

The Standard

VOL. XII, NO. 160.

TWELVE PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1919

FAIR AND COOL

THREE CENTS

CINCINNATI WINS OPENING GAME FROM WHITE SOX IN WORLD'S SERIES CONTEST

All Dope Went Astray When Eddie Cicotte Was Forced to Take the Hook in the Fourth and Retire to the Bench—Reuther, the Elongated Twirler of the Reds, Was the Hero of the Contest—He Not Only Pitched Shut-out Ball But Twice Drove the Ball Into "No Man's Land," Closing the Day With a Batting Percentage of 1000.

BOX SCORE

Cincinnati	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Rath, second base	3	1	2	4	2	0
Daubert, first base	4	1	3	9	0	0
Groh, third base	3	1	0	0	3	0
Rousch, centre field	3	0	0	8	0	0
Duncan, left field	4	0	2	1	0	0
Kopf, shortstop	4	1	0	1	3	1
Neale, right field	4	2	3	3	0	0
Wingo, catcher	3	1	1	1	2	0
Ruether, pitcher	3	1	3	0	2	0
Total	31	9	14	27	12	1

Chicago	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
J. Collins, right field	4	0	1	0	0	0
E. Collins, second base	4	0	1	3	3	0
Weaver, third base	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jackson, left field	4	1	0	3	0	0
Felsch, centre field	3	0	0	4	0	0
Gandil, first base	4	0	2	7	0	1
Risberg, shortstop	2	0	0	5	6	0
Shalk, catcher	3	0	0	2	2	0
Cicotte, pitcher	1	0	0	0	3	0
Wilkinson, pitcher	1	0	0	0	0	0
x—McMullen	1	0	1	0	0	0
Lowdermilk, pitcher	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	6	24	14	1

x—Batted for Wilkinson.

Summary: Three-base hits, Ruether (2), Daubert. Two-base hits, Rath, Stolen base, Rousch. Sacrifice hit, Felsch, Rath, Rousch, Wingo. Sacrifice fly, Groh. Double plays, Risberg to E. Collins; Risberg to E. Collins to Gandil. Left on bases, Cincinnati 7, Chicago 5. Bases on balls off Cicotte 2 (Rousch and Ruether), off Lowdermilk 1 (Groh), off Ruether 1 (Risberg). Hits off Cicotte 7 in 3-2-3 innings, off Wilkinson 5 in 3-1-3 innings, off Lowdermilk 2 in one inning. Hit by pitcher, by Cicotte 1 (Rath), by Lowdermilk 1 (Daubert). Struck out by Cicotte 1 (Kopf), by Wilkinson 1 (Wingo). Losing pitcher Cicotte. Umpires: Behind plate, Rigler; first base, R. Evans; second base, Quigley; third base, Nallin. Time of game one hour and forty-two minutes.

(BY JOE PAGE.)

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 1.—The Cincinnati baseball team was entitled to the fullest praise in winning the first game of the World's Series by a score of 9 to 1. It was a fitting celebration of the golden jubilee of the Reds' last bid for World's Championship honors, for it was just fifty years ago that Cincinnati won its last supreme title in the baseball world.

Ruether, the elongated twirler of the Reds, had everything that a left-hander ever had and at all times he had the White Sox brigade easily under control.

Cicotte, the pitching marvel of the American League, was in trouble from the very start. He managed, however, to stand off the heavy hitters of the Red Sox until the fourth inning. Duncan hit a line bouncer at Cicotte, who speared the sphere and turned like a flash to send it to second. Both Risberg and Collins were off the job and while the runner was tagged at second, their slowness in recovering the bag prevented a double play and retiring the side with a single run. This seemed to unsettle the White Sox pitcher, and before the smoke cleared away the Reds had gathered in four more runs and put the game on ice.

(Continued on page 5)

THOROUGH ENDORSATION OF THE 1919 VICTORY LOAN EXPRESSED BY HON. MACKENZIE KING

Mr. King Lays Emphasis Upon the Necessity for the Maintenance of Canada's Credit and Desirability That the Money be Raised at Home.

Toronto, Oct. 1.—Thorough endorsement upon your assurance that in the opinion of the Victory Loan of 1919, is organization of the campaign entirely (thing about it is absolutely and entirely non-political.)
"Your sincerely,
"W. L. MACKENZIE KING."
(Signed)

TUG BOAT MEN FROM MAINE TO FLA. QUIT WORK

Other Unions Allied to Longshoremen Threaten to Join in the Atlantic Seaboard Tie-up.

New York, Oct. 1.—Close upon the heels of the walkout of 4,000 Atlantic coast tugboatmen from Maine to Florida, two other strikes, involving shipyard mechanics and longshoremen, were called today in the New York district. By noon time three shipyards in Staten Island and one in Brooklyn were affected and 3,000 Brooklyn longshoremen had quit work. Union lead-

DOOMED AS SPY



A reviewing committee in Paris will examine the documents in the case of Pierre Lenoir who is under sentence of death on a charge of having communicated military intelligence to the enemy and who was saved from execution the other day by an appeal to Mr. Ignace Under Secretary of State for Military Justice. A report will be made on the documents by the committee and sent to President Poincaré.

Lenoir is said to be weak and downcast. It is asserted that drugs are being used to sustain him.

The Situation in Hungary Shadowed By Fiume Affair

Italians Unwilling to Take Any Action Which Might be Offensive to Rumania; Supported by French.

Paris, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—The situation in Hungary, upon which depends the negotiations of a peace with that country, is overshadowed by the Fiume complication since the Italians are quite positively unwilling to take any action which might be offensive to Rumania, and a large portion of French officialdom is apparently supporting the Italian in this instance. As a result the British and American members of the Supreme Council are the only ones who are insisting that Rumania must cease harassing Hungary so that a new government may be established. Rumanian, Italian and French officials are constantly insisting publicly that they are anxious to carry out the wishes of the Supreme Council concerning Hungary. There is, however, a persistent indisposition to do anything to encourage the organization of a new government in Hungary, and minor officials of several great powers are openly supporting the Rumanians and creating the impression that the statements of the Supreme Council are only made for political reasons and are not intended to be heeded.

There is grave doubt whether certain powers are making any effort to enforce the blockade on Rumania, and their officials in the Balkans are apparently making every effort to carry out their instructions. At the present rate restoration of order in the Balkans, and the completion of the Hungarian treaty will be long delayed and the conclusion of the peace conference may be prolonged indefinitely.

REVOLTING CRIME BEFORE COURT AT FREDERICTON

Man of 28 Years Accused of Statutory Offence With a Girl Under Nine Years of Age.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Oct. 1.—One of the worst cases in the criminal annals of New Brunswick was revealed today when Hayward Tibbit, aged 28, of Sunbury county, was arrested by the local police on a statutory charge in which a girl under nine years of age is involved.

Police Magistrate Limerick, who learned the prisoner was in Fredericton, ordered his arrest, and he has today had a conference with Sunbury county officials which will probably result in the case going to the county where it originated for trial. The prisoner is declared to be a moral pervert. He had been remanded to jail and faces a sentence of life imprisonment.

It is believed that the members of the Provincial Government would probably visit Oromocto tomorrow morning for the purpose of making an inspection of the ruins prior to taking up the question of financial assistance for the stricken village. It is also expected that some definite action will be taken in Fredericton to meet the needs of the sufferers to as great a degree as possible.

Insurance adjusters are expected to reach Oromocto this afternoon and by tomorrow it is believed that some definite information will be available as to the insurance. The damage is estimated today at about \$350,000, of which probably but little more than \$100,000 was covered by insurance. Many of the people carried practically no insurance whatever and in addition to their personal belongings lost the things which they had in their homes.

J. HENRY FLYNN HAS MANY IDEAS FOR GRATUITIES

Held the Floor at Meeting of Special Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Yesterday at Ottawa.

SUGGESTS METHODS FOR RAISING MONEY

Would Have Incomes Taxed, Lotteries Conducted, Open Theatres on Sundays to Swell the Gratuity Fund.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—There was no lack of interest in the meetings of the special committee on soldiers' civil re-establishment today, for the floor was held most of the time by J. Harry Flynn, of Toronto, and President of the United Veterans' League. Mr. Flynn demanded that the government pay to all returned men a gratuity in keeping with the theatre of war in which they had served. Men serving in France should receive \$2,000; England \$1,500 and Canada \$1,000. The government must find ways and means to provide the money for that, but as suggested, Mr. Flynn spoke of taxing all resources; taxing all incomes over \$10,000, and all wealth in Canada; running fifteen Dominion lotteries; opening theatres on Sunday with a special tax for this purpose; taking over and controlling liquor traffic, and leasing currency bills reducing the amount of gold reserve behind those bills. The witness had suggested that the government should state from the House platform that he had been subjected to unfair treatment by members of the committee in that his personal affairs had taken up more of the committee's time than had the needs of returned soldiers who are represented.

Officials of the G. V. V. A. and Imperial Veterans threw down the gauntlet to Mr. Flynn and declared that they dissociated themselves and their association from his demands. They stood for constitutional authority of gaining their ends, and C. G. Wheeler, President of the Imperial Veterans' Association, stated he would not accept their platform.

Mr. Flynn said the government had when it said it would not pay the gratuity demanded. He demanded that a committee be named to show that payment was impossible, and that every luxury had been taxed. When it was shown that payment was impossible, then and not until then, the men he represented would agree to accept less. He figured it would cost between \$400,000,000 and \$800,000,000, but Mr. Cox, in charge of gratuities of the Military Department, estimated the cost at \$283,224,000, exclusive of Imperial Veterans or Canadians who had joined the Imperial forces direct if the latter class was added, there would be an additional \$76,000,000 expenditure entailed, bringing the total to over a billion dollars.

OROMCTO MAKES REBUILDING PLANS

Aid is Pouring in to Those Who Lost Their All in the Great Conflagration.

Fredericton, Oct. 1.—The fire which wiped out almost the entire village of Oromocto, yesterday, had burned itself out by this morning, and today the residents have started to make plans for rebuilding.

It is believed that the River Valley Lumber Company, Limited, will build their mill upon the old site. Last night R. B. Smith, M. L. A., declared that the city could not be expected in New Brunswick, and said the company had some two million feet of sawed logs, regarding which some action must soon be taken.

Fredericton sent a quantity of cooked foods to Oromocto last evening and consignments of soap and clothing have also been sent by the Daughters of the Empire as well as by individuals. The Red Cross will, it is said, decide tonight to take active steps in the matter of procuring aid for the Oromocto community. The Committee of Ashburnham having visited the scene of the conflagration yesterday while the fire was at its height.

It was said today that the members of the Provincial Government would probably visit Oromocto tomorrow morning for the purpose of making an inspection of the ruins prior to taking up the question of financial assistance for the stricken village. It is also expected that some definite action will be taken in Fredericton to meet the needs of the sufferers to as great a degree as possible.

Insurance adjusters are expected to reach Oromocto this afternoon and by tomorrow it is believed that some definite information will be available as to the insurance. The damage is estimated today at about \$350,000, of which probably but little more than \$100,000 was covered by insurance. Many of the people carried practically no insurance whatever and in addition to their personal belongings lost the things which they had in their homes.

QUESTION OF THE OPEN SHOP IS SOLE ISSUE IN NATION WIDE STEEL STRIKE--GARY

The Right of a Man to Work Irrespective of Whether He Was a Member of a Labor Union is the Question Being Fought Out—Claimed Men Did Not Want the Strike But It Was Brought on by Outside Organizers—Conference at London Gives Promise That Britain's Ry. Strike Will Soon End.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—Declaring that the question of the open shop—the right of a man to work irrespective of whether he was a member of a labor union—was the sole issue in the nation-wide steel strike, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, told the senate committee investigating the strike today. He said that his corporation would never yield. Even now, he said, the strike is falling.

"There was no reason for this strike," said Judge Gary. "The men did not want it. It was forced on them from the outside by the organizers of the labor union. The open shop is the question here—the right to bring about the fullest production with only the interests of the employee, the employer and the public in sight."

Labor leaders, he told the committee, were seeking to unionize all industry in the country. Should their efforts be successful, he asserted, industrial decay would follow.

Judge Gary had also concluded his testimony tonight and will be examined again tomorrow. He gave way for an hour today to several employees of the corporation, who told the committee they knew of no reason for the strike. All agreed that the men, who voluntarily responded to the strike call, were mostly foreigners and one of them, John J. Martin, a Youngstown machinist, attacked the leaders of the National Steel Workers' committee.

"I think John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the workers' committee, with W. Z. Foster, secretary of the committee, as an able assistant, is heading a band of boogymen who will overthrow this government if they are not stopped," said Martin, who explained that he himself formerly was a union man. They were charged, he said, in "scuttling the American Federation of Labor."

Martin testified that the steel employees at Youngstown, "American and foreigners alike, had been" terrorized by threats to burn houses and kill children.

Judge Gary also said, in the course of his testimony, that the company had much "hearsay evidence" that such threats had been made against men who would not join in the strike.

SERIOUS ATTEMPT BEING MADE TO BRIDGE THE NARROW MARGIN BETWEEN GOV'T AND RY. STRIKERS

Conferences at Downing House Yesterday Give Rise to Belief That the Opposing Factions May Soon Get Together and Adjust Their Differences.

London, Oct. 1.—(By The Associated Press)—For the first time since the railway strike began there has been a serious attempt at mediation. Under the aegis of the National Union of Railwaymen, and according to the deposition of transport workers' federation, which, before commencing its thirty-six unions to a sympathetic strike, decided to see if it was not possible to bridge the narrow margin separating the government and National Union of Railwaymen, namely, whether the terms already granted the locomotive men should also be granted other grades of railwaymen.

The transport workers' deposition of eleven men, which rested on Premier Lloyd George for this purpose, included some of the most conservative and far-seeing members of the local parties, among others Harry Gosling, president of the transport workers; John Robert Clynes, former food controller; Arthur Henderson, and James O'Grady and James Sexton, labor members of parliament. The council sat for three and a half hours, but the opposition made no offer conditional or unconditional to the government.

A number of ministers and other influential men were called into the conference, and at its conclusion an official statement was issued to the effect that the government would only

resist negotiations provided the railway men, after first resumed work. The premier, however, consented to receive the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, and, according to the deposition of transport workers, with J. H. Thomas, President of the T. Cramp and other representatives of the railway men proceeded to Downing street again to ascertain on what basis negotiations might be reopened.

No definite decision was reached, but it was arranged that another conference with the premier should be held at ten o'clock tomorrow morning. What went on at the conference has not been disclosed. The crux of the whole problem seems to be the fixed idea among labor men that the government is committed to the policy of smashing the unions. Any such intention is repudiated, in behalf of the government, but, apparently, the trade unions want some more effective guarantee on this point, and they are dissatisfied that the government resists the agitation for calling parliament together.

There also exists a strong labor feeling against Sir Eric Geddes, minister of transport, the belief of the trade unionists being that Sir Eric is overruling Premier Lloyd George, who would otherwise be willing to meet the demands of the railway men.

There also exists a strong labor feeling against Sir Eric Geddes, minister of transport, the belief of the trade unionists being that Sir Eric is overruling Premier Lloyd George, who would otherwise be willing to meet the demands of the railway men.

PRIME MINISTER WILL ADDRESS UNIONISTS TODAY

Problems of Transportation, Fiscal Policy, Finance and Cost of Living Will be Dealt With.

WILL OUTLINE PLANS FOR NEW PARTY

Consensus of Opinion Among People at Ottawa That a New Party Will be Born Today.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—Tomorrow's Unionist caucus is exciting extraordinary interest. The Prime Minister, sufficiently recovered today to attend a sitting of the Cabinet, will be in attendance and is expected to make an important pronouncement upon the foremost questions of the day. Problems of transportation, fiscal policy, finance and cost of living will be dealt with and the outlines of a policy for meeting them presented. Sir Robert will urge the desirability of maintaining the solidarity of Unionism and will present the framework of a programme designed to make continued cohesion possible.

The result is almost sure to mark the birth of a new party. There may be a few partisan extremists—Liberals more liberal than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Conservatives more conservative than Sir John Macdonald—who will decline to become associated with the new organization, but they will be a hopeless minority. All of the Cabinet, with one possible exception, will remain with the ship.

The new party, it is quite possible, may not be known as the Unionist Party. There are a number who do not like the name Unionist. In England, they point out, the Unionist Party is the old Conservative Party, and, despite the number of really progressive figures foremost in its ranks, has never quite succeeded in getting away from being regarded as the Tory party. This, say the advocates of an entirely new name, would happen if the proposed new party in Canada adopted the name Unionist; it would continue to be known as the Tory party, to be regarded as having political affiliations with the Unionists of Britain, thus becoming an object of suspicion to many who are realists and progressive. They, therefore, suggest that the new organization call themselves the National Party, or the Progressive Party, or some other name more in keeping with its character and composition.

House Listens To More Debates On Soldiers' Votes

The Debate Was Quite Sprited at Times, and at Least Part of Another Sitting Will be Given Over to Question.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 1.—The Commons returned this afternoon to the debate on Mr. D. McKenzie's motion for the appointment of a preliminary committee to inquire into the code telegram sent to Sir Robert Borden, under the signature of Hon. Arthur Meighen, during the last general election, and matters relating to the taking of the soldiers' vote.

The debate which was quite spirited was not concluded and it is likely that at least part of another sitting will be taken up before the vote is taken.

After Mr. Esler of North Waterloo had declared that the election was not an election at all, but a "parliamentary selective draft," Mr. R. L. Richardson vigorously defended the government and its conduct of the vote taking. He repeated, what he described as "camping criticism" and declared that the election was one of the fairest ever fought in this country.

Mr. Jacques Bureau, who was speaking when the house adjourned, said that if the committee was named the opposition would prove that a conspiracy existed to wrongfully place the soldiers' vote. Speaking with some heat, in reply to Mr. Meighen's observation during the course of his speech that the Liberals were more interested in the slacker than the soldier's vote, Mr. Bureau said Mr. Meighen should be careful about throwing the word slacker across the floor of the house, because he was thirty-eight years of age when the war broke out and might have done more to help win the war himself.

Previous to the resumption of the debate Mr. Donald Sutherland's bill, providing penalties for the adulteration of bran and shorts, was given second reading. The measure will be considered in committee later on.

NO CHANGE IN THE CONDITION OF PRES.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—At 10 o'clock tonight the White House announced there was no change in the President's condition.