

ITALIAN DELEGATES WITHDRAW FROM COUNCIL; 4,000 CANADIANS FOR TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION; THE MONTREAL STRIKE PARALYZES BUSINESS

R. R. Day Observed by Parliament

Commons Considers a Bill for Reorganization of C. N. R. System Through Formation of a Holding Company to Cover All Public Owned Roads.

OPPOSITION OBJECTS TO GOVT OWNERSHIP

Chief Criticism from Left of Speaker Was Regarding the Method of the Appointment of the Directors of the Road

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, April 23.—This was a rainy day in parliament, the Commons devoting all its time to the consideration of the bill for a reorganization of the Canadian National Railway system through the formation of a holding company to cover all public owned roads, including the Grand Trunk if it should be absorbed. There was considerable opposition to the bill from the opposition. The plain fact is that most of the opposition members are anti-public ownership, but only Hon. Jacques Bureau would stand enough to state so. Mr. Bureau's statement was important in view of the fact that he holds a front bench position on the opposition, and is chief of the leading lieutenants of Leader Mackenzie. "I do not believe in government ownership or operation," declared Mr. Bureau. "The experience of the United States government in this line of undertaking should serve to cool the ardor of advocates of public ownership in Canada."

The chief criticism from the left of the speaker was in regard to the method of the appointment of the directors of the road. The bill provides that they shall be named by the governor-in-council, or, in other words, by the government. The opposition proposed a plan which is without parliamentary precedent. The scheme, which was embodied in an amendment, moved by A. R. MacMaster Brome, was to the effect that the directors should be selected from a list of not more than fifteen to be furnished by the House of Commons. The British constitution provides that the functions of parliament were legislative, while those of the government were executive and that Mr. MacMaster's resolution was an invasion by parliament of the functions of the cabinet. The government, after taking cognizance of all the suggestions made by parliament as to the best men to fill the positions, should make the appointments and take the responsibility for them. The amendment was introducing a principle which could not be found in the statute law of any British government. The British constitution did not recognize the party system, yet the proposed amendment recognized it by law. The opposition to the amendment proposed such strength that finally Mr. MacMaster withdrew it.

There were several other amendments, but they were all defeated. The government taking the ground that it should take the responsibility and should have its hands tied by statute. One amendment, proposed by Major Powers, asked that one of the directors should be a returned soldier. Ernest Lapointe moved a second amendment that two of the directors should be men selected from the employees. Sir Thomas White described the amendment of Mr. Lapointe as absurd in principle as the government

FRENCH SOCIALISTS WARNED AGAINST BOLSHEVIK SYSTEM

Swedish Socialist Leader Tells Them That in Bolshevism Regime There is No Progression, That it Meant Misery and Famine—Bolshevism is the Negation of Socialism.

Paris, April 23.—Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish socialist leader, in his address to the social congress today asked the French socialists to take into consideration the results of the Bolshevism system of government in Russia. He issued a warning against Bolshevism because the Bolshevism regime there is no progression. The Soviet government meant absolute economic decomposition, misery and famine. In the Bolshevism system, M. Branting said, there is neither the image of socialism nor its triumph. It is the negation of socialism. The dictatorship of the proletariat is only a caricature and is not a characteristic of socialism. The development of democracy, he added, should be the spirit of socialism. The congress adopted by a majority of 894 votes a resolution offered by Jean Longuet, to the effect that the French socialists are willing to continue to form a part of the second international, provided that all those who are socialists in name only shall be excluded. A motion by M. Kientz, of Portland, was carried, according to a cablegram received today by Huntley's wife. The message was from Bermuda, where the rescued crew was landed by a whaling vessel.

PRES. WILSON MAKES FRANK STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

Contents That Strategic Necessity Pleaded in Behalf of Italy's Claim to Dalmatian Coast No Longer Prevails—Stands Firmly on the Fourteen Points Which Form the Fundamentals of All Peace Term Conditions—The Small and the Great Must be Alike Provided for.

Paris, April 23.—In issuing his official statement on the Adriatic question, President Wilson let it be known that he desired, once again, to call attention to the fact that there were certain well defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis for a lasting peace. The United States delegation simply recalled this in order that there should be no deviation from these principles. The text of the statement follows: "In view of the capital importance of the questions affected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion, and to a satisfactory solution."

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon the basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the 'Pact of London.' Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding. "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the 'Pact of London' was to be kept in the event of victory, has been broken up and no longer exists. Not only that, but the several parts of that empire are to be erected into independent states and associated into a League of Nations, not with those who were regarded by our enemies, but with Italy herself, and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty. "We are to establish their liberty as an ever own, and to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states. "The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be based upon certain clearly defined principles,

JAPAN WILL JOIN THE LEAGUE

Rejection of the Racial Clause in Covenant Will Not Cause Them to Withdraw.

Tokyo, April 23. (By The A. P.)—The impression exists in well-informed quarters here that Japan will join the League of Nations, even if the racial clause of the league covenant is finally rejected by the peace conference. This was brought out in answer to a special news despatch from Paris asserting that Japan had informed the other delegates to the conference that Japan would decline to join the league if the racial clause was not adopted.

should take the responsibility and should be prepared to appoint directors satisfactory to the country at large. If the country was dissatisfied, the government would have to bear the blame. It was expedient the government would appoint labor representatives on the board but it should not be fettered by legislation. They wanted the best possible men. Incidentally, during the course of the debate, Dr. Reid said the present directors were only temporary, and the whole personnel of the new board would have to be considered. With such an extensive system under their control the selection of the directors was important.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO REPORT MAY 1ST AT VERSAILLES

A Scheme Has Been Carefully Drafted and Allies Will be Urged to Adopt it.

London, April 23.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam asserts that the German peace delegates have been instructed to propose at Versailles a plan for a League of Nations to replace the plan adopted by the Peace Conference in Paris. The despatch adds that the German plan was drafted mainly by Count von Bernstorff, former Ambassador to the United States. Erberberger, president of the German armistice commission; Professor Walter M. A. Schuecking, and Carl Kaustky, one of the Socialist leaders. Portland, Me., April 23.—The Ferris type steamer Roy P. Beattie, built at Portsmouth, N.H., for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was burned and abandoned at sea last Friday, and Third Officer Lewis B. Huntley, of Portland, was drowned, according to a cablegram received today by Huntley's wife. The message was from Bermuda, where the rescued crew was landed by a whaling vessel.

Italy's Delegates Withdraw From Peace Conference

London, April 24.—As a result of President Wilson's declaration on the Adriatic question, the Italian delegation has announced that it has decided to leave Paris Thursday, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris. Premier Orlando of Italy this evening addressed an official communication to Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, saying that, as a result of the declaration by President Wilson, the Italian delegation had decided to leave Paris at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

MUNICH STILL THROTTLED BY TERRORISM

There is Wholesale Misery in the City With Almost All the Workers Idle—Food is Very Scarce.

Berlin, April 23. (Via Copenhagen)—Terrorism still reigns in Munich and the Bavarian capital is on the verge of bankruptcy. The Lokai Anzeiger says. There is wholesale misery in Munich, and almost all the workers are idle. What food is arriving there is taken by the communists. Some of the food is given to women and children, but the public kitchens and the hospitals are robbed of their allowances of food. The government of Premier Hoffman, the paper adds, intends to transfer from Bamberg to Nuremberg because it is rumored that the Nuremberg communists are planning a surprise attack on the government in company with Munich communists. The Hoffman forces hope to outwit their opponents by the move. Dr. Levien, one of the communist leaders in Munich, is quoted as saying to his confidants that the communist troops are not equal to a fight with the government forces. Levien and the other leaders are said to be planning to withdraw from the Munich basin.

CONSIDER RIGHTS OF AIRSHIPS AND AIRPLANES

Council Also Expected to Reach an Agreement on Clauses Regarding German Colonies.

Paris, April 23. (Havas)—Articles of the peace treaty explaining the position of Germany toward nations which broke relations with her during the war, were to be drafted at the meeting today of the Council of Five, composed of the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, Italy, the secretary of state of the United States, and Baron Makino of the Japanese delegation. The council also expected to reach an agreement on clauses regarding the German colonies and traffic in war material. Another article for consideration concerned the granting of rights to foreign airships and airplanes to fly over enemy territory after the peace treaty is signed, and to land there.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO REPORT MAY 1ST AT VERSAILLES

Paris, April 23. (By The A. P.)—The German government has officially advised the Allied and Associated governments that the German plenipotentiaries would not leave Berlin before April 28, and that they would reach Versailles May 1, at the earliest. Seven newspapermen will accompany the plenipotentiaries, the despatch added.

MURDERS GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

Montreal, April 23.—Karl Sawyick, who early this morning murdered 17 year old Pauline Salk, in the Windsor Hotel here and afterwards cut his throat, was still alive in the Royal Victoria Hospital at a late hour tonight. The girl lived with her mother at Point St. Charles, a suburb of this city, where the latter kept a grocery store and where both the man and the girl were well known.

ENJOYABLE EVENING

Following the forthrightly meeting of Marlborough Lodge, S. O. E. last night, the members and some invited military guests enjoyed a "tree and easy" sing-song, refreshment and cigars, in celebration of the anniversary of England's patron saint. About forty were present.

HIGH TENSION OVER ITALIAN ISSUE BEFORE PEACE COUNCIL HAS NOT BEEN RELIEVED

There Has Been a Temporary Suspension of Diplomatic Relations on the Part of the Italian Delegates—Supreme Effort is Being Made to Bring About Some Form of Adjustment But This is Very Difficult.

Paris, April 23.—(By The Associated Press)—The high tension which had prevailed over the Italian issue before the Peace Council had not been relieved by the events of the day. The Council of Four held a session throughout the day, without the presence of Premier Orlando, and the Italians made it known that, while not withdrawing, they will discontinue their participation in the conference for the time being. This is described by the diplomats as akin to a temporary suspension of diplomatic relations. Efforts are being made, however, to bring about some form of adjustment, but this is difficult, owing to Italian insistence upon the recognition of their rights under the secret treaty of London, whereas President Wilson is taking an equally insistent position against the recognition of their claim under the secret treaty. The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George and Colonel House still believe that a middle ground will be found, but thus far all efforts to reach a formula between the two apparently irreconcilable positions have proved unavailing. The Council of Four, which was reduced to a council of three by the absence of Premier Orlando, held morning and afternoon sessions, and devoted the discussion to a question which is proving heretofore difficult, that the Italian issue, namely, adjustment of the Chinese and Japanese differences over Kiau-Chow. Japan's case was presented by Viscount Chinda and Baron Makino at the evening session, and China's case by Dr. Wellington Koo, and other Chinese delegates at the afternoon session. Japan declares that the adjustment shall be written into the peace treaty. It is understood that the two are not

I. O. D. E.'S MEET IN CONVENTION AT FREDERICTON

District Nurse of Capital Offered Flattering Position at Truro—Col. Guthrie Undergoes Eye Treatment.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, April 23.—Lieut. Col. Guthrie left this evening for Montreal, where he is to consult Military eye specialists. He will probably visit Ottawa and Toronto before returning home. Mrs. John Black entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at her home on Queen street, in honor of Mrs. Pugsley, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. E. F. Bradt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, returned at noon today from his former home in Morburg, Ont. He was accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, who will take up their residence in this city. The wedding took place this afternoon at the York Hotel of Miss Jean I. McLellan, of Bloomfield Ridge, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William McLellan, and Gay D. McBean, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest McBean, of Tynmouth. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. McPherson. Miss Kate Stewart, of this city, has been offered the position of assistant dist. and school nurse for the town of Truro, N. S., at a salary of \$1,000 a year. Miss Stewart did the district nursing in Fredericton during the influenza epidemic last fall. She has not yet decided whether she will accept the position or not. The death occurred at Blackville this morning, of Mrs. E. S. Vye, after a lingering illness. The deceased is survived by her husband and two daughters. The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon at three o'clock from her late home in Blackville. The nineteenth annual convention of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, Provincial Chapter of New Brunswick, will open in the Fraser Memorial Hall, York street, tomorrow morning.

FOUR PER CENT. BEER NON-INTOXICATING

Rhode Island Legislators Look With Favor Upon the Four Per Cent. Brand.

Providence, R. I., April 23.—The House today passed the bill declaring beer containing not over four per cent of alcohol as non-intoxicating. The action was in concurrence with the senate.

Strike Ties Up Business In Montreal

Carters' Strike is Steadily Growing Worse and Freight Handlers May Join Them Today as Mark of Sympathy.

SIX THOUSAND CARTERS NOW OUT

City is Particularly Affected Now in View of the Near Approach of May 1st When Many Will Want to Move Household Effects.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Que., April 23.—The situation in Montreal, resulting from the Carters' strike, is steadily growing worse. The freight handlers may be out on strike tomorrow as a mark of sympathy, and also because they have grievances which they want settled. There are six thousand carters out on strike now, and, generally speaking, they have Montreal tied up, though here and there a few carts and trucks move about under police protection. With the freight handlers out, the situation will be much worse, and will add several thousand more to the strike situation. The freight handlers are opposed to handling freight for strike breakers and non-union men, and were actively organized a couple of weeks ago to work with the carters, if need be. While some attempts towards arbitration have been made, and H. Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province, had an interview with Ernest DeCary, Chairman of the Administrative Commission, to urge the necessity of arriving at some basis, the signs do not yet point to a settlement.

RUMANIA SHOWING SOME REAL CLASS

Their Advance Into Hungary is Progressing Excellently Under Orders of the Allies.

London, April 23.—(Reuter)—According to authoritative information, Reuter learns the Rumanian advance into Hungary is progressing excellently. Rumania is acting solely under the orders of the Allies, and purely with the object of stemming the Bolshevist advance. No permanent occupation of territory is contemplated without the sanction of the Peace Conference. While the danger of a Bolshevist attack on Rumania is not entirely removed, it is believed that the position is much improved. The situation in Rumania grows daily brighter. The spirit of the army is magnificent and the continuing arrival of food, equipment and stores is having a great effect.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST JAPANESE

Bulletin—Zouli, April 23. (By The A. P.)—The governor general of Korea is investigating charges that Japanese troops in a hamlet forty-five miles southeast of Zouli summoned the male Christians of the village to the church and shot and bayoneted them. It is reported also that the troops afterwards burned the church and other houses in the village.

LIMERICK MERCHANTS BECOME RESTIVE OVER HEAVY LOSSES

Fate of the Strike Hung in the Balance Yesterday While the Executive of the Irish Labor Party Conferred With the Limerick Strike Committee—No Decision Reached at Meeting.

Limerick, April 23.—The fate of the strike in Limerick hung in the balance today while the executive of the Irish labor party conferred with the Limerick strike committee. The conference lasted through the entire day. It is reported that the strike leaders are disturbed by a rumor that the merchants are becoming restive over the heavy losses to their profitable trade which the strike involves. The meeting, which was held in the Mechanics Institute, continued until nearly 11 o'clock this evening, when the announcement was made to the eagerly waiting crowd, that the prospects under discussion were such importance that a decision on them could not be reached until Thursday. The people were of the belief that there would be continuation of the strike and that ultimately the movement would prove successful, because of the added statement by the representatives at the meeting that promises of support were coming from all quarters, and that the reports of the sub-committees were most satisfactory. After the announcement the crowd quickly dispersed.