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WARM—THUNDER

THREE CENTS

## MANY BOLSHEVİK SOCIETIES IN DOMINION; SIGNING OF TREATY NOT BEFORE JUNE 20TH; GERMANS LOST 198 SUBMARINES IN THE WAR

### Allies Now Have Reply of Germans

The Reply, Mainly Counter Proposals, Will be Digested by the Council of Four Which Will Report Back Its Decision Quickly.

### ALLIED ARMIES READY TO MOVE

In Case of a Declaration to Sign British, French and American Troops are Prepared to Follow Foch's Bidding.

New York, May 29.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: The representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers at last have before them the answer of Germany to the terms of the peace treaty.

Under the procedure adopted by the Peace Congress the reply of the Germans to the various clauses of the treaty, consisting mainly of counter proposals seeking to lessen the severity of the Allied terms, the members of the Council of Four will digest the view of the enemy and report back their decision as quickly as possible. This decision to be final, and Germany then will be compelled either to sign, or reject the treaty.

In case of a declaration to sign, British, French and American troops are prepared to take such steps as Marshal Foch may deem necessary, while at sea the old blockade against Germany is ready to be tightened again. A plan of the Allies to have Switzerland, in the event of a refusal by Germany to sign, to enforce a more severe blockade against Germany, if necessary, is reported to have failed, Switzerland claiming this would infringe Swiss neutrality.

It had been believed possible that on Friday the terms of peace to Austria would be ready for submission by the Council of Four to the representatives of the smaller nations. This, however, has been found impracticable owing to the necessity to embody in the treaty the new agreement as regards the Italian claim in the Adriatic region. Nevertheless the envoys of the smaller nations will hear the document read Friday, and it is possible that the early week will witness the handing of the treaty to the Austrians at St. Germain.

### HAS BUT LITTLE FAITH IN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SCHEME

Philadelphia Speaker Before Montreal Canadian Club Expresses Doubts About the League Being Able to Prevent Wars—Only by Friendship Among the Peoples Can Lasting Peace be Assured—Urge Americans and English to be Frank With One Another.

Montreal, May 29.—"Whether America accepts membership in the League of Nations or maintains her present position of independence, Great Britain and the United States will carry on in the work of reconstructing civilization," declared Hon. James M. Beck, of Philadelphia, in an address before the Canadian Club of Montreal at noon today.

### GOOD FORTUNE WAS FAVORING THE AVIATORS

Captain Duhn of Danish Steamer Mary Tells His Story of the Rescue of Harry Hawker and Lieut. Grieve.

### RESCUE IMPOSSIBLE ONE HOUR LATER

Boat Was Launched Under Most Trying Conditions—Aviators Nearly Exhausted When Taken Aboard Ship.

Horsenead, Denmark, May 29. (By The A. P.)—The Danish steamer Mary, which rescued Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Commander Grieve in mid-Atlantic on May 19 when they were compelled to descend during their attempt to fly from Newfoundland to Ireland, arrived here early today. Captain Duhn and his mates told of the rescue of the aviator.

Second Mate Hoey had the watch with Seaman Schwartz at the helm when at six o'clock on the morning of May 19 they sighted the airplane which came down into the sea on the bow of the ship. Hoey and Schwartz immediately prepared to launch a boat, and with First Mate Schubert, Seaman Frew Johnson and Christian Larsen, the ship's carpenter, they set out for the airplane. The crew of the Mary had considerable difficulty in launching a boat, and Captain Duhn said he doubted whether it would have been possible to do so had the airplane appeared an hour later than it did. Hawker and Grieve were greatly exhausted after sea rescue, the captain said, so much so that they declined offered food in order to obtain needed sleep. Captain Duhn declared that the aviators' nerves were upset because the Mary had no wireless and they were unable to inform their relatives that they were safe. The captain said that Hawker also was somewhat disappointed because he was unable to salvage the airplane so that he might learn definitely the reason why he had failed.

"When I came on the bridge," Captain Duhn said, "the machine had already alighted on the water. The aviators told us that they had dropped down they had dropped rockets, but we did not see them. The work of saving the aviators was pretty difficult, because it was blowing very hard. Hawker and Grieve were in water up to their waists, but their watertight suits kept them dry."

Asked whether the crew of the lifeboat was in serious danger in effecting the rescue, the captain replied: "I will not say serious danger, but as I said, it was a rather difficult task, but they succeeded in rescuing the aviators. All the aviators wanted to go to sleep. They told us that from the very start they realized everything was not quite in order but they had comforted themselves with the hope that later they would get the right effects from their motor. The defect, however, became more and more apparent and the speed of the motor steadily lessened."

"They were very pleasant fellows and we were the best of friends with them. When they had had their sleep out and got a good meal with a glass of 'schmager' they were alright."

### BRITONS INDIGNANT OVER AMERICA TAKING ALL THE SEIZED GERMAN SHIPPING

(By Arthur Draper)  
Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, May 28.—Trade and Exchange worry not only the backbone of Great Britain, but the government whose duty it is to get the country safely through this transitional period. Morton Frewen, a leading economist, predicts that when America's huge war expenditures in Europe cease next year, "exchange will settle down at or about \$4 to the pound."

Recent questions in Parliament regarding trade restrictions and the allocation of German tonnage to America are indicative of the temper of the members, but they have failed to disclose the widespread discontent and dissatisfaction. Ten thousand ex-soldiers parading through London streets and bearing banners reading "We want employment, not government jobs" came into contact with the police when they tried to march to Parliament. This demonstration was serious enough, but when the same day the Secretary of the Police Union for having been compelled to carry out the government orders, proof was furnished of the gravity of the whole industrial and social situation. Over

### Labor Situation in Canada Calls For Efficacious Remedy

Otherwise the Dominion Will Find Himself With a Revolution to Contend With Was Testimony Before Industrial Commission Thursday.

Montreal, Que., May 29.—Fear that unless a quick remedy is applied to the labor situation, Canada will find herself with a revolution on her hands was expressed to the Industrial Commission at its session in the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon by Joseph Nankin, of the Canadian Employers' Association. Nankin declared that the Carranza government so serious that it has asked the United States government for permission to move troops through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It is regarded here as affecting a situation more serious in Mexico than any since the triumph of Carranza forces over Villa three years ago. Viewed in connection with the activities of the Peliciera forces in Southern Mexico, the situation is regarded as full of possibilities.

Government officials are refusing to comment on the news. There seems, however, to be no doubt of its authenticity.

### JUNE TWENTIETH THE DATE SET FOR WORLD PEACE

Peace Delegates Do Not See How Treaty Can be Signed Before That Time.

### GERMANY LOST 198 SUBMARINES DURING THE WORLD WAR

Basle, Wednesday, May 28.—(French Wireless)—Germany lost 198 submarines during the war, according to statistics on this branch of the German naval service published in the Berlin Vostische Zeitung.

### AVIATION CIRCLES QUIET AT ST. JOHNS

St. John's, Nfld., May 29.—All is quiet now in aviation circles. The erection of the Handley-Page machine progresses favorably and will probably be ready for a trial flight at the end of next week. The Vickers-Vimy machine, now erecting at St. John's, will be ready about the same time, both hoping to fly with the next full moon, but it is doubtful if the Handley-Page will be ready owing to the slowness of the machine and the difficulties of putting the same together.

shipping against America's 341,512 gross tons, and argue that the German interned tonnage should be allocated on the basis of tonnage lost. From a creditor Great Britain has become a debtor nation to America during the war, her export trade shrinking gravely, while the imports reached colossal figures. However, optimistically the British try to view the future industrially and financially, when they turn to the sea and picture American shipping becoming predominant it produces a most gloomy impression.

Labor Unrest Bothers. Recent questions in Parliament regarding trade restrictions and the allocation of German tonnage to America are indicative of the temper of the members, but they have failed to disclose the widespread discontent and dissatisfaction. Ten thousand ex-soldiers parading through London streets and bearing banners reading "We want employment, not government jobs" came into contact with the police when they tried to march to Parliament. This demonstration was serious enough, but when the same day the Secretary of the Police Union for having been compelled to carry out the government orders, proof was furnished of the gravity of the whole industrial and social situation. Over

### Situation In Mexico Alarming

Villa Forces Proclaim Gen'l Angelere Provisional President—Washington Views New Political Aspect Seriously.

Washington, May 29.—Villa forces proclaimed General Felipe Angeles Provisional President of Mexico, and Villa himself Secretary of War. The move, coming at the climax of military operations, is considered by the Carranza government so serious that it has asked the United States government for permission to move troops through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. It is regarded here as affecting a situation more serious in Mexico than any since the triumph of Carranza forces over Villa three years ago. Viewed in connection with the activities of the Peliciera forces in Southern Mexico, the situation is regarded as full of possibilities.

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### NEWFOUNDLAND NOW LOOKS FOR AERIAL MAIL AND PASSENGER LINE

Expects Soon to be Connected up With Canada and the United States Through the Imperial Aircraft Company.

### PEACE TERMS TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NEXT MONDAY

Paris, May 29. (Havas).—The date for the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian representatives will be determined at a meeting on Saturday of the powers which broke relations with Austria-Hungary. At present it seems to be probable that the decision will be to make the presentation on Monday next.

### CANADA HAS SIXTY-TWO BOLSHEVİK SOCIETIES

Montreal, May 29.—That there are 62 secret Bolshevik societies in Canada, and that those in Montreal had membership of 16,000, was stated today by Mr. Eugene N. de Scheikling, Russian diplomat during a lecture given at the club St. Denis, under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise. Only three months ago, he said, a friend of Trotsky's had paid a visit of inspection to the Canadian societies.

a million are drawing unemployment allowances from the government. Here is the government problem. It is placing restrictions upon the importation of certain goods in the hope of reducing Britain's indebtedness and protecting and encouraging British industry, but British consumers complain of the price. It puts a tariff on certain articles and immediately the consumer protests, America makes that retaliatory measure are likely, and the British producer sees the foreign market closing against him. The government's permanent policy, thus far, is a mystery, though there are indications that when it is announced next September it will be in the form of protection. Frankly, the British are worried by American and Japanese import restrictions, which please no one, and, in a measure, alarm. The British have never faced a similar situation, not even at Waterlool, for then there was no American and Japanese competition, which please no one, and, in a measure, alarm. Today, labor is so powerful that it is able to demand an increase in wages commensurate to the general cost of living. Even now few realize how hard Britain has been hit by the war and are failing to appreciate that a country under modern war conditions can win but still be little better.

### EMPRESS OF BRITAIN HAS BIG LIST

London, May 29. (C. A. P.)—The Empress of Britain sailed on Wednesday for Quebec carrying 123 officers, four nurses and 2,583 other ranks.

### FORMER EMPEROR SAYS NOTHING BUT KEEPS ON SAWING WOOD

Is Seen But Little About His Abode and Remains Silent on Request for a Statement of Opinion on the Peace Terms—Former Empress Appears to be More Affected Than Her Husband and Fears the Tribunal Will Get Him.

### AMERONGEN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.

(By The A. P.)—Since the former German emperor has been acquainted with the peace terms he has become even more invisible to the outer world. The only possibility of catching a glimpse of his former majesty is when he comes to the drawbridge twice daily, going to and returning from his log sawing in the garden of the castle, and then he is only within sight for about four seconds.

### TORONTO IS LOOKING FOR STRIKE NOW

A Conference of Employers and Employees With the Government Failed to Reach an Agreement at Ottawa Yesterday.

### CONTROL OF THE STRIKE LEADERS BEING CRUSHED

City Employees of Winnipeg Who Quit Through Sympathy Are in the Ranks of Applicants Seeking Municipal Jobs.

### MANY EMPLOYEES FEAR INTIMIDATION

Persistent Report That Strike Forces Are Preparing to Make Known a New Plan of Compromise Settlement.

Winnipeg, Man., May 29.—When the sympathy general strike of Winnipeg union workers entered into its third week at noon today there were several developments in progress which, to unprejudiced persons, indicated the control of a few leaders being slowly but steadily crushed. City employees, who were involved in the sympathetic walk out, were included in the ranks of applicants who today sought positions in municipal departments.

Street Commissioner A. W. F. Tallman reported to the city council that nearly all the employees of his department are anxious to return to their work, but that the "fear of intimidation" has been holding them back. It was announced at the City Hall this afternoon that more than fifty city firemen have agreed to return to work, despite pressure to the contrary from the union leaders, and that the city policeman will tomorrow sign a new agreement with the city in which they will agree not to participate in sympathetic strikes.

Executives of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council today were asked whether the union forces were willing to accept the mediation offer of a committee representing the Canadian Railway Brotherhoods. President James Winnings replied: "If the Railway Brotherhoods are willing to mediate, I do not think the central strike committee will object."

Mayor Gray will not take any action on the mediation offer of the Brotherhoods. The mayor said that so far as the city is officially concerned there is nothing to mediate. The citizens' committee, which are representing the industrial employees at the employers' request, had no announcement at this time.

The general strike situation seemed to be unchanged in Winnipeg this morning, although there was a persistent report that the strike forces were preparing to make public a new plan of compromise settlement. The same blazing summer weather which has existed for several days greeted members of the citizens' committee when they reported for clean-up duty on the garbage wagons today. The thermometer touched 99.

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### Toronto Is Looking for Strike Now

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### CONFERENCE SPLIT ON 44 HOUR WEEK

A Strike is Practically Certain—and it is Expected That Forty Thousand Workers Will Quit.

Ottawa, May 29.—A conference of employers and employees with the government today having failed to reach an agreement, a strike of forty thousand Toronto workers tomorrow seems certain. The conference with the government split upon the rock of the men's demand for a 44 hour week. The men asked for this concession upon the ground that it would distribute work more uniformly, thus preventing unemployment, and that it would bring about better working conditions. The employers rejected it on the ground that it would subject them to unfair competition from industries in countries where the forty-four hour week did not prevail.

The government, which pointed out that it had no power to legislate in respect to working hours, said that the question was concerned with contracts and civil rights, which the B. N. A. Act confined to the provinces, suggested a board of arbitration to decide upon what should constitute a fair working week, the men to remain to their positions until the report was made.

The employers consented to this but the labor representatives declared that they had no authority to depart from their instructions, which were to accept no compromise of the sort or complete acceptance of their demands, but said that they would refer the proposal to the strike committee in Toronto. This they did by a long distance telephone, and the decision as to whether the men are to go on strike or remain at work now rests with the strike committee. The opinion of both employers and employees here was that a strike was practically certain. The men's representatives declared that at least fifty thousand men would lay down their tools. The employers insisted that the number would not exceed twenty thousand. Neutral opinion is that the number will be between thirty-five and forty thousand.

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