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FAIR AND MILD

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STEAMER FLORIZEL WITH 137 LIVES LOST OFF ST. JOHN'S

Government Majority Now Sixty and Will Probably Be More

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

CHANGE IN NEW BRUNSWICK MADE

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

AMONG THE SLAIN

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

LOSE DEPOSITS

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

HEAVY LOSSES

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIGURES

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

CHATHAM

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

WESTERN SOLDIERS

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

ARE AT CHATHAM

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY QUARANTINED

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

PENDING EXAMINATION

Seats in Nova Scotia Electionists Instead of Laurier Men.

PARLIAMENT TO DECIDE

Question of Counting Soldiers' Votes in Yukon and Nelson to Be Left to House.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—It has been decided by the government that the question as to whether the soldiers' votes placed in the Yukon and Nelson, the two deferred elections, are to be counted for the candidates shall be referred to parliament. Nominations for these constituencies did not take place until after the votes were polled on December 17 and the election over except in so far as Nelson and the Yukon were concerned. Therefore it is claimed the soldiers could not know who were the candidates.

In the case of the Yukon several hundred more soldiers' votes were placed there than there were soldiers from that locality. The home soldier vote alone placed in the Yukon was 500, yet the total enlistment was only 100. W. F. O'Connor, the chief returning officer, threw out all but forty-three.

HONORS SOLDIER AT MONCTON

Rood Screen in Memory of Private Swetman Dedicated at St. George's.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Moncton, Feb. 24.—In St. George's church this morning a chancel screen was dedicated in memory of the late Private Harry Swetman, son of Conductor James Swetman Moncton. The Great War Veterans, headed by the City Silver band, attended the service in a body. Canon Sisam conducted the service.

WESTERN SOLDIERS ARE AT CHATHAM

One Hundred and Fifty Quarantined Pending Examination for Slight Infectious Disease.

Chatham, Feb. 24.—About 150 western Canadian soldiers arrived here Saturday afternoon and are quarantined at the exhibition building. They have been placed under quarantine for a few days, pending examination for slight infectious disease.

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EVERY SOUL ON BOARD STEAMSHIP FLORIZEL PROBABLY PERISHED

Red Cross Liner Bound from St. John's, Nfld., for Halifax and New York with Seventy-Seven Passengers and Sixty in the Crew, Totally Wrecked During Blinding Blizzard Near Broad Cove, Twenty Miles North of Cape Race—In Few Hours Vessel Pounded to Pieces and Nothing Can Be Done to Save Those on Board Doomed Craft.

Six Bodies Washed Ashore—John Shannon Munn, Managing Director of Bowring Brothers Co., Ltd., Owners of the Steamer; Major Michael Sullivan, Commander of the Newfoundland Forestry Battalion; Thomas McNeil, Leading Druggist; Fred Smythe, Manager of Newfoundland Woollen Mills, and Other Prominent Men on Board.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 24.—The Red Cross Line steamer Florizel, bound from this port for Halifax and New York with 77 passengers and a crew of 60 was wrecked near Broad Cove, 20 miles north of Cape Race, today and all on board are supposed to have perished.

The steamer struck early this morning while fighting her way through a blinding blizzard. In a few hours she had pounded to pieces on the rocks and at dusk her hull had settled under the battering until she was almost submerged.

The bodies washed ashore include those of Joseph Kean and Robert Snow, passengers, and James Long, a sailor. Snow was one of six non-commissioned officers of the Newfoundland regiment who were proceeding to Toronto to join the Royal Flying Corps.

Of the passengers, fifty were saloon and twenty-seven steerage. Among the saloon passengers were John Shannon Munn, managing-director of Bowring Brothers Company, Limited, of Liverpool and New York, owners of the steamer; Major Michael Sullivan, commander of the Newfoundland Forestry Battalion; Thomas McNeil, principal stockholder of the McMurdo Drug Company, of this city; Fred Smythe, manager of the Newfoundland Woollen Mills; William Butler, an architect, and his wife, who were on their way to Florida; William Earle, fish merchant, bound for Canada on a business trip; Edward Berneau, Robert Snow, Norman Sellers, John Parsons, Ralph Burnham and Alex Ledingham. The last six named were cadets of the Newfoundland regiment who were to have joined the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto.

SICKNESS ON BOARD

St. John's, Feb. 24.—Sickness developed on the steamer while she lay here a few days ago and all those seeking passage upon her were told that it would be necessary for them at least twenty were deterred by this requirement from taking passage and proceeded to Halifax or New York by rail.

A message received here from Broad Cove early tonight said that just as darkness set, four or five men were seen to rush from the fore-castle at intervals when the wash of the seas permitted, and wave for help.

At that time it was impossible to do anything for them, but there was a faint hope that with the arrival of life saving apparatus some survivors might be rescued. The relief train from this city reached Broad Cove, two miles from the wreck, soon after five o'clock. It was under the direction of Hon. Tasker Cook, marine agent, and carried besides physicians and nurses, a party of naval gunners with rocket firing apparatus with which to get a line over the ship.

The Florizel was owned by the New York, Newfoundland and Halifax Steamship Company, known as the Red Cross Line of which C. T. Bowring Company Ltd., of Liverpool and New York, are the agents.

The ship was built at Glasgow in 1909 and registered 1,980 tons net. The Florizel conveyed the first Newfoundland regiment across the Atlantic in October, 1914, accompanying other ships carrying the original Canadian contingent.

SEES REVOLUTION IN HUN EMPIRE

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—A revolution in Germany was predicted by Dr. Cohn, independent Socialist deputy, in an address to the Reichstag on Friday, the Volks Zeitung of Cologne says. Dr. Cohn's address, made during the debate on the peace treaty with Ukraine, threw the Reichstag into an uproar.

Russian Government Makes Peace With Teutonic Powers

PREMIER GOES TO U. S. ON TRADE TRIP

He and Hon. Mr. MacLean Will Try to Remedy Exchange Situation.

CANADA NOW AT A BIG DISADVANTAGE

Dominion Buys \$400,000,000 More Goods Than Does the U. S.

TO RE-ESTABLISH CANADA'S CREDIT

New British Credit with the United States Proposed.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Sir Robert Borden and Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting Minister of Finance, left today for Washington to confer with the United States Government regarding the exchange situation and to endeavor to reach an agreement regarding purchases and payments for supplies by Canada to Great Britain and the United States.

Canada is at a serious disadvantage. The Dominion is buying about \$400,000,000 worth of goods more annually from the United States than the United States is buying from Canada. On the other hand Great Britain buys from Canada more than Canada buys from the United Kingdom but this adverse balance with Canada so far has been taken up with credits furnished banking and government sources.

IRON AND STEEL NEEDED

The supplies required by Canada from the United States are mostly iron, steel and coal and these products are needed more than ever before. Much of the iron and steel sent to Great Britain in the form of munitions and war supplies and Canada is asked to furnish credits for these.

Canada has to pay the United States for the goods she imports and the large adverse trade balance has to be taken up in gold or credit.

Great Britain still is able to secure loans in the United States, but Canada has been asked to do her own financing out of her own resources. This has placed Canada in a serious difficulty, for in consequence of the adverse trade balance with the United States and the gold scarcity the rates of exchange are such as to prohibit further purchases by Canada unless credits are continued.

TO BALANCE PAYMENTS

While no official statement upon the subject has been made it is understood that the premier and Mr. MacLean hope to reach an agreement with the British and American Governments whereby Canadian payments due to the United States will be balanced by British payments due in Canada. It is hoped to secure the establishment of a new British credit with the United States Government against which Canada might draw in liquidation of the amount owed by Great Britain to Canada.

Another suggestion is that Canadian securities might be deposited in the United States. The exchange discount unfavorable to Canada is 1 1/2 per cent.

Bolsheviki Make Cessions of Vast Territory to the Germans.

TURKS GET BACK THEIR LOST SOIL

Germans Capture Several Additional Towns and Approach Reval.

RUMANIANS ALSO LOOK FOR PEACE

No Important Engagements on the Battle Fronts in France.

THE BOLSHEVIKI GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA

represented by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky, has acceded to the demands of Germany and announced its readiness to accept the hard peace terms which Germany has laid down.

Thus, apparently without further hesitation, the Russians are prepared in an effort to stop the inroads the Germans now are making into their country to add to the enemy's already vast holdings more of Russia's most valuable western territory, extending from the Gulf of Finland southward to the Black Sea, and even to withdraw her troops from Finland and give back to the Turks what has been taken from them in battle.

ABJECT SURRENDER

The surrender seems abject. Russia is immediately to send a delegation to Brest-Litovsk, there to discuss with German representatives, the final details of the peace and sign the compact.

At last accounts the German armies in the east were giving no heed to talk of peace, but on the contrary were methodically pushing forward their line over the more than five hundred mile front from the Gulf of Finland region to Volhynia and still nowhere meeting with any systematic attempts to hinder their progress.

Numerous additional towns have been captured and several thousand more Russians made prisoner. In addition nearly 3,000 German and Austrian prisoners of war have been liberated by the invaders. Russia's most principal port on the Finnish Gulf, is rapidly being approached, notwithstanding the snow covered roads. The troops here are being pushed forward in forced marches, the desire of the German high command evidently being to capture the port, which would be available, if necessary arises, as a base for operations by a fleet of war vessels against Kronstadt and Petrograd.

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS

Meanwhile the internal situation in Russia continues chaotic. So bad have conditions become in Petrograd that a state of siege has been declared by the military authorities. Looting and other reprehensible deeds will result in sentences of death and all explosives must be immediately turned into the authorities on pain of the holders being declared outlaws. Opposition newspapers have been suppressed and other curbs have been put upon the press. Inaccurate information published in them will lead to the arrest of the editors and their staffs.

RUMANIAN PEACE

Rumania, cut off from her allies, through the disaffection of Russia, at last has entered into formal peace negotiations with the Central Powers, according to advices reaching London. These past masters in Teutonic allied politics, Von Kuehmann and Czernin, respectively the German and Austrian foreign ministers, and Radolavoff, the Bulgarian premier, are dealing with M. Avramesco, the Rumanian premier, at a point near Bucharest. Doubtless like the terms imposed on Russia, those that will be offered Rumania will be hard ones. Already they are said to embrace territorial acquisitions for Bulgaria and economic preferences for Germany and Austria.

NO GREAT BATTLE

On the battlefronts nowhere has there been any engagement of great dimension.

ST. PIERRE, MIQ., ASKS TO STAY WITH FRANCE

St. Pierre, Miq., Feb. 23.—Hope that the United States will intervene in any official movement to cede this French colony to Newfoundland after the war is expressed in influential circles here with every revival of the project noted in Newfoundland papers. It is pointed out that St. Pierre, with its good harbor, is a convenient base for fishing fleets on the Grand Banks and comment is made on the cordial friendship existing between the little community and its big neighbor to the southwest. Unofficial efforts have been made to sound American public opinion on the matter, but thus far without visible result.

SENT APPEALS

Appeals were sent to Paris not to cast off the last relic in the northern Atlantic of the once vast western empire of France and assurances were received that no such step would be sanctioned. Word was also received from all the chambers of commerce and all the deputies of the maritime

PRESENTATION AT MONCTON

Employees of Record Foundry and Machine Co. Honor Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Lindsay.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD

Moncton, Feb. 24.—Saturday afternoon Alexander M. Lindsay, manager of the shell department of the Record & M. Co., was presented by the employees with a solid gold watch and Mrs. Lindsay with a case of silver.

The presentation, which was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay's recent marriage, was accompanied by addresses. The presentation was made by Agent General Summer on behalf of the employees, speeches being made by Hon. C. W. Robinson and T. E. Dennison, president and secretary of the R. F. & M. Co.

Mr. Lindsay has recently joined the Royal Flying Corps. He has been manager of the shell works for the past three years.

provinces in France that they would stand by the little colony. Nevertheless, uneasiness is felt here lest, in the readjustments after the war, the home government be too pre-occupied with matters nearer home to remember the plea of its far-flung colony. Economic conditions, it is feared, may also figure in its official considerations, for until the war brought reunited prosperities here the colony's chief industry has steadily declined since Newfoundland cut off its bait privilege and the home government had been forced to grant bounties to keep the colony alive.