The St. John Standard

VOL. XI., NO. 212. TEN PAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1919. FAIR AND COLD THREE CENTS

WILD SCENES IN KITCHENER WHEN RETURNED MEN SHOW THEIR DISAPPROVAL OF NAME BERLIN

Mayor's Name Greeted With Hoots and Hisses, While Aldermen With German Names Were Booted, Made to Kiss the Flag and Given a Ducking—Member of Parliament Euler on Refusal to Kiss the Flag Was Severely Beaten and Rendered Senseless — Newspaper Office Wrecked — Lively Doings from Start to Finish.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 2.—Reports reaching here give the following descriptive story of the riotous scenes which followed the meeting of the Kitchener City Council, when the resolution to go back to the name "Berlin" was struck out by the Council:

"Cheers greeted this decision to strike out the resolution. Someone called for three cheers for the Council, but few voices responded. A call for cheers for the Mayor met with 'boo-h's' and hisses. The Council proceeded with other business and the deputation began to file out. They did not proceed outside the hall, however, but began a search for the missing aldermen, Bowman and Betzer. These two were found in a side room with the door locked. The lock was quickly broken and a roar went up from the Veterans who filled the corridor.

"Resisting every step of the way, Betzer was half dragged, half carried into the Council chamber. 'Take your seat like a man,' from the Veterans greeted him. He was thrown into his seat by one of the Veterans and a demand made that he kiss a small Union Jack which was held out to him. He refused. A few minutes later, Alderman Bowman was found and hurled into his seat in the Council chamber and also asked to kiss the flag. On his refusal, one of the soldiers spat on him, with the remark that that was the way the Germans had treated the British soldiers when the opportunity came their way.

Crowd Grows Angry.

"The anger of the crowd rose at continued refusals to kiss the flag, and finally they dragged both Betzer and Bowman from the building, the latter making good his escape when a veteran threw him sprawling at the foot of the stairway. Betzer was hurried to the G. W. V. A. rooms, followed by a crowd of more than two thousand people. At the club he was marched to the front of the room and there make to kiss the flag. A cuff over his head was administered first, however. Taken from the rooms and followed by the mob, a parade was started to Victoria Lake, where he was ducked. He was then allowed his freedom and his way home hastened by a few healthy kicks and admonitions to leave town within two weeks.

Wreck Newspaper Office.

The crowd then made for the News-Record office, where they smashed the windows and wrecked the place completely, and after that they visited the home of Alderman Asmussen, M. P. P. He was prepared for them and met them on the verandah of his house with a revolver, advising them to keep their distance. An argument was started which looked serious, and a woman ran across the street, calling out, 'In the name of Christianity.' A veteran replied that Germans had not used Christianity with them. Asmussen was finally persuaded to go with the men to the G. W. V. A. Hall, where he was made to sing 'God Save the King' and to kiss the flag.

Get After Euler

Still unsatisfied veterans went in search of W. D. Euler, M. P. for South Waterloo. He was located at his club, dragged out and taken to the G. W. V. A. headquarters where, when he refused to sing the National Anthem and kiss the flag, he was knocked down three times.

Eventually he was spirited away by Captain MacIntosh, president of the G. W. V. A., as he was about to be taken to the lake to be ducked. Mr. Euler is editor of the News-Record of Kitchener, which was wrecked by the mob during the riot. When Euler was first knocked down in the G. W. V. A. headquarters last night he fell part way through a window and was saved from falling three stories to the pavement and rescued from his perilous position by the prompt efforts of Captain MacIntosh, who stated that he got Euler away because he did not have a chance after the blows he had received and because four hundred to one was not fair."

The editorial in his paper, the Kitchener News-Record, which Mr. Euler was asked by the returned soldiers to explain, was published just after the Prince of Wales' visit to the city was headed "Overdoing the welcome."

"What democrats we are, to be sure. The Prince of Wales is a nice, pleasing young man, and, as long as we must have, Kings and Emperors (I almost said Kaisers) I suppose it is all right to have the Prince visit a country whose King he is to be some day, but it is amusing and it is disgusting how silly and humble people will be in the presence of a person of flesh and blood like ourselves if only he has a title.

"Toronto, which is the most English city in the Empire, and which calls itself the most loyal, is as usual the worst offender. A city that elects a demagogue like Tommy Church as mayor, and does it five times in succession, cannot be expected to be anything but hysterical when it tries to be patriotic."

Germany Plays For Revision Of The Pact

Paris, Dec. 2—There is a well defined conviction in French circles that Germany is seeking to prolong the protocol negotiations and delay the ratification of the Peace Treaty in order to secure a revision of the pact. It is recalled in this connection that a member of the Berlin cabinet offered General Dupont, head of the French mission in Berlin a memorandum which was to all intents and purposes a revised treaty. General Dupont declined to receive the document.

CABINET WILL SOON CONSIDER LABOR MATTERS

Action to be Taken as Result of Conventions Adopted by International Labor Congress Will be Decided on.

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—Within the next few days, it is expected, cabinet council will consider action to be taken as a result of the convention and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference. Of prime importance, so far as the Dominion is concerned, is the convention for an Eight Hour day and a Forty-Eight Hour Week. To this convention Canadian government delegates gave their assent. Eventually it will be submitted to the Dominion government as well as to the other forty or so governments, represented at the conference, for ratification.

Difficulties Ahead.

It is here that the difficulty lies. So far, it has been assumed, that legislation to regulate hours of work lies exclusively within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. But what the exact position in the matter is, there is some doubt. It is considered probable that the upshot will be reference of the whole question of jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of Canada for a definite ruling. Such a course, at any rate, apparently finds considerable favor.

Should the Supreme Court find that Eight Hour Day legislation lies within the exclusive jurisdiction of the provinces the terms of the convention would, no doubt, be referred as recommendations to the different provincial governments. There is, in fact, a special clause in the Peace Treaty to meet the case of a federal state, "the power of which to enter into conventions on labor matters is subject to limitations." In such a case, the Treaty provides "it shall be in the discretion of that government, i. e., the government of the Federal state, to treat a draft convention to which such limitations apply as a recommendation only.

Claim That Germany Still Retains War Prisoners In Close Confinement

Dijon, France, Sunday, Nov. 30—That Germany still retains French prisoners of war in close confinement is the claim made by Louis Boucher, a French volunteer of the 1920 class, who was made prisoner at Villers-Bretonneaux, June 6, 1918, and returned to his home here today. Boucher declares that he, with two comrades, was tried before a Court Martial for attempting to escape, and were sentenced to ten years imprisonment in a fortress. He was taken to Danzig, the other two being sent to Koenigsberg. The French Mission from Berlin, which visited the Danzig fortress, discovered, according to Boucher, seven prisoners in solitary confinement and had them released. Boucher was among those given their freedom. French war office records carried the word "disappeared" against the name of Boucher, who had been unable to communicate with his relatives after his capture.

CALGARY CITIZENS FACE SERIOUS SITUATION WITH CONTINUED BITTER COLD

With No Coal Stocks in the City and Gas Pressure Down, the Conditions Rapidly Becoming Alarming.

PROMISED COAL ALLOTMENT FAILS

United States Unable to Make Good Its Promise and Railway Board Orders Reduction in Train Service.

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 2—Calgary citizens face serious situation with continued bitter cold, gas pressure down to six pounds, and no coal stocks in the city. The condition is rapidly becoming alarming. One or two days more of such bitter cold will find the citizens without either coal or gas, it is feared.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—"Of the one hundred and fifty cars per day which the United States government undertook to supply to Canada beginning November 24, not one car has been received. The prospects are that little, if any, coal will reach Canada during the month of December. Even although the strike may be settled this will probably be the case," says an official statement of the Railway Association of Canada (The Canadian Railway ar Board) issued here tonight. "The Canadian Railways are using wood for stationary boilers. They have already reduced passenger service. Further cuts in passenger service are about to be announced. But even with these changes it is almost inevitable that a serious reduction in freight service will also have to be made. In this case preference, will, of course, be given to foodstuffs and perishable goods. It is practically certain that almost all movements of raw materials for manufacturing will have to be stopped. The first of these to suffer will necessarily be export traffic, such as pulp wood, lumber, nickel, asbestos and other ores."

Baltic States and Soviet Russ In Conference

Gather at Dorpat for a Peace Conference — Carl Radek One of the Russian Delegates for Conference.

Dorpat, Monday, Dec 1.(—By the Associated Press.)—Representatives of the Baltic States are gathering here for the Peace Conference with the Russian Bolsheviki, which is expected to be begun on Thursday, December 4 (A recent Bolsheviki wireless message said the Soviet government would meet an Esthonian delegation for a peace conference on December 2. The other Baltic States were not mentioned in the Soviet report, but the indications from other sources were said to be they probably would take part in the conference.)

The Bolshevik delegation is reported to consist of M. Krassin, Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Adolph Joffe, former Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, together with a large secretarial force. This delegation is due to arrive here on Wednesday.

A third delegate, it is said, will probably be Carl Radek, who for many months has been a political prisoner in Berlin, where he was arrested last February on the charge of assisting the Spartacan movement. It is not clear, however, how he is to obtain his release for the purpose of attending the conference, nor what route he will take to come to Dorpat.

Poland, Finland, White Russia and the Ukraine will be represented, unofficially, as they were at the previous Baltic Conference.

The Peace Conference is expected to last a month or more. Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik emissary, who carried on the negotiations with the Baltic States here regarding the exchange of prisoners and now is in Copenhagen for similar negotiations with Entente representatives, may participate in the Dorpat deliberations on his return from Copenhagen.

ARMY OFFICERS CONSPIRED TO KILL GREEK PREMIER

Special Council of War Called for Purpose of Trying Those Implicated in the Plot.

Naples, Dec. 2—A special council of war has been called to meet at once for the purpose of trying the conspirators who recently attempted the assassination of Premier Venizelos of Greece. Twenty-nine arrests have been made. Four of the prisoners are active army officers and the rest reserve officers. Some have confessed complicity in the plot to kill the premier and a number of other suspects have been expelled from the army.

VATICAN ANXIOUS OVER CONDITIONS IN MEXICO

Religious Conditions There Recently Returned to Normal—New Upheaval May Lead to Persecution of Clergy.

Rome, Dec. 2—Anxiety is felt by the Vatican relative to the situation in Mexico, especially regarding ecclesiastics in that country. Religious connections have recently seemed to have returned to a satisfactory and normal condition in Mexico, bishops had returned to their Sees amid greetings of the people and laws against the church were not rigorously enforced.

Fears are expressed that a new upheaval in Mexico may lead to persecution of the clergy.

JURY ANSWERS CONTRADICTORY

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, Dec. 2.—The civil action of Fred LeBlanc against the Moncton Tramways Company for $1,000 damages on account of injuries received while alighting from a street car was finished before Judge Chandler in the Supreme Court Chambers here this afternoon. The answers given by the jury were somewhat contradictory, and Judge Chandler took the verdict under consideration and will give his decision in a week's time. Legere was counsel for the plaintiff, and M. G. Teed, K. C., of St. John, and E. A. Rielly, K. C., for Tramways Company.

Gov't's Irish Home Rule Proposals Undergoing Change

Strong Body of Young Unionist Members of Parliament Pressing Gov't to Adopt Forward Policy Regarding Ireland.

London, Dec. 3—There is a reason to believe that the government's original Irish Home Rule proposals are undergoing considerable alterations says the Daily Mail this morning, particularly with reference to the proposed executive uniting the two provincial legislatures. It is also believed that a considerably larger measure of Home Rule is contemplated.

"It is significant" the newspaper adds, "that a strong body of young Unionist members of Parliament are pressing the government to adopt a very forward policy with regard to Ireland."

SPANISH MINISTRY REMAINS IN OFFICE

Madrid, Dec. 2—The Spanish ministry, whose resignation was announced yesterday, has decided to remain in office. This was reported after the King announced his renewed confidence in the ministry.

General Strike Declared In Italian Cities

Rome, Dec. 2—(By The A. P.)—A general strike was declared today in Rome, Milan and Florence, where there was a complete cessation of work. There was no disorder, except in Milan, where two persons were killed and many were wounded.

There were rival Socialist and Loyalist demonstrations in all three cities.

Conference Pleasing To Labor Leader

International Labor Conference Accomplished Everything it Set Out to Do and Canada Will be Benefitted, Says Moore.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 2.—"The International Labor Conference accomplished successfully everything it set out to, developed the machinery for a permanent organization and agreed on matters of vital importance to labor the world over, and which, if ratified by the signatory governments of the League of Nations, will result in radical changes for the better," said Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mr. Moore returned to Ottawa last evening and is very enthusiastic over the work accomplished.

"The question of how far we could go if the United States does not become a signatory to the League of Nations or a party to the Peace Treaty was made much of by the employers," he said. "The workers feel that as Canada willingly and ably demonstrated her ability to take part in the world war long before the United States, and set a proud record, that she can take part in the benefits of the conference. The scene has changed, the war is now for a bettering of conditions of the great masses of the world. I trust that Canada undertaking her duty in this respect will have a favorable bearing on the action of the United States.

F'TON REGISTERS PROTEST WITH THE P. O. DEPARTMENT

Board of Trade Claims the Capital is Being Discriminated Against in Mail Service.

Special to The Standard

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 2—The Board of Trade have forwarded a letter to Railway Mail Superintendent McKendrick at St. John, protesting that Fredericton is being discriminated against by the Post Office Department in the failure of the postal service to send mails to Montreal and other Upper Canadian points from here on the 4.35 p. m. train, as well as the 7 p. m. train. This is believed to be only a preliminary protest, as it only refers to one phase of the many complaints made by local business people against the present service, which only gives one mail daily to many points which formerly had two mails daily. Under present conditions there is no mail from St. John and points East in the evenings until the last train arriving here. For the purposes of economy the post office department are not carrying mail on the trains leaving here at 4.35 p. m. and arriving here at 6.35 p. m. which is the cause of all the complaints.

SUPREME COUNCIL REFUSES REQUEST OF JUGO-SLAVS

The Principle of General Demolition of All German Warships Was Maintained.

Paris, Dec. 2—The Supreme Council, with Premier Clemenceau presiding, today refused the Jugo-Slav request for the coal mines of Peca, Hungary, leaving their disposition to the reparation committee.

The council resumed examination of the distribution of the German warships, hearing Georges Leygues, French minister of marine. The principle of general demolition of all the German warships was maintained, but France will receive ten submarines in good condition as compensation for the warships she was unable to construct during the war.

Discussion continues with regard to the allotment of material resulting from the demolition of the German ships.

FEW BAVARIANS FORM ROYAL PARTY

Berlin, Monday, Dec. 1—About four hundred Bavarians, chiefly unknown citizens, met in Munich last night and decided to found a Royal Party, according to advices from the Bavarian capital. The gathering sent a message to former King Ludwig, who is in exile.

The Vossche Zeitung declares that Munich is utterly out of sympathy with the movement and does not want a King of any kind.

WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS DEALS WITH PROGRAM TO RETURN COUNTRY TO A PEACE BASIS

Labor Unrest, High Cost of Living and Radicalism Discussed by the President—The Peace Treaty, the President Told Congress, Would be Discussed in a Separate Message Later, as Would the Railroad Question—He Asks for a New Tariff Law Based on the Country's Changed Conditions.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 2—A diversified legislative programme to restore a peace time business status, revise the tax system, curb unrest, reduce the cost of living and rectify labor and farming conditions, was recommended by President Wilson today in his message to the new session of Congress.

The president asked for new tariff laws based on the nation's changed relation to the rest of the world, suggested that the income tax and excess profits tax should be simplified, advocated steps to improve rural conditions and promote production and he declared for a "genuine democratization of industry" to protect both labor and capital.

The railroad problem he reserved for a future message and he made no statement of his intentions regarding the peace treaty or Mexico. Many of his recommendations were the same as those submitted to the special session last spring and several of them are embraced in legislation already being formulated in the two houses.

High Cost of Living.

To meet the cost of living the president asked extension of the wartime food control bill, federal regulation of cold storage, readjustment of food transportation and establishment of a system of federal licensing for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

He declared the causes of unrest to be superficial and temporary, and made his only reference to the Senate's failure to ratify the peace treaty in saying that restlessness was due, largely, to the nation's hesitation in determining its peace policy. The federal government, he declared, should be armed with full authority to deal in the criminal courts with those who promote violence.

In an extended discussion of labor conditions he declared the workers had just cause for complaint in many matters and that there should be a "full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organized way in every decision that directly affects their welfare." He asserted that the right of individuals to strike must be held inviolate, but added that there must be a firm stand against "the attempt by any class to usurp a power that only gives itself the rights to exercise as a protection to all." Finally, he suggested the establishment of a tribunal for peaceful decision of all disputes. He renewed his reasons for a budget system of national finances asked for special protection to promote the dyestuff and chemical industries, and declared the administration providing farms for soldiers should be passed without delay.

The message, about 5,000 words in length, was transmitted to the Capitol by messenger, the President expressing regret that his health would not permit of his delivery of it in person. It was read subsequently in the House where it drew mixed expression of approbation and disappointment. The Democrats generally praised it as setting forth decisively a practical progress of reform, while on the opposition side there were many complaints that it lacked definiteness and omitted mention of important problems.

Crowd Insults Deputies Of The Socialist Party

Rome, Dec. 3—(Havas)—A few Socialist deputies passing through the Piazza Colonna today were insulted by a crowd. Because of this incident, the labor exchange decided to call a strike of its members which was begun without disorder.

Deputy Dugoni, Socialist, has announced his intention of interpellating the government on the subject, demanding that rigorous measures be taken against officers who have participated in demonstrations against the Socialist deputies.

IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT EVENTS IN RUSSIA

Noted War Correspondent Declares it Difficult to Say What is Going to Happen in That Country.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—"It is very difficult, indeed almost impossible, to say what is going to happen in Russia," declared Dr. E. J. Dillon, the noted war correspondent who left Montreal tonight for Vancouver, en route to California. "I know that some of the Bolshevists are anxious that a considerable modification should be made in the aims and tactics of the present administration with a view to a coalition between all the Socialists in governments, but whether that is really feasible I am unable to say. I do know, however, that neither Denekine nor Koltchak would for a moment accept it, for both are men of great ideals who have the good of the country at heart, and have identified themselves with the anti-Bolshevist doctrine. To that extent they have become democrats and made concessions, but they refuse to have the country governed in the interests of any one class, and for that reason I do not believe any of the leaders would give his consent to such a coalition. I look upon the Bolshevist as a disaster to the country, all the more as I am inclined to believe that the source of that movement is not Russian. To my mind it originated with the foreign element in the country."

Answering a query as to how Europe is settling down Dr. Dillon said everything would depend upon what happened in Russia and Germany "If the Germans are able to settle down and produce, then I think the lookout will be very much better economically whether the political results will be satisfactory to everybody is another question, because I think if the Germans manage to regain their feet, they will take a large part in the re-organization of Russia. At the present moment, however, the Germans are very heavily handicapped by the conditions of the treaty. People sometimes express the fear that the Germans will dump their wares in various countries, but there is no real ground for that apprehension because the Germans are lacking raw material and transportation, and their exchange is at a freightfully low level; so that unless something is done by themselves or by outsiders to enable them topr oduce, theywo n't be able to do it, and the upshot will be finnacial disaster."

Discussing the attitude of the United States on the peace treaty Dr. Dillon said he himself did not believe that a partial League of Nations such as this would have any success whatever. The League of Nations must have a sanction, it must possess a super-national army in his opinion. He had been strongly in favor of any league of nations that would enable the peoples to settle their difficulties without war, and in the beginning had hoped that President Wilson would be able to attain that object; but if that were not feasible, then he had felt the only alternative was to make a peace treaty with Germany on the old lines, so that I do not believe at all in the League of Nations as it now stands. He added: "And I am entirely with those people in the United States who insist on reservations. The only modification I should make would be that they should not insist on three nations accepting reservations, because it is simply a statement to the attitude of the United States to co-operate with them in the reconstruction of things and to assume responsibilities which are entirely counter to the doctrines of United States leaders, such as Monroe and even as far back as Washington."

Prince Alexander Declares Serbia Cannot Agree To New Provisions

Paris, Dec. 2.—Prince Regent Alexander of Serbia, who came to Paris yesterday in connection with the situation over the Austrian Treaty which the Jugo-Slav State has not yet signed, declared today that the Allies ought to see that his nation should not be asked to sign new engagements presented at the last moment. He was referring to the annex to the Treaty submitted for signature, which contained a provision setting off the debts of the new parts of the kingdom against the indemnities due Serbia. This, Prince Alexander declared, was incontestably a new provision. "We are obliged to make this declaration," said Prince Alexander, "while holding sentiments of the utmost devotion to our friends and allies, but conscious of our responsibilities toward our people."