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FAIR AND WARMER

THREE CENTS

SENATE ADHERES TO ITS STAND ON PROHIBITION; HIGHWAYS ACT PASSES THREE STAGES OF COMMONS; DISCOVER POT TO BLOW UP FOOD ELEVATORS

Chinese To Sign With Austria

Delegate C. T. Wang Said the Chinese Would Gain Membership in League of Nations' Covenant in That Manner—Also Sign Hungarian Treaty.

Paris, July 2.—(By The A. P.)—The Chinese delegates to the peace conference expect to sign the treaty with Austria, C. T. Wang, a member of the delegation, told The Associated Press correspondent today. He said the Austrian treaty contains nothing objectionable to his government, such as was included in the League of Nations' Covenant. He said the Chinese would gain membership in the league in that manner.

The Chinese also will sign the Hungarian treaty, he said, as China declared war against Austria-Hungary but they probably would not sign either the Turkish or Bulgarian treaties as war was not declared against these countries by China.

Messages received from Peking by the delegation according to Mr. Wang, show the government and the people are heartily supporting the delegation's refusal to sign the German peace treaty without being able to make reservations on the Shantung question. He said national feeling in China had been greatly strengthened by the delegation's action. The delegation's advice said no new cabinet had been named in China to succeed that which recently resigned, but that Kung Hing Chun has been acting as premier.

Peace with Germany would not be considered by the Chinese representative, Mr. Wang stated, until the Austrian and Hungarian treaties were concluded. It will then doubtless be necessary for China to make a separate peace with Germany, he added, if no way can be devised by which she can sign the Allied treaty without sacrificing her national interests.

The Winnipeg Labor Temple Raided Tuesday

Documents, Literature and Letters of Every Character Were Seized by Royal West Mounted Police in Early Morning.

Winnipeg, Man., July 2.—Documents, literature and letters of every character were seized when the Labor Temple and thirty members of the radical socialist party of Canada and members of the Ukrainian society democratic party were raided early yesterday morning. The raid which has been proceeding for months, long before it was thought Winnipeg would have a general strike, and is part of the programme against the spread of Bolshevism was carried out by the R. N. W. M. P. under the direction of federal authorities.

FITZ-RANDOLPH CASE WAS RESUMED

Evidence to Prove the Marriage at Boston Was Offered and Sister-in-Law of Plaintiff Gave Evidence at Fredericton Yesterday.

Fredericton, July 2.—When the Fitz-Randolph divorce case was resumed here this afternoon, A. J. Gray, K. C., for plaintiff, read the specific charges from the libel upon which the claim for a divorce is based. Evidence to prove the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant at Boston on March 12th, 1903, was offered and Mrs. Robert Fitz-Randolph, sister-in-law of the plaintiff, was then called as the first witness. Her evidence dealt entirely with the position occupied by the defendant in the Randolph family and she also told of the defendant having become addicted to the use of intoxicants. The witness said the plaintiff was fond of outdoor sports while his wife appeared more taken up with the social whirl. Dr. J. B. M. Baxter, chief of counsel for defence, entered objections to the evidence being taken as irrelevant, but Judge Crockett allowed it. The case will be continued on Thursday at 10 a. m.

ALBERTA GRAIN COMPANY GENERAL MANAGER RELUCTANT GIVING EVIDENCE YESTERDAY

Rather Shy Before Cost of Living Committee of the Commons When Asked Income He Derived as Manager of the Company.

HE ADMITTED THAT SALARY WAS \$5,000 Also a Management Commission of Five Per Cent. on Net Profits Allowed Him—Authorized Capital Three Million Dollars—The Net Profits.

Ottawa, July 2.—Vice-President and General Manager MacFarlane, of the Alberta Grain Company of Calgary, was reluctant this morning to tell the cost of living committee of the Commons the income he derived as manager of the company. He admitted that his salary was \$5,000 and a management commission of five per cent. on the net profits was allowed him. However, he would not state what he personally got, or what the others were who also got a commission. He was told that he would have to give the information later. The company was formed some six or seven years ago and the story of operations for six years were told in brief this morning. The authorized capital was three million dollars, half being seven per cent. preference shares and half being common. Shares to the par value of \$25, 600,000 were issued, and R. Banant, ex-M. P., said the witness took 1,300 shares of each, for which he paid \$320,000. He did not know for whom Mr. Banant bought this stock. Starting with a turnover of six million bushels of grain in 1912-13, Mr. MacFarlane presented figures to show that in 1917-18 the turnover was \$4,000,000 bushels.

The net profits were as follows: 1912-13, \$232,823; 1913-14, \$480,819; 1914-15, \$226,260; 1915-16, \$390,369; 1916-17, \$2,173,306; 1917-18, \$1,779,826.

The replacement and reserve fund on August 15, 1918, was \$1,500,000 and the amount carried over \$1,559,723, making a total of \$3,059,723 or more than the original capital.

Mr. MacFarlane said there were about 365 shareholders. Last year the common stock was valued in the United States at \$185 to \$200. The first meeting of the company was held in the office of R. B. Bonst and Sir James Loughheed.

In 1912-13 the percentage of profit on capital was 12.16 and succeeding years the percentages on investment and accumulated capital were as follows:

12.7 per cent. 29 per cent. 16 per cent. 35.46 per cent. and 34.6 per cent.

The net profits given were, after deducting the five per cent. management commission. The only deductions to be made were the business profits taxes which amounted to \$252,456 in 1915-16; \$1,120,749 in 1916-17; and \$168,259 in 1917-18. In 1914-15 the replacement reserve stood at \$480,000, in 1915-16, \$1,000,000, in 1916-17, \$1,250,000 and in 1917-18, \$1,500,000.

In 1914-15 a dividend of 15 per cent. was paid on the common stock, 18 per cent. in 1915-16, 26 per cent. in 1916-17 and 33 per cent. in 1917-18. In the last year the nominal dividend was 10 per cent., but two bonuses of ten and fifteen per cent. were paid.

When the witnesses had presented these figures R. A. Pringle remarked "You made an awful mistake in going into law."

The witness replied that this year, the figures for which were not completed, was a bad year. "Well, you can stand it," said Mr. Pringle. (Continued on page 2)

Icebergs Outside St. John's Entrance

Newfoundland Governor Has Requested Warship Cumberland to Fire Few Shots at Bergs Breaking Their Up

St. John's, Nfld., July 2.—Icebergs outside the harbor entrance here have interfered with the operations of trap fishermen to such an extent that Governor Hays requested the warship Cumberland to fire a few shots at the bergs with the intention of breaking them up. Some great bergs, moving down the coast much later in the season than usual, grounded off the mouth of the port.

The plan of shooting the barrier to pieces was resorted to as the only means of forcing the ice to continue its movement south. Some of the northern ports continue to be bound.

Parliament Will Rise Saturday

For Legislative Achievement and Political Interest the Session Probably Stands Unrivaled.

TO CREATE TRIBUNAL FOR CURBING GREED

During the Recess the Prime Minister Will Reorganize the Cabinet and Many Political Landmarks Will Pass

Ottawa, July 2.—Parliament will rise on Saturday, completing a session which for legislative achievement and political interest probably stands unrivaled. In the past few days more measures have been translated into law than were in the past four months' sessions of pre-war days. Tomorrow one of the vital measures of all will be taken when the government's stand on creating a Court of Commerce comes up for second reading. The aim is to create a tribunal which shall curb the greed and profits of trusts, monopolies and combines, see that prices are not exorbitant, and otherwise give the public a square deal. Its constitution will be along the lines of the Federal Trade Commission in the United States. It will be composed of three members, will be independent of political interference, and vested with the widest powers.

No legislative effort can be given to the report of the Industrial Relations Committee this session. The reason that before carrying on attempting to carry out some of chief recommendations of the report a conference with the provinces is necessary, and this cannot be done in time to frame legislation before the House rises for the summer. It is the intention of the government, however, to confer with the provincial authorities almost immediately and it can be predicted with certainty that important labor legislation will be introduced when the House resumes in the early fall.

During the recess the Prime Minister will reorganize the cabinet. New blood will be infused into the ministry, and it is expected that many old political landmarks will pass from the scene.

By-elections will follow cabinet reconstruction, and a line will thus be had upon the mind of the country. The government is supremely confident despite the great unrest which prevails, its position is absolutely secure, as with Bolshevists, laborites, grain growers and opposition Liberals all divided, and without any definite programme, there is no alternative.

The Ministerial Tariff Commission, later to inquire into national economic conditions with a view to working out a scientific tariff policy, will start on its tour through the country some time in September. It will probably begin its sittings on the Pacific coast, working eastward and hearing the representations of all classes of industry, mining, lumbering, fishing, farming and manufacturing.

WON'T ADMIT DEATH WAS DUE TO ARSENIC

Counsel for Defendant in Lawrence, Mass., Murder Case Says Physician Certified Woman Died of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Lawrence, Mass., July 2.—Admitting there was arsenic in the body of Miss Florence W. Gale, the invalid for whose murder Mrs. Besant (Skeels) Loughheed, is on trial, Daniel J. Daley, counsel for the defence, in his closing argument today refused to admit that death was due to arsenic. He argued that if Dr. Abbott, the Gay family physician, who certified that Miss Gale died of cerebral hemorrhage now says he saw symptoms of arsenical poisoning, and did not administer an antidote we have the wrong defendant in the chair.

Counsel said there would be no request for a verdict of manslaughter. The defendant was guilty of murder in the first degree, he said, or she was innocent.

Excited by Inflammatory Speeches Italians Attack and Destroy Shops at Forli

Forli, Italy, July 3, (By The A. P.)—After a great meeting here yesterday, in which a vast crowd protested against the high cost of living, the people, excited by inflammatory speeches, attacked and destroyed many shops which refused to sell commodities at lower prices.

Soon the fury of the mob made no distinction and had no limits. All the principal shops were plundered, and the mobs controlled the entire city. They took possession of lorries and transported all kinds of goods and food supplies from the pillaged shops to the Chamber of Labor. On the walls of this chamber they wrote:

"These goods are at the disposal of the people."

The situation grew worse during the day, assuming a revolutionary character, and the mob continued to loot and destroy all kinds of property.

The food riots here, however, differ fundamentally from those at Scopozza early in June. At Scopozza the rioters looted for their own advantage, while at Forli most of what was taken from the shops was transferred to the care of the municipality, or the Chamber of Labor, to be distributed to the people, or sold at low prices.

The value of the goods stored by the municipality was estimated at 8,000,000 lire. The proprietors of those shops which escaped sacked, which is composed of socialists and republicans, and they ordered that the shops be re-opened and the goods sold for half price under the supervision of representatives of the demonstrating masses.

Despite this apparent return to order in the riotous movement, the losses are enormous, owing to the destruction of shop fittings and commodities which could not be easily transported, such as gasoline, which was burned in great quantities.

Much Discussed Highway Act Passes All Three Stages Without a Division

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, July 2.—After fighting the Highways Act all day, tooth and nail, the opposition suddenly collapsed late tonight and this controversial measure passed through all three stages without even a division. The opposition to the bill was most determined and, at one time, it looked as if it was hopeless to get the measure through. Not only did the Liberals oppose the bill, but they were vigorously supported by Dr. Michael Clark, from the cross benches, and A. L. Davidson, of Annapolis, one of the government whips. An amendment, moved by Sir Robert Borden at the last minute, helped to smooth out the opposition, as far as the government was concerned. He proposed that the work should be let by tender and contract, except where the two governments should otherwise agree.

The opposition from the government benches was largely on the ground that the provincial governments could use the subsidies for political patronage purposes. This satisfied the government malcontents and the Liberals who had been opposing the bill evidently did not want to face a vote and the bill then slipped through every stage without a division.

CANADIAN SENATE ADHERES TO ITS STAND RE ORDER-IN-COUNCIL AFFECTING LIQUOR QUESTION

Opinion Divided as to the Efficacy of the Order—Several Senators Go on Record as Proclaiming the Order a Vicious One and Paves the Way for Illicit Conditions That Are Causing Crime and Serious Disorders.

Ottawa, Ont., July 2.—By a vote of thirty to twenty-two, today, the Senate adhered to its decision of last week, that the Government's order-in-council in regard to the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquor shall transpire with peace, and not continue for twelve months after the signing of peace. The major claim before the Senate today in the form of a message from the Commons announcing that the House did not agree to the amendment of the Senate to the Government's prohibition bill striking out the twelve months' post-war prohibition.

Sir James Loughheed, Government leader in the Senate, moved that the Senate should not insist on its amendment. It was on this motion that the vote was recorded.

Senator W. D. Ross, Nova Scotia, said that the order-in-council of the Government for which confirmation was asked declared that the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor should be prohibited for the period of the war and for twelve months thereafter. The question arose as to when the war ended. There was no doubt that practically the war ended with the cessation of hostilities and the signing of the armistice. However, it could be held technically that it had not ended until peace had been signed with the representatives of all four of the enemy countries, and had been ratified by the legislative bodies of those countries and all the Allied countries. The prohibition people and the Government were asking that prohibition in Canada should be continued for twelve months after the termination of the war. If the war ended with the armistice, the promoters of this legislation would get all if the date for the termination of the order-in-council were fixed for November 11 next. He suggested that there be an agreement between the two Houses to this end.

Senator Michener (Red Deer) said that it was thought in Alberta, at first, that the Federal order-in-council was an enabling measure, designed to give effect to provincial legislation. It was found, however, that the prohibition act set aside the Alberta decision with respect to the individual. The result had been an unwholesome development of illicit manufacturing and selling of liquor in that province. The provincial act had been well administered and had greatly improved social conditions by the reduction of the volume of drinking.

The conditions that had developed in illicit liquor, as the result of the Dominion prohibition, were very bad. Prohibition was being sold and conditions created which resulted in the development of such a sentiment that he believed if prohibition would again carry in Alberta if put to a vote, the Attorney-General of the province stated that sixty per cent. of the people were breaking the law.

Senator Roche, Halifax, said that the public social conditions in Canada at the present time required the Government to exercise authority for peace, order and good government. Large numbers of troops were being landed at Halifax. The men came home with money in their pockets, and, having been under military restraint for a long time, were, naturally, susceptible to the temptation of a great number of bad characters who had swarmed into Halifax to get the money away from them. Liquor was being sold by such characters, and to the liquor could be traced serious disorders that had occurred in Halifax.

WINNIPEG STRIKERS NOT SATISFIED

Many Have Been Refused Their Old Jobs, and Some Refuse to Work on Conditions Offered.

Winnipeg, Man., July 2.—The Western Labor News says today: "After nearly nine weeks of strike and strike the metal shop workers went back to work this morning. That is, the strike is off, although some men are not reinstated, and some others refuse to go back on the conditions offered."

"The big three employers are still opposed to collective bargaining as understood by trades unions. They refuse to deal with the business agents of the unions. Some of the smaller firms do recognize the unions in the true sense."

MONTREAL GARMENT WORKERS ON STRIKE

Montreal, July 2.—The garment workers union called a strike in Canada today. The operatives are demanding the same wages that are paid here in the United States. Two thousand members responded to the strike order in Montreal.

Von Hindenburg, Resigned Chief, Makes Statement

Berlin, July 2.—(By The A. P.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who resigned as chief of the general staff June 29, is reported to have told students from Göttingen, who called on him that "if our foes want to stand an old man like me who has but done his duty, up against a wall, they may have him. They would only lead another disgrace upon themselves."

The Prince Made Visit To Potsdam

Reported After Former German Crown Prince Paid Flying Visit to His Family He Returned to Holland—Crossed Dutch Frontier in Auto.

Paris, July 2.—Despatches received at Geneva, regarding the former German Crown Prince whose reported escape into Germany was denied state that the interned prince made a flying visit to Potsdam and returned to Holland. The reports from Constance and Munich, said the former Crown Prince crossed the Dutch frontier in an automobile and visited his family in Potsdam.

The escape of the former German Crown Prince from the Island of Wieringen, reported through the British intelligence office at Paris on June 26, was followed the next day by an official announcement that the Hague that he still was in Holland.

Later there were other reports that he had left his place of internment. Recently, however, it was announced that his escape on the Wieringen passage had been extended for three months.

Organization of Scottish Society On Dominion Day

Eastern Nova Scotia Delegates Meet in Iona, C. B.—Study of Gaelic Language and Literature Among the Objects of the Society.

Sydney, N. S., July 2.—A Scottish society which its promoters hope will spread itself in course of time over the whole of Canada, was organized on Dominion day at a meeting of delegates from all parts of eastern Nova Scotia, held in Iona, C. B. The preservation of Scottish tradition by the promotion of the study of the Gaelic language and literature will be one among the many objects of the newly organized society will have in view.

Rev. D. M. MacAdam outlined the aims and objects of the convention. Bishop McDonald, being called upon spoke concerning the sterling character of the Scot, referring in vivid terms to the part the Scotch race has played in the world war. The following names for officers of the society were presented by a committee appointed for that purpose and were passed upon unanimously by the meeting: Hon. President, Neil McNeil, L.L.D., Boston; President, Dr. D. MacDonald, North Sydney; Vice-president, Allan MacDonald, Antigonish; Treasurer, Rev. R. McInnis, White Point; Secretary, Rev. Stanley MacDonald, Sydney Mines.

Among the distinguished personalities present at the convention were Bishop McDonald, of Victoria; B. C.; Neil McNeil, L.L.D., Boston; D. H. McDougall, president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Dr. McPherson, rector of St. F. X. College.

DIRIGIBLE R-34 MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Commander Scott Expects to Arrive in New York Friday Morning.

London, July 2.—The British dirigible R-34 at 6.10 o'clock this evening Greenwich mean time, had reached 53 degrees 50 minutes north latitude and 20 degrees west longitude.

The R-34, answering a wireless question by East Fortune as to whether it was receiving adequate weather reports replied: "Yes, we are in touch with Ponta Delgada, St. John's and Clifden, (Ireland)."

London, July 2.—(By The A. P.)—The Air Ministry has received a report from Commander Scott that at 20.15 Greenwich time, (4.15 p. m. New York time), the dirigible R-34 was flying westward at 30 knots, 2,000 feet above the sea. At this height the R-34 was above the clouds and enjoying brilliant sunshine. Commander Scott expects to arrive Friday morning.