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HUMAN MOVEMENT AGAINST HUNGARIANS; PEACE DELAYS WILL BE A BIG FOUR; SEOUL SCENE OF MORE DEMONSTRATIONS

GOVERNMENT IS CRITICIZED BY ITS FOLLOWERS

Its Methods of Procedure in Motion on McQueen Report Held up to Censure by Those Who Believe in Fairplay.

OPPOSITION LEADER MAKES STATEMENT

He and His Colleagues Are Not to Be Driven from Public Life by Thursday's Performance.

Fredericton, March 28.—In an interview today, Hon. Jas. A. Murray, leader of the Opposition, said neither he nor his colleagues proposed to be driven out of public life because their political opponents wanted to get them out of the way.

"I regard the resolution simply as an exhibition of party spirit, based on the report of an obviously partisan commissioner, a report that is bitter, unfair, and extreme," said Mr. Murray. "My constituents will say whether or not I will retain my seat in the Legislature. I have nothing to be ashamed of in my public career. I am content to leave my case to the judgment of my constituents, and of the impartial people of the province. Even my bitterest political opponents in the House gave me a certificate of character."

There is a very pronounced impression here today that the Government also made an error of judgment in the way it handled its report on the political opponents. It is remarked that if the motives of the Government were as free from partisanship as it professed to be it would at least have been consistent in its manner of dealing with the Friel and McQueen reports. It postponed consideration of the Friel report on the very ground that before any action should be taken, Mr. Currie had a right to be heard in his own defence, and yet it was not until after the Friel report had been printed in its entirety that the Government had an opportunity to make their defence. There was no reason for the Government not taking action on the Friel report without waiting for Mr. Currie to appear before the House and make his defence. The McQueen report in the way it did. So far as the attitude of the Government was concerned, the four Opposition members might just as well have remained at home.

By the un-British character of its procedure the Government has only strengthened the belief that its great desire was to make political capital against troublesome opponents. Its partisan purpose was so apparent that it rather defeated its ends; the fact that it had already prepared and even printed its verdict in pamphlet form ready for distribution, as a campaign too glaring manner, and has annoyed even some of the supporters of the Government, who feel that if their leaders were bent on playing the partisan game they ought at least to have played it with a decent regard for the proprieties.

The leader of the Government expressed doubt whether it was in his power to force the Opposition members to resign their seats without regard to what their constituents might think about it. But it is pointed out that if the Government really believes the charges for which it has stood sponsor, it is open to it to accept the challenge of the members attacked, and take proceedings in the courts. That the Government's zeal for political purity will induce it to submit its charges to impartial juries is not, however, the opinion of the lobby.

MR. TILLEY EXPLAINS INSIDE OF THE POTATO TRANSACTION

Defends Honesty and Honor of Accused, But Deprecates the Poor Business Methods Employed—Appeals to the Government to Show a Spirit of Fairplay.

Mr. Tilley said that he did not intend to take up the time of the House for any great length. The man on the street wanted to know what the potato question was all about. There had been columns in the newspapers, notices had been printed and the opinion of a St. John editor had been circulated in pamphlet form. Still there were people who did not know what it all meant. It was his intention to speak out frankly and call a spade a spade. When the former Government had decided on a gift of potatoes it had sent notices to buyers asking

BUDAPEST SOVIET STRENGTHENS ITS AUTHORITY

Allied Commissioners Are Reported Safe Though it is Believed They Have Been Interned.

COMMUNISTS PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW

By the Establishment of a Food Barrier Allies Intend to Fight the Revolutionary Movement.

Two Rumanian Army Corps Ready To Cross Frontier

Paris, Mar. 28.—(French wireless service)—The Rumanian and Czechoslovak governments have taken military measures against the Hungarian revolutionary government, a Geneva despatch to the Petit Parisien says. Two Rumanian army corps are said to have crossed the frontier of eastern Galicia.

London, March 28.—While the news from Hungary is both fragmentary and vague, it shows little improvement in the situation. The extremists have apparently extended their operations into neighboring towns, while the Budapest Soviet has further strengthened its authority.

Weheris, former premier, is reported prisoner along with scores of former officials. The members of the Allied Commissions have been reported as safe, though it is believed they have been interned. The Communist Government has proclaimed martial law and has begun the organization of a considerable army. By establishing a food barrier the Allies intend to fight the revolutionary movement, the British having informed Vienna that further supplies will be refused if the authorities guarantee the preservation of law and order. They seek, by this method, to localize the trouble and prevent its spread into Rumania and Serbia where the conditions are bad.

Paris, it is stated, has studied the situation both from military and economic angles, and orders have been issued for immediate execution. With Lenin, ready to support any movement which will further the spread of Bolshevism and with the German military too anxious to co-operate in any plan that will embarrass the Allies, the Paris delegates are naturally driving hard to reach a settlement before anarchy sweeps over the whole of Central Europe. The Bolshevist movement has become so strong in a military sense that there is imminent danger of its crossing the Russian border. Even though the communications are bad, the Allied leaders are inclined to regard the developments in Hungary much more seriously than the Spartacists' outbreaks. The majority of the Germans and Magyars fear Bolshevism as much as the Allies, because Bolshevism means a ruin of property, and there is always the possibility of Trotsky's army beginning a formidable offensive. This would displease plenty of Germans who are bent on revenge.

Rather than submit to humiliating terms these Germans are persistent in willing to let Bolshevism sweep westward. There are Germans, on the other hand, who see a possibility of turning the situation to their advantage by acting as buffers against Bolshevism and claiming, as a reward, more moderate treatment by the Allies.

Japanese Worked Up Over Question of Racial Equality

Tokio, Tuesday, Mar. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—At a mass meeting of prominent residents of Tokio tonight a resolution was adopted opposing any league of nations' covenant which does not contain a clause abolishing racial discrimination. The resolution also urged opposition to the abolition of conscription, the acquisition by Japan of the Shantung Peninsula and opposition to the international labor agreement, which, it was declared, is not adapted to the constitution of Japan and to Japan's internal condition.

A large number of Japanese newspapers recently have printed editorials looking with suspicion on the motives of the United States and Americans in the world politics, especially concerning China, Siberia and Korea. The editorial campaign is attributed in some quarters to displeasure over the 'league of nations' covenant.

WEIMAR GOVT RECEIVES DEMAND FROM THE ALLIES

They Must Allow Polish Troops to Land at Danzig and March Through German Territory to Poland.

Copenhagen, March 28.—The German Government at Weimar has received from the Allied high command a demand for permission for Polish troops to land at Danzig and to march through German territory to Poland, according to a despatch received here from Weimar.

The Allied note to Germany demanding that Polish troops be allowed to land at Danzig, declared that refusal by Germany would be regarded as a breach of the armistice, a Berlin despatch said. The German Government replied that it could not take the responsibility for permitting the Poles to land at Danzig, but was prepared to facilitate a landing at Stettin, Koenigsburg or Libau.

show any great amount of business ability. The potatoes were rushed in and, instead of 40,000 barrels, the Province found itself with 68,000 barrels. After the shipment to the old country, a steamer was not available to take care of the surplus stocks. Mr. Daggett had been sent to Cuba, and had made some sales, but when he came to take the account he found that almost had been sustained. He (Tilley) held that the Dept. of Agriculture should then have come out flat footed, and acknowledged the loss. Had they done that they would perhaps have been criticised, but that would have been the end of it. There was no doubt that had judgment had been used in connection with the transaction. Fortunately or unfortunately, there was a campaign fund in the Treasury and that was taken and put back in the Treasury so in reality there had been no loss. They had a reliable man in charge of the campaign fund in the person of Geo. B. Jones. Anyone would say that no man on the floors of the House could accuse Mr. Jones, Mr. Murray or Mr. Baxter, of a dishonest act. They all regarded that there had been no judgment and bad business methods in buying the potatoes and in not acknowledging the loss, but considering all the facts, he did not think that the hon. members should be asked to resign their seats. He thought in all fairness the House should accept the amendment and vote down the resolution. With regard to the resolution he noticed the Government had had it printed and a copy was then in his possession. It was unfair to the gentleman who had stood up in the House and made explanations of their conduct to have the verdict prepared in advance. He appealed in the interest of fair play to hon. members on the other side to withdraw the resolution, adopt the amendment and pass it unanimously.

THE BIG FOUR WORRIED OVER PEACE SITUATION

Criticism of Peace Conference Daily Augmented and Popularity of Big Four Steadily Recedes.

SOME MAY LOSE OFFICE AND POWER

Four Leaders Growing Anxious Over Their Deliberations for They Have Attempted to Explain Cause of Delays.

By Frederick Moore. Special cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.

Paris, Mar. 28.—The criticism of the peace conference is daily augmented and popularity steadily recedes from the three or four men who foregather twice daily in an effort to find a solution to the various problems their commission could not or did not solve satisfactorily. Evidence shows that the four leaders, Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando, are growing more anxious over their deliberations, for they have attempted repeatedly to explain the cause of the delays, means pointing out the difficulties that exist, the dangers that lurk ahead and, finally, how strenuously the four statesmen are laboring. Three of the men are certainly wiser and soberer than when they assembled in Paris last January amidst acclamations of a people intoxicated with relief and inspired with hope for the future upon the conclusion of a victorious war. But, as the days become weeks and the weeks months, will the armies not yet home and living conditions even more difficult, the hope of relief has dwindled. Three months ago Clemenceau was the idol of France who had rallied the French nation and brought it to its feet after defeat stared it in the face. Today he is a man whose name is scarcely mentioned in the newspapers. Three months ago Lloyd George triumphed beyond precedent in the British House of Commons, promising that Germany should pay the war costs in full. Today he is explaining that Britain can get but a small share of the spoils of the war, and that the conditions of peace are exceedingly difficult to secure. Three months ago President Wilson was heralded in the United States as the greatest statesman and prophet who had come to the aid of the harassed old world that it might begin a new life. Today he is a man whose name is scarcely mentioned in the newspapers. Three months ago the great peace conference was hailed as the greatest statesman and prophet who had come to the aid of the harassed old world that it might begin a new life. Today he is a man whose name is scarcely mentioned in the newspapers.

CANADA'S PREMIER MAKING FIGHT FOR INDEMNITIES

Absurd Report That He Held the View Germany Should Not Be Made to Settle.

Ottawa, March 28.—Sir Thomas White, when the House opened this afternoon, referred to a report from London attributing to Sir Robert Borden the view that no indemnities should be exacted from Germany. Sir Thomas said he had taken the liberty of drawing the matter to the attention of the Prime Minister who, in reply, had sent the following cablegram: "Report alluded to is absolutely unfounded and indeed absurd. You are authorized to give absolute and explicit denial to any such statement. We are making every effort to procure from Germany the fullest indemnity that she is able to pay."

GERMAN-AUSTRIA BLOCKADE WILL SOON BE LIFTED

Paris, March 28.—The blockade of German-Austria will be lifted as soon as measures can be perfected for preventing imports into that territory which are exported to Germany. It was decided at a council of the foreign ministers of the powers held here this morning. The council named a commission to inquire into the Boreon question, and then took up the question of the frontiers of Schleswig.

GERMANS SHOW SIGNS OF FIGHT

Paris, March 28.—(By The Associated Press)—News was received here today that the Germans are increasing the garrison at Danzig. This is taken as indicating a decision to resist without deposition the peace conference intending to make of it a port.

Executions Follow Discovery of Royalist Revolt

Stockholm, Mar. 28.—An alleged Royalist conspiracy has been discovered at Pozna, northwest of Sastov, in eastern European Russia, according to the Russian newspaper Kresnaya Gazeta, and twenty-one persons have been shot by the Bolsheviks in connection with the plot. The alleged leader was Sukolno, a former marshal of the Russian nobility, who was a local commissioner under the Bolshevik regime. Sukolno was executed. The conspirators, according to the newspaper, planned to palm off a new officer, the Bishop of Ufa as the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, carry him to Moscow and demand the appeal to the people from the Kremlin. The former Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch has been in England and is an honorary captain in the British army. He is next in succession to the Russian throne to Alexis, the only son of the former emperor.

SIX THOUSAND WERE KILLED BY ILL-TREATMENT

German Abuse Made Heavy Inroads Upon Belgians—7,000 Children Made Orphans.

Brussels, March 28.—Six thousand Belgian civilians died during the war, as the result of German ill-treatment, according to an official report made in the Chamber of Deputies this morning during a debate on the reparations due civilian victims of the war. Seven thousand children were made orphans and 125,000 men were deported from Belgium by the Germans.

BOLSHEVIK AGENTS ARRESTED IN PARIS

They Are Germans and Are Supposed to Belong to a Party Recently Escaping from Berlin.

Paris, March 28.—(French Wireless Service)—Two Germans named Bill Markonstein and Aaron Siegel, were arrested when they alighted from a Metz train in Paris on Tuesday, it became known today. They had no tickets but carried passports from Berlin. The authorities believe that the Germans are Bolshevist agents and M. Priollet was appointed to conduct an investigation. The Germans are now in the Sainte Prison.

NEW GOVERNORS FOR DALHOUSIE

The Alumnae Association Has Been Asked to Name One of Three for the Board.

Halifax, March 28.—A meeting of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, to fill vacancies caused by the death of Lieut-Governor McKewen, Chief Justice Sir Wallace Graham, and Dr. D. A. Campbell was held today. In order to show appreciation of the work the Alumnae Association has been doing, the board has offered the nomination of one member to that body, so that a woman will have a place on the board. The other two vacancies on the board were filled by the appointment of Hon. R. G. Beasley and T. S. Sherman Rogers, K. C.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL CATASTROPHE IS EXCEEDINGLY REMOTE

(By Arthur S. Draper, Copyright.) London, March 28.—While the railway men following the miners lead and accepting the government's terms, Great Britain's industrial situation was much easier today. Some 70,000 miners of Wales have gone on strike against the advice of their leaders, but it is expected that they will return to work quickly. Now that the triple alliance has reached a settlement, the danger of a great industrial catastrophe is exceedingly remote.

GOVT TO HAVE HAND IN POWER CO. AFFAIRS

Bill Introduced in Legislature Yesterday Carrying Many Pointed Features.

CALLS FOR THREE PUBLIC DIRECTORS

To be Appointed by Lieut. Governor and Paid from Earnings of the Power Co.

Fredericton, March 28.—An act relating to the New Brunswick Power Company, based on the report of the Commission appointed last year, was introduced in the Legislature by Premier Foster today. It provides that the control of operation, service, maintenance and rates of the company shall be vested in a board of seven directors, with equal voting power, except in specified instances. Four company directors shall be elected by the stockholders. Three public directors shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, for one, two and three years, respectively, and thereafter each for a three-year term. Directors' salaries shall be not more than \$1,000 per year, the company paying the company directors, and the City of St. John the public directors. The directors shall select one or more of the public directors to be members of any executive or other committee of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to fix, from time to time, such rates for railway transportation and electric and gas services as in their judgment shall meet the cost of service, including operating expenses, taxes, maintenance depreciation, and return on investment as hereinafter fixed. An appeal may be had to the Public Utilities Commission on complaint of public directors that compliance is not being made with the foregoing provision.

The Act contains various other features, providing for the adjustment of rates at stated periods, and for reference of disputes between the company directors and public directors to the Public Utilities Commission, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The company, in lieu of all other rates, taxes, or assessments in the City of St. John, and parishes of Lancaster, Simond and Robesay, or elsewhere, shall pay to the City of St. John and other parishes or municipalities 3 per cent. of its gross earnings in such city or parish, etc. The decision of the accountant as to the allocation of gross earnings to such city, parish or municipality, shall be final. If the company opens or disturbs a highway it must restore it to its original condition.

On acceptance of the Act by the company the common stock outstanding will be reduced from a par value of \$100 to \$25 per share, making the common stock \$500,000 in 25,000 shares. No dividends shall be paid on common stock until a reserve of \$250,000 has been accumulated, and this shall be kept intact.

QUEBEC NEWSPAPER INDULGES IN FREE SPEECH ON TARIFF

Believes the Country Should Have a Canadian Policy That Will Ensure a Reasonable Measure of Prosperity to Farmer and Manufacturer Alike Without Ruining Either.

Quebec, Que., Mar. 28.—In a leading article dealing with the tariff issue the Quebec Chronicle will say tomorrow: "In the earliest days of the great war when it roused both physical and moral courage to openly express an anti-Teutonic sentiment in the United States, Marsie Henry Watterson, the oldest and most distinguished of American journalists, proclaimed his patriotic slogan through the columns of the Louisville Courier-Journal that was destined to ring around the world, 'to Hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.' "Today, having regard to conditions in Canada, the Chronicle, taking example from that grand old light of democracy, will say: 'to Hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns.' "

PARLIAMENT GETS RUDE SHOCK ON LIQUOR CHARGE

Opposition Leader Claims Government is Conniving With Liquor Dealers in Smuggling Rum Into Nova Scotia.

COLLUSION BETWEEN GOVT AND FAVORITES

Alleges Illegal Warehouses Are Maintained at Sydney and Glace Bay.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, March 28.—That for the past three years large quantities of liquor have been systematically smuggled into Nova Scotia in pressed hay shipped from Montreal, that the practice is still going on, and that this liquor is illegally stored in private bonded warehouses in Nova Scotia by persons possessing licenses, or claiming to possess licenses from the Dominion government, was the somewhat startling charge which Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, leader of the opposition, made in Parliament tonight.

Hon. J. D. Reid, speaking for the government, said he thought that Mr. MacKenzie must be mistaken, but upon Mr. MacKenzie persisting that there was no question regarding his information, and that he made his charges upon his responsibility as a member of the House, declared that such a condition could not exist unless there was collusion between government officials and the alleged offenders, and that there would be a thorough investigation by the department. Mr. MacKenzie said alleged Glace Bay and North Sydney towns where alleged illegal warehouses existed.

ENGLAND WILL OIL UP

To Develop the Most Powerful Oil Producing and Refining Enterprise in History of the Industry.

London, March 28.—(Thursday, Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The British government is going into the oil business. Profiting by the costly experience of the war, when it was compelled to send enormous sums into other countries in payment for petroleum and petroleum products, it has adopted a clearly defined oil policy and is already credited with financial backing which is expected here to develop into the most powerful oil producing, refining and transporting enterprise in the history of the industry.

The government's first important move, it was stated by authorities here, will be the creation of a permanent ministry, the machinery for which exists in the petroleum department which looked after the empire's oil interests during the war and which is still an active institution. This ministry will be entrusted with the task of oil adviser for all departments, including the army, and what is more important the navy, it will have control over concessions for the development of possible oil territory within the empire, and will advise and assist British companies or individuals in obtaining concessions and leases in foreign countries.

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