

The Daily Standard

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SIXTEEN PAGES

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1919.

FAIR AND COLD

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE LOCAL GOV'T MUST ANSWER FEW INQUIRIES

Hon. B. Frank Smith Asks the Government to Explain a Few Things Relative to Public Works Contracts.

CONCRETE BUILDERS LTD. IN LIMELIGHT

Dr. Taylor of Charlotte Wants the Public Works Dept. to Explain a Few Things About Permanent Work in His County.

INCREASE SALARY FOR REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

Bill Provides That St. John Registrar Should Have \$500 More a Year.

The government introduced several minor bills today, and presented a number of reports. One bill provides for increasing the salary of Mr. McLellan, the St. John registrar of deeds, from \$2,500 to \$3,000. If the fees are not sufficient, the municipality are to make up the amount. Another bill ratifies the agreement to give the department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment control of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium with the proviso that accommodation must be maintained for 20 civilian patients at a cost not to exceed \$15 per week per patient. The province has the right to add further buildings at its own expense, so the question of credit remains unsettled.

Another bill authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council to pay to any city, town or municipality conducting a sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculous patients a sum not exceeding 30 cents per day for 100 days each year for each patient. The Crown Lands Report shows a net revenue of \$791,027.68 for the year, as against \$544,191.54 in 1917. The increase of nearly one-quarter of a million is largely due to the new sources of revenue, viz. the tax on privately owned timber lands and the fire protection tax on Crown Lands under lease. There is also the increase in the stampage tax from \$1.50 to \$2.50. The stampage forms more than one-half the total revenue of the department, though the latter cut was less than in the preceding year.

The output from the Grand Lake mines increased 10 per cent, bringing in a corresponding increase in revenue. A report on the Belgian Relief Fund signed by J. H. Frank showed a total of \$71,849 and expenses of \$73,207. St. John County contributed \$24,288; Charlotte, \$5,048; Kings, \$6,471; and Carleton, \$5,264. Other counties contributed smaller amounts.

Mr. B. F. Smith, Carleton, gave notice of enquiry for Tuesday as follows:

Have plans been prepared for the building of a bridge across St. John River at Hartland?

If so, have they been approved by the minister of public works, and what claim of structure is it proposed to build there?

Who were the tenders for this work, and what was the amount of each tender?

What was the estimated cost of the same by the chief engineer and when is the work to be completed?

What date was the work to be completed on the bridge across the St. John River at Florenceville by the Concrete Builders, Ltd. who are the contractors?

Is the government aware that a considerable portion of this work is yet unfinished, and will they insist that the work be completed around the foundations of the new piers be done before the ice thaws this spring to avoid possible damage to the new work?

Was the tender of H. A. Frank Millerton over \$5,000 less than that of the Concrete Builders, Ltd., who obtained the contract?

Did the government return the deposit check of H. A. Millerton to him, or any person on his behalf? If so, why?

What amount has been received by the Concrete Builders, Ltd., to date on account of this contract?

What has been the total cost of completion to date?

Is J. J. McCallery, proprietor of Queen Hotel, Florenceville, one of the shareholders of the Concrete Builders, Ltd.?

Dr. Taylor, Charlotte, gave notice of enquiry for Tuesday as follows:

1. How much money was spent on the spring training trip to Florenceville?

2. On what route was money spent?

3. How many miles of roadwork were done? When did work begin and end?

4. Under whose supervision was it done?

5. How much per day did supervisors receive and how many days did each work?

6. What men were employed? How many days did they work, and how much per day was paid for men—and for men and teams?

WILSON OPPOSES THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Washington, Mar. 7.—President Wilson is opposed to the sinking of the surrendered German fleet. In a letter to Representative Fuller of Massachusetts dated March 1 and made public tonight the president said the proposal to destroy the ships, "seems to me like the counsel of those who do not know what else to do." He added that the question of disposition of the vessels would be considered further on his return to Paris.

GERMANY MUST HAVE FOOD FROM THE ALLIES

Otherwise She Will Not Release the German Shipping, Especially Desired by Allies at This Time.

Paris, March 7.—Germany has refused the proposition for the use of her merchant ships by the allies, under her delegates at Spa, the armistice commission's headquarters. The counter-proposition is made by the Germans that they will release the German shipping desired in return for a definite assurance that enough food will be sent into Germany to enable the government to withstand the Bolshevik movement. When the allied commission went to Spa it was believed that the release of the ships was merely a question of days. It was proposed to the Germans that in return for the use of the ships, a rental be paid, this to be entered to the credit against their food accounts. The Germans, however, replied that there must be guarantee of a steady, uninterrupted supply of food. No country was in a position to supply this food under the German conditions, so the question of credit remains unsettled.

A telegram received from Spa this afternoon reported that the German delegation had returned to Weimar. It sent a message stating it expected soon to have an agreement from its government enabling it to resume the negotiations.

Consideration of the situation here has given rise to the belief that the allied commission will be in a position to resume negotiations and effect an adjustment early next week. It is understood that there is no disposition among the allies not to provision Germany, but that the means and methods are the only problem.

Only a relatively small amount of money is actually available in Germany and it is realized that this would be inadequate in the circumstances so survey is being made of German assets abroad as well as at home. There remain certain securities in Germany which she may pledge in payment, and there are also certain foreign assets especially in Argentina where German securities are held. The disagreement in regard to the ships began when the armistice commission of the allies and the Germans met at Treves and the Germans explained that they had not realized that the ships would be required under the armistice terms for food carrying because of the action of the United States congress in declaring that none of the \$100,000,000 appropriated for food should go to supply Germany.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR PRESENTS MEDAL

Mrs. H. Dickson of Sackville Receives Trophy Won by Her Son, Who Was Killed in Action.

Frederton, March 7.—Mrs. H. Dickson, of Sackville, wife of Sergeant Master Dickson, of that place, was here today, and was presented with the military medal won by her son, Private Dickson, who was killed in action. Lieutenant Governor Fugatey made the presentation.

TRAVELLERS DENY GERMAN REPORTS

Claim Food Situation in That Country is Not as Bad as Fictitious.

Geneva, Mar. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—While Germany has broken off official relations with the Allies at Spa over the question of food supplies, travellers arriving in Switzerland from across the Rhine recently report that food conditions in central and southern Germany are not critical and do not demand immediate relief. The travellers say that the statements of the German government are only bluff in order to get better terms from the Allies.

GRAMPIAN HAS 348 CANADIANS

Boat Left England March 4th and Will Arrive Here About March 12.

Ottawa, March 7.—Word has been received at the Militia Department that the troopship Gramplan, with 348 Canadians on board, sailed from England on or about March 4th, and will arrive at St. John about the 12th. Of those on board six other ranks are for Halifax, one officer and one cadet for Charlottetown, eight officers and three other ranks for St. John, three other ranks for Moncton, one other rank for Quebec, and three cadets and 14 other ranks for Montreal.

GOV'T TROOPS ATTACK FROM ALL SIDES OF BERLIN

The Attack Was for the Purpose of Relieving the Besieged Garrison at Police Headquarters.

OVER TWO HUNDRED KILLED OR WOUNDED

The Casualties Were Largely Among Spectators Who Perished in Staying to See the Fighting.

AMERICAN RED CROSS ENDANGERED BY RIOT

Latest Despatches Say All Important Buildings in Berlin Were in Hands of Gov't Troops.

Berlin, March 6.—(By The Associated Press)—Government troops began an attack today from all sides on the centre of the city, and made brilliant progress. The attack was for the purpose of relieving police headquarters. A column from the west progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

It is believed that the column succeeded in relieving the besieged garrison of police headquarters, although military headquarters at 8:40 o'clock tonight had not yet received any information on that point.

Between 200 and 300 persons were killed or wounded. The casualties were largely among spectators who, despite all warnings, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized, coherent opposition by the Spartacists and Spartacist marines, they were caught, by surprise, without official leadership, and were unable to check the advance of the disciplined government forces.

The government has decided to disarm the Spartacist sailors, starting at four o'clock this afternoon. A strong force of government troops, including a loyal machine gun company, and nine throwers are now marching through Unter den Linden to take up positions.

The government took this step because of the impossibility of getting such a large force of men, and also because of the danger to the organization. The two forces number 16,000 men in Berlin. A part deserted the government early in the fighting, it is said, because of the constant bickering with the government's volunteer troops.

A force of Spartacist sailors, armed with mine throwers, broke into a temporary prison in the Hauptstadt Platz, across from the Reichstag, this morning, and took out military prisoners, but finally got in custody.

Colonel Spang, March 7.—Police headquarters in Berlin, which has been besieged by the Spartacists for two days, was cut off from all communication this morning. The Spartacist force, the German capital late this morning when the Spartacists cut the telephone wires, according to a telegram from Berlin, which was received here today, and a number wounded in the fighting there on Thursday.

The police headquarters building has been severely damaged in the heavy fighting, the Spartacists having used machine guns and artillery against it.

Colonel Spang, March 7.—When Spartacist forces captured the main telegraph office in Berlin Thursday the members of the American Red Cross mission were endangered by the shooting, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin. Colonel Taylor ordered the women with the mission to seek safety in the "Palace Hotel."

The American mission, to look after the welfare of prisoners, entrenched itself in the Hotel Adlon behind a battery of machine guns.

The battle for the telegraph office, the dispatch adds, was the worst Berlin has seen.

London, March 7.—At the worst and heaviest fighting were by the forces of government troops Friday afternoon, and the prospect of maintaining order was lowered, according to a German government wireless received here tonight.

The number of food and wounded in the recent fighting exceeds four hundred, the message says.

STRONG REVOLUTION AGITATION NOW IN NORTHERN NORWAY

Christiania, Norway, March 7.—A strong revolutionary agitation is being carried out in Finnmark (the northernmost part of Norway), by an organization which is planning a revolution on the Russian pattern, according to a report from Kiruna to the "After Post."

VLADIVOSTOK THROWN INTO COMMOTION

The Arrest of Six Non-Bolshevik Municipal Officials the Cause of the Upheaval.

Washington, March 7.—Vladivostok has been thrown into a commotion by the arrest away of six non-Bolshevik municipal officials by General Ivanoff, commander of the Vladivostok Military District, under the pretext that they must be restrained from interfering with the Vladivostok local authorities.

Official advisers today, reporting the incident, said there was strong feeling among the people of the city against the Allies because the seizure of the officials was permitted. Representatives of the Allies notified their respective governments, and asked for instructions.

It was intimated in official quarters here that the Allies and the United States would send Admiral Kojich, director of the Omak Government, that General Bluff must be restrained from interfering with the Vladivostok local authorities.

A peculiar situation exists at Vladivostok. Months ago elections resulted in the setting up of a Soviet municipal government, although the city is within the vast stretch of territory under the control of the Japanese regime. The territory is patrolled by Omak soldiers without regard to the local authorities, and the whole situation is being watched by the Allies and American warships in the harbor.

First reports of the action of General Bluff were that it followed agitation instigated by General Horvath and Semenov, Siberian military commanders who are not too friendly to the Allies.

JUDGE LANCTOT DISREGARDS THE ORDER IN COUNCIL

Inlets in Employing His Own Discretion in the Handling of M. S. A. Cases.

Montreal, March 7.—Because it restricted his rights to inflict punishment according to his own discretion on evidence submitted to him, Judge Lanctot, in the police court this morning, accepted the advice of a lawyer acting for an absentee under the M. S. A. and refused to apply a recent, federal order-in-council setting the fine for absentee at a minimum of \$200 and a maximum of \$5,000 with an alternative of six years in jail. In two cases before him the judge sent the defendants to jail for six hours, twenty other men before him on a charge of being absentees were released.

Later, Thursday, a number of the men paraded Rhy. They made noisy demonstrations, but committed no damage. The court-house was besieged with the deafening cry, "Come on, Bolsheviks!" uttered by a man said to belong to the Canadian forces. A large number of men then wrecked the store windows and the windows of houses of bread were trampled into the mud. The women auxiliary quarters were then ransacked, and the women seized stores of ammunition, fired on the officers' quarters, and then began a march in the direction of Abercrombie, but were held up.

A staff officer flew from the war office in London by airplane, and addressed the men, undertaking that their grievances, regarding demobilization and pay, which caused the outbreak, should be immediately removed. He declared that ten thousand men would be away by the week after next, and that four francs would be placed at the disposal of the colliers.

FARMERS' INTERESTS IN THE LEAGUE

Present a Programme to the Peace Conference Looking to the Protection of Farmers

Paris, March 7.—A memorandum asking the adoption by the Peace Conference of an extended programme calculated to protect the interest of farmers in all countries, was presented to the American delegation by Charles S. Barrett, National President of the Farmers' Union of the United States. The memorandum asks the inclusion in the League of Nations of a special body having directly in charge the interests of international agriculturists.

BRITAIN HAS MORE DELEGATES NOW

Paris, Mar. 7.—(Canadian Press dispatch from Reuters Ltd.)—The British delegation at the peace conference in Versailles contains more important members than since the beginning of the conference and from the vitally important meeting of the supreme war council Thursday afternoon until the departure of Premier Lloyd George on a brief visit to London about March 20, every day will be crowded with work.

The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain crossed the Channel on Wednesday with the premier, who, on arrival in Paris, lengthily conferred with the Right Hon. A. J. Baird and Lord Milner.

CANADIANS IN SEVERE RIOTS AT KIMMEL CAMP

Several Killed and Many Wounded in the Riotous Scenes Following Discontent at Delay in Embarkation.

25 THOUSAND CANADIANS IN CAMP

Promiscuous Shooting But at No Time Was There Any Organized Firing by the Men.

NEW BRUNSWICK MAJOR CRUSHED TO DEATH

Canadian Authorities Restored Order Without the Assistance of the British Troops.

London, March 7.—From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed, and from twenty-five to seventy-three wounded in rioting during the past three days at the Kimmel military camp at Rhy, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool, the riot was started by about two hundred malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men, who caused the trouble, were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed, while other men, who had been less service, were sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday, when the cavalry was called out but was forbidden to use its arms.

Troops from Cleator interposed between the rioters in their march upon Abercrombie, near Rhy, and also prevented the rioters from attacking the camp. Five men were killed and forty injured in the course of this fighting, it is reported.

There were further promiscuous shooting early Thursday morning, but, at no time, was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said. An unnamed major, holding the Victoria Cross, and believed to be from New Brunswick, is reported to have been fatally wounded while attempting to defend the officers' quarters against great odds.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Canadian authorities restored order after the assistance of British troops, and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

The Canadian officials have informed the war office that they do not desire any increase in shipping facilities, as a consequence of the outbreak, and that the British government should accept the advice of the war office for an absentee under the M. S. A. and refused to apply a recent, federal order-in-council setting the fine for absentee at a minimum of \$200 and a maximum of \$5,000 with an alternative of six years in jail. In two cases before him the judge sent the defendants to jail for six hours, twenty other men before him on a charge of being absentees were released.

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London, March 7.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, William Lyon Mackenzie King, M.P. for Lacrosse, asked Lord Edmund Talbot, representing the government, for a statement regarding the incidents reported at the Kimmel Camp at Rhy, Wales. Lord Edmund replied that he had no further information.

The British view was taken on the news when it reached Canadian headquarters in London. General Turner, chief of staff, went immediately to the Kimmel Camp, where he addressed the men, returning to London today.

The Evening Standard says it learns that the Canadian authorities in London this morning estimated that five persons had been killed and sixteen wounded in the rioting. The report that a major with the Victoria Cross had been killed, while lowering a machine gun, was not confirmed. The British troops from the officers' mess, by four goals to zero.

WILL NATIONALIZE ST. JOHN HARBOR IN NEAR FUTURE

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 7.—Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock left for home this afternoon after having had a final conference with representatives of the government this morning in regard to taking over the St. John harbor. While the matter is not yet definitely settled, The Standard correspondent is assured that it will be and that the harbor will be nationalized in the near future. The only sum actually in dispute between the two parties is the item of \$330,000 representing a capitalization of the annual revenue from anchorage dues and harbormaster's fees. Whether this should be included is a debatable point on which representatives of the city are not inclined to stick if the government proves otherwise willing to take over the property for a sum approximating \$2,250,000. Hon. Mr. Carvell, it is understood, is of opinion this sum should be deleted from the city's claim and Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock are inclined to agree with him.

Mr. Carvell and Hon. C. C. Ballantyne will have a conference and the matter will probably be settled then.

Before leaving for St. John this afternoon Mayor Hayes and Commissioner Bullock expressed appreciation of the untiring efforts of R. W. Wigmore, M. P. They said: He arranged all the conferences for us, and has been at our service practically all the time we have been here. He has been of invaluable use in putting through the negotiations and St. John owes a Deep debt of gratitude to him.

RESTORATION OF NORMAL PRICES

U. S. Secretary of Commerce Sees Indications of Lower Prices.

Washington, Mar. 7.—A general tendency toward the restoration of a normal price level was forecast today by Secretary of Commerce Redfield in the discontinuance of price fixing by hoarding, lowering of steel prices, and prospective reduction of freight rates on road materials.

The first meeting of the government industrial board which is to determine fair prices for various commodities was held today. Secretary Redfield said he believed its success was assured by the fact that no industry had expressed opinion.

He said General Hatcher had found that the steel industry had not only declined but had added the two to other in the New York port at \$2.84, when the actual cost was \$2.76. General Hatcher stated that the total loss had cost \$2.11 on \$2.40, when the actual cost was \$2.12. The 1918 loss cost \$1.12 on \$1.25 cents, whereas the ex-ante estimate had cost \$1.04. General Hatcher stated that the steel industry had not only declined but had added the two to other in the New York port at \$2.84, when the actual cost was \$2.76. General Hatcher stated that the total loss had cost \$2.11 on \$2.40, when the actual cost was \$2.12. The 1918 loss cost \$1.12 on \$1.25 cents, whereas the ex-ante estimate had cost \$1.04. General Hatcher stated that the steel industry had not only declined but had added the two to other in the New York port at \$2.84, when the actual cost was \$2.76. General Hatcher stated that the total loss had cost \$2.11 on \$2.40, when the actual cost was \$2.12. The 1918 loss cost \$1.12 on \$1.25 cents, whereas the ex-ante estimate had cost \$1.04.

As far as the charges as to the "Toronto Times" Postmaster's refusal to accept the role of financial editor, Mr. Maclean's assertion that he had not accepted the post of the "Toronto Times" is entirely in error and manifestly untrue.

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MURDERERS GET SHORT RESPIRE

Were to Have Been Executed Mar. 17 for Complicity in the Murder of Barnett Bull, Poultry King.

Albany, N. Y., March 7.—A respite of three months was granted by Governor Smith today to Frank Ferris and Jacob Cohen, the date for whose execution had been set for the week of March 17. They were convicted for complicity in the murder of Barnett Bull, the New York poultry king.

Governor Smith announced that the reason for the respite was that the district attorney of New York is now conducting an investigation of charges of perjury growing out of proceedings for the Bull murder. Until this is completed, the death sentences should not be inflicted, the governor said.

BASKETBALL AT THE 'Y'

Two close basketball games, of the Junior B series were played at the 'Y. M. C. A. last evening.

In the first game, the St. Andrews defeated the St. David's, after an interesting contest, by 4 goals to 1. Later the St. Mary's aggregation whitewashed the German Street Baptists, by four goals to zero.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION HAS A DEFENDER

Hon. A. K. MacLean Says the Hocken Charges Were Not Well Founded, Were Unjust and Unfair.

WILL BE INVESTIGATED IF DESIRED

Complaints Taken up One by One and Showed That Hocken Had Done An Injustice to the Members.

SIR SAM HUGHES ALSO SCORED

Arraigns Those Who Criticize Sir Robert Borden for Being in Paris at the Peace Conference.

Ottawa, March 7.—There will be an investigation into the charges of Mr. H. C. Hocken, was Toronto, against a Civil Service Commission, if he desires one and will formulate charges. The investigation will be by a parliamentary committee, or by a committee of the House of Commons, if he so desires. Mr. Hocken, however, believed the charges were not well founded, and that they were unjust and unfair to the commission. Mr. Maclean took up one by one the complaints of Mr. Hocken and showed why they did not constitute an injustice to the members of that body. On the question of the alleged school, whose pupils were always successful at the examinations, Mr. Maclean pointed out that Mr. Hocken took up one by one the complaints of Mr. Hocken and showed why they did not constitute an injustice to the members of that body. On the question of the alleged school, whose pupils were always successful at the examinations, Mr. Maclean pointed out that Mr. Hocken took up one by one the complaints of Mr. Hocken and showed why they did not constitute an injustice to the members of that body.

Mr. Hocken had more information, he said, than all combined, he should give it to the House in order that the matter might be cleared up before being taken up by the commission. Mr. Maclean, however, pointed out that Mr. Hocken took up one by one the complaints of Mr. Hocken and showed why they did not constitute an injustice to the members of that body. On the question of the alleged school, whose pupils were always successful at the examinations, Mr. Maclean pointed out that Mr. Hocken took up one by one the complaints of Mr. Hocken and showed why they did not constitute an injustice to the members of that body.

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