

GLASGOW THE SCENE OF RIOTS AND CLASHES BETWEEN POLICE AND STRIKERS, MORE SECRET TREATIES REVEALED

Forty Injured in the Strikers-Police Clash.

STRIKERS ARRESTED

Wild Scenes Enacted When Officers Charged With Drawn Batons and Were Targets for Bottles.

RIOT ACT WAS READ

Looting Indulged in, Several Shops Being Pillaged During the Course of the Riot.

Glasgow, Jan. 31.—Serious conflicts between the police and strikers developed today in which at least forty persons were more or less badly injured, among them Sheriff Mackenzie, chief constable Stevenson, deputy constable Rennie and a number of policemen. These were all injured by bottles thrown by strikers when the police were clearing the streets in baton charges. Two of the strike leaders, William Gallagher and David Kirkwood, were arrested and later were charged with looting in a baton charge. They are still in custody.

During the height of the disorders the riot act was read and it was contemplated to invoke military aid, but the order was cancelled when Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted by the authorities to address the strikers and exhorted them to march off in orderly procession, as nothing more could be done today.

Despite this advice, however, there were wild scenes of disorder and in various parts of the city looting was indulged in. One jeweller's shop had goods to the value of \$2,000 stolen, while other shops were pillaged during the course of the riot. About twenty-four train cars were badly damaged that they had to be withdrawn from the service.

Matters quieted down late in the afternoon, but at night dense crowds gathered before the City Hall. The police made several baton charges and dispersed them.

As an instance of the novel phases of the strike movement, 2,000 strikers in Edinburgh today demanded that the Edinburgh corporation should grant £2,000 for a strike fund, and the Leith corporation £500, and that they should constitutional acts if their demands are refused.

There is a prospect of a strike in the electrical trade in South Wales tomorrow. Representatives of the miners' federation were in conference today, with the Labor Ministry and the Board of Trade, concerning the miners' demands for a thirty per cent increase in wages, a six hour day and nationalization of the mines. The labor minister promised to place the whole matter before the cabinet. The executive of the federation has meantime issued an order deprecating any local strikers to secure these demands.

The rioting today developed with great suddenness. It was due in part to the provoker's refusal to accede to the appeal of the strike leader to withdraw the police and in part to a baton incident, when a soldier wounded one of the street cars when the crowd were attempting to strike and defend the strikers to touch the vehicles. The police dealt vigorously with the rioters and ugly wounds were inflicted.

London View.

London, Jan. 31.—Except for serious developments in Glasgow, the labor situation was not materially changed today. It was reported that some Belfast firms had threatened to institute a lock-out, but this has not as yet been officially confirmed. The Belfast concerns affected by the strike, however, issued a joint statement contending that any change of hours must be a national affair and (Continued on page 2)

STRIKERS OF THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORIES ARE UP IN ARMS

Claim That 15,000 Returned Men Throughout the Dominion Will Leave Their Employment in the Amputation Organizations if Present Difficulties Are Not Soon Adjusted.

Toronto, Jan. 31.—The striking employees of the artificial limb factories of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in this city, claim that, unless the present trouble is settled within a few days, there will be fifteen thousand returned men throughout the Dominion leave their employment in a sympathetic strike. These will include, they state, all members of the amputation organization, and will mean the closing down of all the sub-factories for the manufacture of artificial limbs throughout the west. The men will meet tomorrow for further consideration of the situation and will discuss the appointment of H. W. Coulthard as the head of the local factory. This appointment, according to some of the men, brings the matter nearer a settlement. It will be decided at tomorrow's meeting whether or not a deputation will go to Ottawa to see Sir James Lougheed.

Pres. Masaryk Says Bread and Coal Will Stop Bolshevism

(Special cable to The St. John Standard and New York Tribune. Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.) Prague, Jan. 31.—The Czechoslovak Republic is peaceful island in the midst of Bolshevik-ridden Europe, Poland, Austria and Germany are in a condition of chaos, in some cases rivaling the worst phases of the French Revolution. To these scenes of violence and disorder the new Czechoslovak state presents an agreeable contrast. Yet it must not be inferred that all is well in Prague today. President Masaryk, who is having a busy and anxious time directing the policies of the government, said:

"Our pressing needs are two—bread and coal. You can scarcely realize how much we depend upon the output of our coal mines and how essential it is that the operations should not be interrupted. Some of our largest mines are running at only a third of their capacity, and yet we must have coal to supply the iron works of Moravia, to run railway locomotives and to heat houses."

Expect Food From United States.

"To tide over until this year's harvest we must have food from the outside. Since President Wilson has promised that Central Europe will be fed, we are naturally relying upon the United States for the greatest assistance."

Dr. Masaryk has the confidence of his people to an extraordinary degree. This is true of the German element as well as the Czechs. A German merchant crumpled about the republic, but said "Masaryk is undoubtedly the man for President, although it is a pity he has no more power."

But however well the people may be satisfied with their new President and government, their patience is sure to be sorely tried during the coming days of reconstruction. It is not unlikely that there will be spurts of Bolshevism similar to the recent attack on the Premier.

Devastation Through.

The war's end finds the land of the Czechoslovaks sorely harassed. It has undergone a devastation very thorough and painful. The Austrian government took the horses, cattle and oxen from the farms, grain from the barns and vegetables from the market bins in the cities. All motor vehicles were requisitioned. Today there is not a motor taxicab in Prague.

Exhilaration over the successful outcome of the revolution has created a spirit of jubilee. There is considerable gaiety in Prague. The Narodni Divadlo, or people's theatre, is crowded nightly. Emmy Destina who is singing here, occasionally travels out from Prague to the smaller cities, where she gives patriotic recitals of Bohemian music.

MANY INDEPENDENT CRITICS WILL BE IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Though the Ordinary Lines of Party Cleavage Will be Absent There Will be Many Men of Practical Experience to Assist in the Transition Stage—All Branches of Army and Navy Well Represented.

London, Jan. 31.—(British Wireless Service)—Though the ordinary lines of party cleavage will be absent from the new parliament, the government will not lack independent critics. The general elections, which marked the disappearance of the pacifist group in the House of Commons, sent back to West Minister, in place of the pacifists a body of men, who, by reason of their practical experience, are particularly well fitted to assist the government and guide the nation in the transition period.

No less than 250 members of the new House of Commons have served in the war, in one capacity or another, and all ranks in the army will be represented in the new house from general to sergeant. Some of the leading generals in the war probably soon will receive the peerage, and take their seats in the upper chamber, but the House of Commons already is assured of the expert knowledge of several officers in debates on the army.

APPROVE NAVAL PROGRAMME

Washington, Jan. 31.—Unanimous approval of the administration's new three-year naval program, with the number of capital ships reduced from sixteen to ten, because of differences among experts over the value of battle cruisers was voted today by the House naval committee.

WHITE SLAVERS AT HALIFAX

Police Arrest Couple at an Apartment House—Other Arrests Are Expected to Follow.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Jan. 31.—The police assert that white slavers are operating in Halifax. Detectives Colyer and Roy, who today arrested a sportily dressed colored man, who will be charged with bringing into Halifax a young white girl for immoral purposes. The white woman, who gave her birthplace as Scotland, was arrested in an apartment house and along with the colored man was lodged in jail.

The colored man gave his name as Granville Hutchins of Montreal and the white girl his wife. She told a pitiful tale of how the man induced her to leave her home in Toronto and come to Halifax where he promised to marry her. A few weeks ago they arrived in the city, and the couple went to an apartment house as man and wife. Hutchins' sporty dress attracted the police who secured enough evidence to warrant a charge being made against him under the white slave act. The girl says she has lived in Toronto for four years. Detectives believe the man is wanted in Montreal on a serious charge and will wire that city to ascertain his previous record. They say that a number of arrests will likely take place of suspicious characters who will be charged with bringing girls into the city for immoral purposes.

Rumania and Serbia Are Heard By Council.

COLONIES SETTLED

Another Secret Treaty Came to Light Conditioning Rumania's Entry into the War.

DIFFERENCE IN VIEWS

Every Reason to Believe That Mutual Concessions Will Lead to an Agreement Between Two Countries.

Paris, Jan. 31. (By The A. P.)—While the supreme council of the great powers was occupied, today, with some of the lesser controversies which the League of Nations and Poland—their chief business was in private conference as a sequel to the decision on the German colonies.

Having accepted the American plan for supervision of the colonies by the league of nations, it has now become necessary to give body and substance to a league of nations in order that it may perform the important tasks which are committed to its care. This is regarded as the chief business immediately ahead, and President Wilson is giving it his main attention.

The president called at the Paris White House last night and entertained Colonel Edward M. House and the other members of the League of Nations Commission, and tonight he went to American headquarters for another discussion on this subject with Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative, Col. House, Secretary of State Lansing and others. It is the president's personal desire with regard to the colonies, which are under the supervision of the mandatories, that the details to be presented will be agreeable and workable. There is every reason to believe that the president's plan will be carried out acceptably to him.

The premiers of Rumania and Serbia, M. Bratianu and M. Pachitch, were heard by the council today, on the boundary issue, the last question which has been taken up. It developed that another secret treaty was signed in August, 1916, as a condition of Rumania's entry into the war, under which Rumania was holding all the territory within designated river boundaries.

M. Pachitch, on behalf of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, declared that the Rumanian treaty was not made without the knowledge of Serbia, which was largely concerned in it. He insisted that the principles of nationality which the League of Nations had announced in support of the claim of the Serbians to the region where he asserted the Serbs largely exceeded the Rumanian.

Although the hearings showed a sharp difference in views, there is reason to believe that mutual concessions will lead to an agreement between Serbia and Rumania, or if not, that a commission will be appointed to deal with the subject.

The hearing given to the Serbs today is expected to be followed by the early presentation of the Jugo Slav claims to the Entente Adriatic, which involves delicate questions and renders probable a formidable issue with Italy over the Adriatic coast.

The hearing of this question, Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia, will arrive here tomorrow for the special purpose of personally laying Serbia's claims to the Entente. Meantime reports from the region where controversy shows increasing tension there.

One despatch from Laibach says the Italian troops have withdrawn from Fiume, the central point in the controversy, and that an inter-Allied commission has taken charge of the city. Another despatch from Agrum announces that Serbian battalions have entered Fiume, and that the Italians have retired to a point near Volosca. These despatches are unofficial, but they are taken as indications of the growing acuteness of this issue on the Adriatic coast.

DRASTIC ACTION WAS NECESSARY

To Stabilize Finance, Industry and Labor, Says British Mission.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The British Mission here has explained to the War Trade Board officials that the drastic action which prohibits importation to Great Britain, after March 1, of many important commodities, was necessary to stabilize finance, industry and labor. It was stated that the present labor situation in England required immediate measures to re-establish the entire economic fabric of the country and moreover that the dollar exchange was lacking in stability to Great Britain, after March 1, for the commodities on the prohibited list if they were permitted to be brought in.

RUSSIA IS STILL BIG OBSTACLE AT THE PEACE BOARD

Great Powers Anxiously Wait Word on Invitation to Hold Conference.

EXPECT SUBSTITUTE PLAN

Real Armed Intervention to Down Bolsheviki is Declared Most Essential.

By Arthur S. Draper.

(Special Cable to The St. John Standard and The St. John Tribune.) Paris, Jan. 31.—The Great Powers are awaiting anxiously official news from Russia regarding their invitation to Russian leaders to hold a conference at Princes' Islands. Apparently the Russian question must be reconsidered unless the bolsheviki decide eventually to accept the invitation. The uncertainty of the Russian question is extremely disturbing, as it is vital to the success of the whole conference. Though the Great Powers have put Russia down among "business marked by progress," they are far from assured that any real advance has been made.

British, French and American spokesmen insist that they have not recognized the Bolsheviki, but the very fact that they have to explain and defend their action is decidedly embarrassing.

"Bampers Oppose Plan." American labor, through Samuel Gompers, characterizes the invitation from the Bolsheviki to revolutionary spokesmen throughout the world to join in a conference as an "attempt to undermine civilization and place every obstacle in the path of progress, it is reaction and destruction, pure and simple."

On the other hand, French extreme Socialists, such as Jean Longuet, consider the Bolsheviki right in their refusal to go to the Princes' Islands. They hold that the Allies' offer was "forced upon them by the revolutionary Socialists in Europe," which includes all sections of the League of Nations. It is interesting to point out that at the Paris Socialist meeting Lenin and Trotsky were elected honorary vice-presidents.

Generally, however, French feeling is unchanged. In fact, it is fair to say that the action of the Great Powers and unofficial comments from their representatives favored today, have eased the French. Bourgeois puts the case thus:

"The Bolsheviki did not understand their position. They failed to understand them. Now they are beginning to understand each other and the Russian situation is worse than ever. Believe the only possibility of solving the problem is for the Allies to send ammunition to General Denikin and Krasnov, by way of Constantinople and Odessa."

"The Princes' Islands proposition is doomed to certain failure. The Bolsheviki are playing the Germans' game because they favor the Germans, but because in that direction they expect to make the most headway. They promptly must intervene by sending munitions and money to the Allies. If they do so, Russia will run many of the conference plans."

Poles Combating the Reds

Meanwhile, the government is working desperately to counter Bolshevism and German propaganda. Large numbers of Bolsheviki have been imprisoned at Warsaw and other centers, and the Poles are doing so liberally under the greatest difficulties, but the people are rallying to its support in a manner highly gratifying to the Allies.

An appeal for recognition from the Lithuanians to President Wilson, received at the Quai d'Orsay, is an indication of a desire for orderly forces in the combating Bolsheviki influence. As the opposition to the Princes' Islands scheme increases, interest in the "Big Five" choice of a substitute plan mounts higher and higher. The French feel that the conference has had a moral effect and is bound to suffer thereby. Those who defend the plan fear for its success.

BERNE CONGRESS WAS DISCUSSED

Inter-Allied Socialists Held Conference at Paris Friday.

Paris, Jan. 31.—(Havas)—The Inter-Allied Socialists held a meeting today. French, American, Canadian and Belgian delegates were present at the conference, which examined under the conditions under which the International Socialists and Labor conference at Berne was inaugurated. It is expected that a decision will be reached today, regarding the participation of Belgian and American delegates in the Berne congress.

SOLDIERS KILLED

Mons, Belgium, Jan. 31.—(Havas)—Two British soldiers were killed and several injured today by the explosion of bombs hidden under coal abandoned by the Germans. The soldiers were engaged in removing the coal when the explosion occurred.

CZECHS IN CONTROL

Amsterdam, Jan. 31.—Austrian East Silesia has been entirely occupied by Czechs after heavy fighting with the Poles, according to a Vienna despatch to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

Winnipeg Mayor Is Worried

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 31.—Mayor C. F. Gray, of Winnipeg, today declared himself seriously concerned with the returned soldiers and their employment question. He has called for a meeting of representatives' organizations for a frank discussion of the situation, to take place Saturday forenoon. In a statement he makes a plan for co-operation of all constructive elements in the city to eliminate conditions which led to the recent riots and general unrest among the veterans.

The returned men, through their representatives, expressed approval of the mayor's suggestion, and expressed willingness to co-operate with everyone who desires to help solve the various problems.

UKRAINIANS WON'T ATTEND

Turn Down Invitation to Participate in Princes' Island Conference.

Paris, Jan. 31.—(Havas)—The Ukrainian Government will refuse to take part in the conference on Princes' Islands, according to an interview given to the Petit Journal by M. Sedorenko, Minister of International Communications in the Ukrainian Government.

Sedorenko has begun parleys with the French Government to obtain the mission of the Ukrainians to the peace conference. The only claim which his country will put forward will be recognition. If this is granted, according to the interview, the Ukraine will propose an alliance with France on the basis of the former alliance with Russia, and will take over part of the Russian debt, France taking payment in part in wheat.

MIGHT MAKE PRICES LOWER

Washington Removes All Restrictions on Margins of Profit on Foodstuffs.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Removal of all restrictions on margins of profit on foodstuffs, except cottonseed products and eggs, and cancellation of most license requirements on imports and distributors, effective tomorrow, were announced today by the food administration on authority of a proclamation signed by President Wilson at Paris.

The following only remain under license:

Importers and distributors of wheat, corn, oats, barley and elevators and warehouses storing these grains and rice.

Importers, manufacturers and distributors of fresh, canned and cured beef, pork or mutton, cottonseed products, lard, butter and eggs and sugar.

Importers and manufacturers of rice, flour, wheat flour and wheat mill feeds and cold storage warehousemen.

The margins still allowed are: Retail: Cold storage and fresh eggs, 7 to 8 cents a dozen; cottonseed lard, substitutes. At wholesale: 1 1/4 to 2 cents a pound on more than fifty pound packages; 8 to 10 per cent on less than fifty pound packages, and 5 to 6 cents and 18 to 22 per cent on retail.

Wholesale margins on eggs differ, according to the number of services performed by the wholesaler or jobbers.

In addition to regulations cancelled by the proclamation, all remaining special regulations governing manufacturers and distributors of butter were repealed.

In making its announcement the food administration warned dealers that the provisions of the food control act, prohibiting profiteering and unfair practices, would be rigidly enforced.

This action by the President virtually brings to an end the activities of the food administration, except for the continued control of the accepted commodities, which officials explained is necessary, either because of contractual obligations of the government, or because of a determination to maintain stabilized prices. It was predicted by these officials that most remaining functions would cease before March 1.

NO RETALIATION

Washington, Jan. 31.—The war trade board will not take retaliatory measures on account of import restrictions promulgated by the British government today by a member of the board.

FRENCH TO REMAIN ON THE RHINE GOURAUD TELLS AMERICANS

Americans and British Will go Home When Peace is Signed, But the French Will Remain on Rhineland as a Strategic Barrier.

Coblenz, Jan. 31.—Supporting Marshal Foch's opinion that the French should remain on the Rhine, General Gouraud, under whom the Americans fought in the Champagne, made a similar declaration to the American correspondents whom he had invited to luncheon at his quarters in Strasbourg.

GIVE SHAMEFUL EXCUSES FOR DEFAULTING

Cowardice, Ignorance and Filial Affection Among Motives Alleged by French-Canadians in Evading Military Service.

TELL WHOLE STORY

Took to the Woods Where They Remained for a Year Before Surrendering.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 31.—Cowardice, ignorance and filial affection were among the motives alleged by French-Canadians of New Ontario for failure to report for military service, and black flies, hunger and influenza as potent in inducing surrender to the authorities, according to official reports reaching the Dominion police here today in regard to the cases in which sentences of a year have just been imposed on several at Sudbury. Strenuous and shameful were the explanations made as they pleaded guilty to having defaulted and took the stand to "make a clean breast of it" in order to secure mitigation of punishment. One man told frankly of having started for Toronto to report to his battalion and of being induced by neighbors to "wait till the police came." Telesphore Poulin of Rayside township, was one of a trio of young farmers who took to the woods in November 1917 and did not come out for a year. He said that at first he lurked in deserted lumber camps with his brother and found it hard to get food.

"We did not have enough oil to light the black flies in May and June, and they were especially bad last year, but we heard the police were likely to shoot us if we were caught."

Coming out for Christmas, he reported to the police at Sudbury. He could not read, and so did not know by the newspaper what progress the war was making.

The cousin, Alf Laurin, who came "straddled to go to the front," was sent to Burwash prison for one year and fined \$200, on the alternative of an additional 6 months. Similar sentences were given Valmore Perras and Wilfrid Leclair.

E. Bertrand and Armand Kiteson, each sentenced to three months, while Narjase Vaucher was given a wash for six months with a \$200 fine.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT RIGHTS

Aerial Navigation Company Will Seek to Recover Heavy Damages.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 30.—The general company for aerial navigation, which own the Wright Airplane patents in France, has resumed legal action against infringers of the patents, with a view to having a claim to the royalty on machines built on the principal of the patents recognized. All legal action was suspended during the war, but now police officers are visiting each airplane factory, and are taking legal cognizance of what the company holds to be infringement of the Wright patents with a view to legal action in the courts.

It is understood that the company claims a royalty of 1,000 francs on every machine made since the beginning of the war. Its claims aggregate 3,000,000 francs.

CHILEAN GOVT SEND COMMISSION

Will Keep in Touch With Progress of the Peace Congress.

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 31.—The Chilean government has appointed a commercial and financial commission to proceed to Europe and keep in touch with the progress of the peace congress at Paris. It is composed of Senator Eleodoro Yanez, who also is president of the Bank of Chile, and Augusto Villanueva, a former foreign minister. A third member to join the commission abroad is the London correspondent of a prominent Chilean daily newspaper.

promulgated by the British government today by a member of the board.

"The Americans will go home when peace is declared, and the British will go home when peace is declared. The French will remain on the Rhine as a strategic barrier," he said.

It would never do, after the sacrifices of the great war, to leave open points where Germany might strike again some day, he declared.