to the Reds, and that still more troops would be sent to them.

Helsingfors Helpless. The forces of law and order in Helsingfors are powerless, because the city is commanded by the guns of Russian warships, which are in the hands of Bolshevik soldiers. The commandant of the fleet summoned the city's authorities, including President Svinhufvud and the socialist leaders to his ship Saturday and demanded that the government white guard be immediately disbanded. He threatened to level the city to the ground if the order was disobeyed. Mr. Svinhufvud replied that the demand could not be complied with.

The Helsingfors Bolshevik organ, Inevitability, admits that the Red Guard has got out of the hands of its creators. It reports that troops at various places are beyond control and that they have been guilty of murders and plundering. The newspaper adds that anarchistic conditions are prevailing.

The Finnish government has sent to all the powers that have acknowledged Finland's independence a protest against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. Telegraph communication with Petrograd is broken.

WILL VIGOROUSLY APPLY MILITARY SERVICE LAWS

Government Considering Large Number of Important Problems at Ottawa This Week—Where Men Decline to Report for Military Duty Arrests Will Be Ordered, Even in Quebec—Reforms in Civil Service Announced and the Pre-Election Promise as to Patronage Will Be Kept.

Measures Aiming at Compulsory Conservation of Food Are Likely to Be Launched Within Next Ten Days—Labor Problem Difficult One, But Likely to Be Solved Satisfactorily — The Fuel Situation Will Call for Action Soon.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, January 28.—Government decision in a number of vital war and domestic problems is probable during the coming week. Vastly important questions, such as the labor shortage, the railway problem, shipbuilding, enforcement of the Military Service Act, food conservation and civil service reform, have been engaging vigorous attention of the war and reconstruction committees of the cabinet and it is understood that announcement of government policies will not long be withheld.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

Tomorrow there will be an important conference between the war committee of the cabinet and representatives of Canadian labor. The preliminary conference which adjourned a week ago was not representative of Dominion-wide labor, the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only sending delegates. Tomorrow's gathering will be much more representative; labor men will be present from all the provinces with suggestions as to the best means of supplying labor to increase production vitally necessary to sustain allied effort in the field.

Feeling of Optimism.

Acute as is this problem, and difficult as is its solution, there is a strong feeling of optimism in government circles that the conferences with the labor men will result in the evolution of a scheme that will adequately meet the situation. Of one thing, it is emphasized, the government may feel certain, that Canadian labor, while it may differ in some respects with the Ottawa authorities in regard to what should be done, are in the main prepared to make any sacrifice necessary to carry on the war. The resumed conferences may last two or three days, and at their conclusion it is expected that the government will be in a position to formulate a policy that will be satisfactory to labor and agriculture alike and adequate to meet the problem of production.

The Food Issue.

Measures aiming at compulsory conservation of food are likely to be introduced within the next ten days. Food Controller Thompson has set about his task with great vigor, and there is reason to believe that the policies which Mr. Hanna forecasted some weeks ago in Toronto, namely, beefless and baconless days, and other drastic steps toward food economy are rapidly on the way.

More vigorous enforcement of the Military Service Act is another matter which is engaging the war cabinet's attention. Thus far, the draft has worked smoothly and efficiently enough in some districts, but in some parts of the country it has not been an over-whelming success. It is stated on high authority, for example, that in the Quebec district (which includes all that portion of Quebec province east of Quebec City) the number of men thus far put into khaki by the draft is insignificant.

Will Enforce Act.

The government is determined that this condition shall not continue, but that the Military Service Act shall be enforced impartially, fairly, but firmly. (Continued on page two)

NO ACTION TAKEN TOWARDS CLOSING PICTURE HOUSES!

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—A rumor that all theatres and moving picture houses throughout the Dominion were to be closed for three days, to conserve fuel, has brought a flood of telegrams to Ottawa. Numerous protests have been received. A couple of delegations to interview the war cabinet on the subject are understood to be already on the way.

In official circles here, however, it is stated that no such action in regard to theatres and motion picture houses has been determined.

FORTY LIVES LOST WHEN SHIP SINKS

French Steamer Drome, and Another Vessel Strike Mine—Steamer Cork Torpedoed—Attempt by Someone on Board Steamer at Halifax to Sink Her.

Paris, Jan. 28.—Forty lives were lost through the sinking of the French freight transport Drome and the trawler Kerblan, which struck mines Jan. 23, within eight miles of Marseille. The Drome first came into contact with a mine and the Kerblan shortly afterwards struck another near the same place.

Aviators later discovered other mines in this region, which immediately was swept in an endeavor to clear them.

Available shipping records do not contain a steamer of the name of Drome. There is, however, a vessel of 3,234 tons named La Drome. This vessel was built in Newcastle in 1900 and is owned by the French Line.

Steamship Cork Sunk. London, Jan. 28.—The steamship Cork has been torpedoed. Seven passengers and five members of the crew were lost.

The Cork, 1,779 gross and 260 feet long, was built at Port Glasgow in 1899. She was owned in Dublin. The Cork was torpedoed without warning. The torpedo struck her midships and she sank in five minutes.

Many of the passengers were in their berth at the time. The survivors were landed at a port of Western England.

Disturbing Plot. Halifax, Jan. 28.—A steamer now in port, was one of a convoy of ships which left a United States port recently. When a few hundred miles at sea the ship heeled to starboard and it was quickly discovered that a deliberate attempt by someone aboard had been made to sink the vessel by opening the sea-cocks. The steamer, loaded with supplies for the allies, was compelled to leave the convoy and with all speed hasten to Halifax, where she arrived noon today.

St. Paul, Jan. 28.—Bobby McLean, world's champion skater, defeated Oscar Matheson on Saturday in the 230 yard dash and the two mile race and dropped the mile race. His time in the two mile race—5:38.15—was sixteen and two-fifths seconds faster than his mark in Chicago recently, and his time in the 230 yard dash—30 seconds—was one-fifth second better than his in Chicago.

NEW OUTBREAKS AMONG GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS

United States Will Have One Million and a Half Soldiers Available for Service in France During the Present Year, According to Statement by Secretary of War Baker—Of Number 500,000 Will Be in France Soon.

Serious Disturbances in Europe, Revolution Convulsing Finland—Rioting in Bohemia—Attack on Kaiser by Pan-German Paper — Generally Calm on All Battlefronts — Raids on Various Lines.

One million and a half Americans will be available for service in France during the present year, according to an announcement made by Secretary of War Baker, before the Senate Military Committee in Washington in replying to charges of inefficiency in the war department.

Of these men, the secretary said there would be 500,000 in France "early this year." The others, he declared, would be available during the present twelve months. While the military operations on the various fronts continue at low ebb, the political pot still boils furiously in Austria-Hungary and Germany, in both of which countries there have been new outbreaks among the populace because of economic and food conditions resulting from the war. In addition, the eastern provinces of Finland are witnessing a revolution, according to unofficial despatches, with the Russian Red Guard in battle with the Finnish army. The Red Guard is said to be in occupation of the railway station at Helsingfors and to be in control at Rikimaki, and other important junction points and the commander of the Russian warships in Helsingfors has threatened to raze the city with the guns of the fleet unless the Finnish White Guard is disbanded. The Bolshevik government at Petrograd is reported to have sent reinforcements to the Red Guard, six hundred of them having departed for Viborg, taking with them machine guns.

Rioting in Bohemia. Despatches from Switzerland are to the effect that there has been serious rioting in Bohemia owing to a shortage in the flour rations, strong measures by the police being required to disperse the mobs, which smashed shop windows and plundered stores. Like-wise severe outbreaks are reported in the industrial regions in Rhenish Prussia, where troops had to be called out to deal with the dissatisfied populace.

Attacks by the pan-Germans against any and all persons who are opposing their war aims continue unabated in Germany. A remarkable utterance is that made by the pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which calls for a revolt against the present regime in Germany. Announcement is made that Count Von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, shortly will make a further statement regarding the Belgian question, offering positive suggestions and proposals.

Quiet on Fronts. Nowhere on any of the fronts have the infantry operations risen above patrol encounters and trench raiding manoeuvres. The artillery duels between the British and Germans on the French northern front are severe on several sectors and in the hill region of the Italian front the big guns of the belligerents again are engaged. Several successful raids have been carried out by the French troops against the Germans in the Champagne and St. Michael sectors of the French front.

In both the French and Italian theatres the allied and enemy aviators daily are indulging in intensive fighting in the air. There also has been considerable bombing by allied planes of German positions behind the fighting line and also over Germany. Four American aviators aided a French flying squadron in a daylight raid over Germany, all the fliers returning safely to their bases.

Baker's Statement. Washington, Jan. 28.—America will

LONDON CITY IS ATTACKED BY GERMANS

Airplanes Bomb Metropolis Last Evening and Again This Morning.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT BROUGHT DOWN

Hostile Airplanes Cross Kent and Essex Coasts Early.

SEVEN MACHINES ATTACK CAPITAL

Second Attack Delivered on London at Early Hour This Morning.

London, Jan. 28.—Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on London between nine and ten o'clock last evening, according to an official communication issued last night. One of the invading aircraft was brought down in Essex.

The text of the communication says: "Hostile aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts shortly before eight o'clock this evening and proceeded toward London. Some of the machines penetrated to the capital, where bombs were dropped between nine and ten o'clock.

Second Attack. "The latest reports show that one enemy machine was brought down by our airmen in Essex."

It is officially announced that a second attack by air raiders was delivered on London after midnight. Bombs being dropped about 12.30 a.m. Communication just issued, says the raid is still in progress.

COMMANDER EXPECTED AN ACCIDENT

Wyatt Did Not Want to Be the Goat at Halifax—Letters Still Missing—Commander Under Suspension.

Halifax, Jan. 28.—Commander Wyatt, who was chief examining officer at the port of Halifax when the fatal collision between the Mont Blanc and the Imo occurred in Halifax harbor on December 6th last, but who, according to naval orders, made public today, has been superseded in that post, was re-examined at today's session of the court inquiring into the circumstances and causes of the collision.

This morning Mr. Richard Price, secretary to Captain Martin, superintendent of H. M. C. Dockyard here informed the court that he had searched Captain Martin's files but had been unable to find any trace of the letters said to have been written by Commander Wyatt to Captain Martin and Charles McGeannan, typist for Commander Wyatt, told Mr. Henry government counsel, that he never saw the letters before.