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Serious Disturbances In India; Europeans Killed

Widespread Disorder; Reports In The Commons

PROPERTY DESTROYED

Movement Against Legislation Introduced to Combat Seditious Company—Three Bankers Burned to Death—Government Buildings Burned

London, April 15—Widespread disturbances in India were referred to in parliament last night during the course of what was described as the "passive resistance" movement against the recent Indian legislation known as the Rowley Act, intended to combat seditious conspiracy. The movement originated with the home rule element in Bombay and has taken shape in attacks on officials and Europeans and on property. The India office last night issued a long statement describing the general situation. It was shown that there have been disturbances recently at Lahore and a few casualties at Amritsar, thirty-three miles eastward, where three bankers were burned to death in the town hall, two banks destroyed, the telegraph office wrecked and three Europeans killed. At Allahabad a mob attacked and burned the telegraph office and two government buildings. Here also there were a few casualties. There have been disorders in which some persons have been wounded at Bombay, but the statement says that in most of these places military forces are now maintaining order. London, April 15—(Reuters)—In the House of Commons yesterday Hon. E. S. Montagu, secretary of state for India, said that rioting occurred at Lahore and there had been a slight uprising at Allahabad and Amritsar. Some loss of life occurred, including several Europeans. Yesterday was observed as a national holiday in accordance with the proclamation issued by the India secretary, General Buxton, who stated that there were nearly all the big towns, but there were no disturbances.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The following transfers of property are reported:— St. John County. Annie E. Barnes to O. H. Warwick, property in Goodwin. Coldbrook Realty and Development Company to Laura I. Cook, 31, property in Simons. John Emerson to J. E. Patterson, property in Lancaster. J. S. Gregory to A. W. Howard, property in Lancaster. B. T. Munday, et al to Eliza C. Munde, property in Water street, W. E. Elizabeth C. and J. M. Titus to W. H. Bell, property in Wentworth street. John Wilson to Mary J. Murray, property in St. James street. Kings County. Daniel Buckley to C. J. Hunt, property in Havelock. Emma C. Crockett et vir to R. E. Crawford, property in Westfield. W. C. Graves to Rachael H. Caldwell, property in Havelock. Nita O. Haycock et vir to Lucy M. Taylor, property in Westfield. Alma Lison to T. H. Lison, property in Havelock. W. H. Sproul per master of the supreme court, to J. H. Sproul, property in Norton.

FOURTH SIEGE HOME MAY 1?

S. B. Bustin recently wrote to Major Innes, M. C. asking when his son, Howard B. Bustin might be expected to sail for home. He has received the following cable:— Rhyl, April 12.— Bustin, barrister, St. John, N. B.— Expect son with Fourth Siege, May first. INCHES.

NO PROMISE OF INTERVENTION IN EXPRESS STRIKE

Toronto, April 15—A telegram from Hon. Gideon Robertson, minister of labor, was received yesterday by Mayor Church in reply to a request from the mayor that the government intervene in the strike of the Canadian Express Company's employees. The minister states that both his department and the Canadian railway board made every possible effort to bring about a settlement before the strike occurred, and there did not seem to be anything further that could be done by way of intervention.

QUITE BADLY HURT

Morris Willman, while working on the S.S. Montcalm today, fell into the hold of the vessel. He was taken to the General Public Hospital, where his injuries received attention. It was found that he had a bad scalp wound and possibly a fracture of the thigh.

CALL IN MAIN; "CENTRAL" IS NOT AT WORK

New England Telephone Operators on Strike; Boston Reports Pretty Complete Tie-up of N. E. C. System

Boston, April 15—Telephone communication throughout most of New England except Connecticut has been suspended by a strike of operators of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Providence Telephone Company. The demands include pay increases and the right of collective bargaining. Boston, April 15—At the local exchanges, night operators whose duties ended at 7 a. m. left their boards without waiting for relief and reported to the union headquarters. Several hundred day operators reported for picket duty outside the exchanges while the others attended a mass meeting. Picket tours of three hours each were established at the exchanges and at the railroad terminals. The pickets were instructed to watch for strike-breakers but reported that none had appeared during the morning hours. When it became apparent that strike could not be avoided officials of the telephone company announced that they would make "persistent efforts to restore normal conditions with promptness." Just what measures were contemplated to achieve this end was not known, although rumors had been current for several days that operations might be brought from other sections of the country. The strike did not affect the long-distance service controlled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and it was still possible today for business houses to connect with New York and other outside points providing their office telephones were equipped with long distance facilities. The strike did not go through New England Company switchboards. More than 100 operators employed in the American Company's exchanges here and all were on duty today. At the main office of the New England Company here early in the day it was announced that first reports indicated a "pretty complete tie-up of the system, but with some local service being given in small places." Strike headquarters have reported all of the 5,000 operators in the Boston district idle, with announcements coming in constantly that the strikers had been generally observed in outside cities.

EXPLANATION ABOUT EX-CHIEF'S UNIFORM

Commissioner Thornton said this morning that he had received as part of the uniform of the American Company a letter to the commissioner from Mrs. Simpson she said that the matter of turning the uniforms over to the city was left with the family when the ex-chief went west. In moving from the city to Stockholm the uniform became mixed in with some other clothing and in the recent fire which burned out the Simpson family the uniform with the exception of the great coat now returned to the city. Commissioner Thornton said that he would acknowledge receipt of the coat and added that he would like the public to know what became of the rest of the outfit in justice to all concerned.

WANT HIGHER FINES IMPOSED IF LIQUOR LAW IN N. S. BROKEN

Halifax, N. S., April 15—A delegation from the Social Service Association waited upon the provincial government this morning with a request for more strict enforcement of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and that the fines for first offences be increased. The speakers were Rev. Dr. H. B. Grant, Mr. Grass, Mr. Moriarty and W. Tuttle. In the absence of Premier Murray, Hon. O. T. Daniels occupied the chair.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL WORKERS HEARD BY GOVERNMENT

Halifax, N. S., April 15—A delegation of coal workers representing all the miners in Nova Scotia, appeared before the provincial government this morning to discuss the present rate of coal prices and the general coal situation throughout the province. The delegation is a result of Hon. L. E. Finn's visit to Ottawa to take up with the federal government the matter of extension of the coal zones of the Canadian National Railway for the supply of coal and to give employment to miners who are now out of work, owing to the lack of orders.

THE SIBERIAN MAILS

The next mail for the Siberian forces will close at Vancouver on April 17, but the military authorities will make arrangements for the transfer of later arrivals.

NEARLY ALL FOR GREAT POWERS

About 15 Per Cent of Reparation Money For Others OBJECTION IS ASSURED

The Belgian Case in Particular—No Allowance to Germany For Maintenance of Prisoners of War—Repayment of Loans

Paris, April 15—(By the Associated Press)—The problem of reparations still has troubled times before it in connection with the question of the distribution of the indemnity to be paid by Germany. Smaller powers which suffered under German invasion and devastation are still to be heard relative to their share of the reparation and particularly Belgium, the claims of which are entitled to first consideration under various pre-conference pledges. SMALL END FOR SMALL NATIONS. The tentative scheme of distribution which Great Britain and France have advanced approximates between 80 and 90 per cent, probably 85 of the total sum assigned to these big powers, leaving perhaps 15 per cent to satisfy the demands of Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Russia and others. This is a smaller proportion than the secondary powers expected and they are almost sure to be dissatisfied with it. It has been suggested among the experts on the reparations commission that Roumania, Serbia and other nations have received reparations through the acquisition of territory, but this reasoning will scarcely appeal to Belgium. A share of the reparations fund will, according to the present understanding, be assigned to the payment of the evacuated Russian territory, but will probably be turned over to Great Britain and France to apply on advances made to the old Russian government during the war. Although the contributions payable by Germany are characterized as reparations, a very considerable part of the first \$5,000,000,000 will not be available for reparation purposes, since it has been assigned to the payment of the expenses of the armies of occupation and such food supplies as must be furnished Germany. Since the reparations will continue during the entire two years covered by this first payment, the expenses, particularly of the French army, will, it is estimated, run up to \$5,000,000,000. No announcement has as yet been made regarding the precise definition of the various "categories" of reparations. In other words, there is no definition of the classes of damages for which Germany is required to pay. It can be stated, however, that the five "categories" adopted comprise reparation for actual damage to life and property; pensions for crippled soldiers and families; the cost of the compensation for enforced labor exacted of inhabitants of occupied regions, including work done by deported Belgians; remuneration for illegally exacted labor by prisoners of war, and payments for German requisitions in occupied territories. This Will Be Popular. It is understood that no offset has been allowed Germany for the maintenance of prisoners of war in Germany during the war. The prisoners were chiefly supported at their own expense through food parcels, by which alone the prisoners were able to maintain existence during captivity, and that the surplus of the total sum realized to the big powers has been covered by work the prisoners performed in the camps. Although members of the commission regard the reparations question as settled, in the main, there are various details to be worked out, including a scheme for German contributions of labor, raw materials and manufactured articles for the restoration of devastated districts. Disputes at meetings of the commission have been marked by a shifting tendency from the principle initially advocated by the French, of basing the exact sums to be paid in definite contribution, to a definite fixing of all initial contributions. The change of attitude on the part of the French was undoubtedly inspired by pressure from parliament, which demanded definite knowledge of what was to be received from Germany. Repayment of Loans. Another financial question requiring settlement between the Allies is that of repayment of advances made by Great Britain and the United States to the associated powers. A sub-committee was appointed to consider this question, but the British and American representatives have thus far not participated in its deliberations. This has been apparently in anticipation of discussions which might deal more with the negative aspect of delaying or mitigating payments than actual consideration of repayments.

MAKE GET-AWAY

Janitor EAKE of the police court building and guard room had an amusing experience yesterday while doing some work around the building. He had two prisoners at work. While they were down stairs and the janitor's back was turned, the prisoners walked upstairs through the guard room and escaped. They were only in jail for a minor offence.

FISHING LOT MATTER

J. Fred Belyea is taking up with Commissioner Bullock the matter of water lots on the west side. There are three lots for which Mr. Belyea holds a lease from the city. It is now proposed to sell two of the three to Mr. Belyea on condition that he surrender his leases and rent the third on a lease with limitations. It is understood, the matter has not yet been brought to a head.

Wilson For Home At End of Month

Leave on April 27 Or 28, Says Paris Paper

Council of Four Busy Now With Question of Adriatic—Germany May Get Some Raw Material Before Treaty in Effect

Paris, April 15—(By the Associated Press)—The Echo de Paris says that President Wilson intends to sail for the United States on April 27 or 28, after being present at the opening meeting of the peace congress at Versailles. It says that after his departure Col. E. M. House will act for him. Paris, April 15—The council of four of the peace conference went into session again this morning with the question of the Adriatic again before it for consideration. Arthur J. Balfour, British secretary for foreign affairs, took the place at the council session of Premier Orlando, of Italy, the supreme economic council is considering the question of permitting Germany to have certain raw materials before the peace treaty becomes effective, with a revision of the blockade regulations to that extent, and it is understood the prospects are good for favourable action. The economic council members are also considering a plan for the conservation of Italy's coal supply. Belgium has been asked to name a delegate to sit on the economic council. Paris, April 15—(By the Associated Press)—Premier Orlando, of Italy, and President Wilson conferred for four and a half hours yesterday on the Adriatic question, but did not complete their work, which will be resumed on Wednesday morning. Hope was expressed that the question might be ready for the consideration of the council of four on Wednesday afternoon. The peace conference secretariat is busy completing arrangements for the meeting of the peace congress at Versailles. The German plenipotentiaries and the heads of the mission will be lodged in the Hotel de Ville, while the staff will occupy another hotel. The buildings will be guarded by military forces to prevent contact between the Germans and the plenipotentiaries. It is anticipated that the proceedings at Versailles will be of comparatively short duration. On the supposition that the Germans will be given eight days in which to study the terms and compare them to the German government, the middle of May has been suggested as the most probable date of the final exchange of signatures.

Reported Archduke Joseph Executed

Former Austrian Premier and Minister of Commerce Also Said to Have Been Put to Death

London, April 15—A Copenhagen despatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Acht Uhr Blatt and the Abendblatt, of Berlin, bring reports received from a source in Budapest that Archduke Joseph, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, former premier, and Baron Joseph Stjepan, minister of commerce, were executed in a counter-revolutionary plot. The report, the despatch says, has not been confirmed. Archduke Joseph of Austria is a son of Archduke Joseph Charles Louis and was born on August 9, 1872. Dr. Alexander Wekerle has for the last fifteen years been one of the principal figures in Hungarian public life. Baron Joseph Stjepan, minister of commerce, was in Dr. Wekerle's cabinet during the summer of 1918. On February 28 he was arrested in Budapest in charge of having signed a counter-revolutionary plot. On April 2, it was reported that he might be sentenced to death.

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by Authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service. Synopsis—The barometer continues high over northern Canada, while the low which was in Arkansas yesterday is now centered in Illinois. Rain is falling over the western portion of the Great Lakes including southwestern Ontario. The weather is fair and mild in the western provinces. Showery. Maritime—Moderate northerly winds, mostly cloudy and cool with a few scattered showers today and Wednesday. Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Northwest winds, cloudy and cool today and Wednesday. New England—Probably rain late tonight and on Wednesday; moderate north winds.

KAISER'S SON SAID TO LIVE IN AMERICA

Geneva, April 15—(By the Associated Press)—Former Prince Joachim of the Hohenzollern family hopes to emigrate to America after peace is signed, according to reports. Joachim is the youngest son of the former German emperor. He has arrived here from Berlin. The Hohenzollerns have just bought a large estate near Lugano.

UPRISING OF INDIANS OF FORMOSA SPREADING

Buenos Aires, April 15—The Indian uprising in the province of Formosa in the northeastern part of Argentina, is spreading toward Chaco, where settlers have been attacked. Cavalry forces have been sent to subdue the Indians.

CITY'S CASE AGAINST THE POWER BILL TO BE HEARD; EXPERT THIS AFTERNOON

Mr. Whiting to be Before Committee in Fredericton; Ten Sections Taken up This Morning; Vote to be in Private

Judgment in Lyman vs. Emery, An Automobile Case

Fredericton, April 15—Every opportunity is to be given the city for an adequate presentation of its case with respect to the N. B. Power Company bill before the corporations committee, according to a decision reached this morning. The committee had five other bills before them and by the time they were disposed of it was going on towards one o'clock. When the power company bill was taken up, Mr. Baxter asked that the committee should hear Mr. Whiting of Boston, the city's expert in the matter, so that he might explain the technical features of the amendments proposed by the city. Mr. Whiting, he said, was due on the afternoon train. This was agreed to, with the understanding that the company should have an opportunity to be heard in reply. The committee proceeded to consider the bill section by section and the difficulty arose that the sections could not be decided on in the order in which they came without some general decisions on matters of principle. It was decided that the committee should hear the city's amendments and at a later session vote on them in private. Ten sections had been dealt with in this way when the committee adjourned for lunch, to resume at 2:30 to hear Mr. Whiting. When the committee will continue consideration of the amendments has not been decided. An amendment to section one by striking out the provision for the acceptance of the Carrier bill was proposed by the Power Company. Mr. Taylor, for the company, objected that this would force the legislation upon the company, an action which would amount to confiscation. Hon. Mr. Veniot objected to wasting time over details before deciding whether or they would accept the principle of the bill. Mr. Baxter said the principle involved was the question of the legislature's control over public utility corporations. If the company was to have the option of accepting the bill, the city should have the same right. The city's position was that the legislature should go ahead and settle the matter. Mr. Taylor said such action would be a new course for the legislature to adopt and might be regarded as unfair. It would have the effect of repudiating the Carrier report. Mr. Campbell said that was incorrect. Would the legislature pass an act and then ask a company to accept it? Mr. Baxter asked if the committee wished to pass the Carrier bill as it stood, leaving it to the company to accept the legislature's decision. If the company did not decide to accept, the whole matter would have to come before the legislature again. It was agreed that the city amendments should be heard and discussed and

BUTTER IN STORAGE

Reduction on April 1 But Still 1,773,200 Pounds

Ottawa, April 15—Reduced stocks of butter in storage on April 1 are shown in a report which the cost of living branch has presented to the minister of labor. The total amount of creamery butter in storage on April 1 was 1,773,200 pounds. The report states: "Comparison figures show this to be 69 per cent less than last month and 17 1/2 per cent less than last year. The quantity of dairy butter in storage amounts to 116,968 pounds. Comparison figures show this to be 72 per cent less than last month and 76 per cent less than last year. The quantity of cheese in storage on April 1 was 1,499,952 pounds. Comparison figures show this to be 38 per cent less than a month ago and 63 1/2 per cent less than a year ago."

PRESENTATION TO J. S. CLARK IN POST OFFICE

Gift of Chair to Official Retiring After 27 Years

At the post office at 1 o'clock today Postmaster Sears and all the employees gathered to make a presentation to James S. Clark. Mr. Clark has been in the post office staff for twenty-seven years, starting in 1892. He served on the registration staff under Mr. Potter, Mr. Nicol and Mr. Woodrow and finally took charge of that staff himself. He retired on April 1 of this year after six months' sick leave. The postmaster made the presentation accompanied by the following address: "Boys and fellow-workers! You all know our friend, Mr. Clark, and we all value him as an old friend and an esteemed associate. We asked him to come here on this occasion because we want to show him some mark of our regard. We want to thank him for his experience and for what he has given us of that experience. We admire him for the sterling qualities which he possesses and which are so well fitted for the postal service. We all have not been in the service so long as he has and I hope the young members will try to emulate him. Mr. Clark has performed his work with zeal and efficiency and I take great pleasure in presenting this chair on behalf of the staff." Mr. Sears then led with three cheering cheers and a tier.

"KID" BECKER KILLS SHOT BY HIGHWAYMEN

St. Louis, April 15—Henry "Kid" Becker, known as the "King of St. Louis gamblers," who was shot by highwaymen last night, died yesterday. Becker was thirty-six years old, and from boyhood followed the races. It is said he had won and lost several fortunes, and that he left a large estate. Fire on Vessel at Quebec. Quebec, April 15—Fire early today in the storage compartments of the coastwise steamer Tremblay did damage of \$400.