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GENERALLY FAIR

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GERMANS MAY TRY FOR PARIS; FIERCE CIVIL STRIFE IN RUSSIA

EXPECT BIG GERMAN ATTACK BETWEEN MARNE AND AISNE

There's Reason For Believing That When Enemy Resumes His Offensive He Will Attempt To Break Through Between the Two Rivers and Make a Dash Straight For the Capital of France, Hence Activities of French in Danger Region—They Make Important Gains East of Metz Forest—Italians and Australians Successful.

(Undated war lead by The Associated Press).

There has been some reason for believing that when the Germans resume their offensive on the western front they will attempt to break through between the Marne and Aisne in a dash straight for Paris. For this reason, operations which the French have successfully carried out assume importance.

South of Corcy the German line extends slightly to the westward, but it curves sharply eastward just before it reaches the Clignon river, northwest of Chateau Thierry. From the Clignon southward to the Marne, American forces have been improving their positions in recent days and now have a strong line of positions running northward from Hill 204, west of Chateau Thierry, to the village of Corcy.

French Take Corcy.

French pressure along the line from the Marne to the Aisne, which began two weeks ago as a series of local attacks, has begun to yield results which are appreciable when viewed on the map. The town of Corcy, east of the Metz Forest, has been taken from the Germans and strong positions in the vicinity have been captured by the slow, methodical advance that has been the source of much annoyance to the enemy for several days.

As a result of the assaults made by the French from Ambleny, south of the Aisne, to the hills south of Corcy, their line has been strengthened and advanced to high ground which lends itself to defensive operations and gives the French good observation points from which they can see what is going on behind the German lines.

The British Front.

On the British front the Australians have been in action once more, penetrating German positions and capturing prisoners. On the rest of the lines held by the British there have been the usual artillery duels and patrol engagements.

French and Italian detachments are steadily pushing the Austrians back along the western slopes of the mountains that parallel the coast of Athens. They are reported north of the important town of Berat and have moved ahead in the hilly country to the east. Vienna admits the allied success in this quarter.

In the mountain sectors of the northern Italian front, Austrian units which approached the Italian positions, have been driven back.

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR THE COURTENAY BAY DEVELOPMENTS

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, July 11.—The agreement between the Federal Government and the St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company respecting the works at Courtenay Bay was signed today.

The signing of this agreement assures the establishment of a dry dock and ship-repair plant at Courtenay Bay, and leaves the establishment of a shipbuilding plant still in the air. It is understood that representatives of the company will be in the city next week to formally lay before the city and municipal the concession asked for in connection with the shipbuilding plant. These as already presented informally to the city council include a cash grant of \$800,000, the gift of the land on which the Municipal Home stands, the company undertaking to replace the building on some other site, and the diversion of the Red Head Road in front of the site.

ORANGEMEN GO TO PETITCODIAC TODAY

Westmorland Lodges Will Have Big Time—Madame Elvina Released.

Moncton, July 11.—Westmorland County Orangemen will celebrate the glorious twelfth at Petitcodiac. A large contingent of Moncton Orangemen will leave by the regular morning train for

London, July 11.—The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France tonight says: "A few prisoners were captured by us last night northeast of Ypres with out casualties to our troops. During the day Australian troops entered the German lines in the neighborhood of Corcy, penetrating to a considerable depth, and brought back over seventy prisoners and a number of machine guns. A few prisoners have also been taken by our patrols on other parts of the front."

French Statement.

Paris, July 11.—The war office announcement tonight says: "A reconnaissance in the neighborhood of Bussieres enabled us to bring back five prisoners and one machine gun."

"During the month of June our aerial squadrons brought down 150 enemy airplanes, seriously damaged 181, and set on fire 31 captive balloons. Our bombing planes dropped more than 600 tons of projectiles."

"Eastern theatre, July 10.—South of the Devoll River our troops, continuing their successful advance, have occupied Kositza Crest in all its extent, as well as all the villages in the Pomorica Valley up to Dobruja. On the left the Italians captured the heights of Cafagiumaka, taking 250 prisoners, including four officers. The Austrians suffered severe losses, and in retiring burned their depots and engaged in pillage. On the Macedonian front the enemy artillery displayed great activity, especially west of the Vardar and north of Monastir. British aviators successfully bombed numerous enemy depots in the Struma Valley."

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Petitcodiac to participate in the celebration.

Terry Brady, sentenced to six months in jail, was taken to Dorchester today to serve the sentence. Madam Elvina, convicted along with Brady, paid a fine of thirty dollars and gained her liberty.

STRIKE IN HAVERHILL

Haverhill, Mass., July 11.—Two thousand operatives in fifty-four shoe factories here are on strike. The strike is due to the refusal of the manufacturers to recognize one of the unions.

BRITISH MINES HEMMING IN SUBMARINES

Germany Up Against a Tough Proposition At Present Time.

MINES IN BIGHT OF HELIGOLAND

Dissatisfaction in Germany Over the Work of the U-Boats.

London, July 11.—Speaking in London today, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, said that mines gradually were hemming in the submarines which now had less freedom and he was glad to say there were few of them.

In referring to the great mine fields which were so notably restricting the submarines, Sir Eric said they stretched from Norway to the north coast of Scotland. There was a barrage across the Straits of Dover he said, and mines in Heligoland. Some of the fastest and best craft in the navy, which certainly should be ranked as the Corps D'elite had gone into the bight at night to lay them.

Occasionally an enemy submarine tries to break through the Dover barrage.

Sir Eric Geddes was speaking at the opening of an exhibition of naval war pictures. He said it was impossible to photograph or to tell what the British navy was doing. He told his audience, however, of some of the achievements of the submarine warfare.

Dissatisfaction in Germany over the work of the submarines has not been lessened by the recent optimistic statements of Admiral Von Capelle, says an official despatch today from Switzerland. In this connection the Cologne Volks Zeitung is quoted as follows: "We hear it said all around us that the results of the submarine warfare are becoming less satisfactory every week. Or else that more submarines are being sunk than we can construct. This submarine warfare is even cursed, doubtless because it has contributed to bringing into action the redoubtable American intervention."

ACADIANS TAKE STEP FORWARD

Special to The Standard
Moncton, July 11.—Negotiations have been practically closed by L'Assomption Society, representative of the Acadian race, for the purchase of a large block of land known as the Allan property in the centre of Moncton for a vocational training school. The property secured is one of the most valuable vacant lots in the city, and the price is said to be about \$13,000. The erection of a vocational school in the interests of the Acadians in these provinces is one of the most advanced steps made by the Acadian people in recent years.

The erection of the building will probably not be completed for two or three years.

C. G. R. MAN WINS

Special to The Standard
Moncton, July 11.—Edward Briggs, a C. G. R. employee on trial in the police court on a charge of stealing goods from the C. G. R. freight shed at Moncton, was acquitted by the magistrate today. In consequence of the outcome in Briggs' case, similar information against Harry Kelly, another C. G. R. employee, was withdrawn.

FATAL EXPLOSION

Philadelphia, July 11.—Two workmen are known to be dead and four others injured in an explosion today at the government arsenal at Frankford, a suburb. The explosion is said to have been caused by a workman dropping a loaded shell.

Czecho-Slovaks Are In Control Of All Western Siberia

Bolsheviks Overthrown in Whole Region From Tobolsk, East of the Urals, To Zimpalatinsk, 750 Miles to the Southeast — The Reds Have Taken Offensive Against Czecho-Slovaks in Volga Region and Elsewhere in Distracted Russia.

London, July 11.—Virtually all of western Siberia is in control of the Czecho-Slovaks, according to a Reuter despatch from Peking, dated July 10. The despatch states that the Bolsheviks have been overthrown in the whole region from Tobolsk, east of the Urals, to Zimpalatinsk, 750 miles to the southeast, near the Chinese frontier. The trans-Siberian railway is under Czecho-Slovak control from Tcheliabinsk, in the Ural Mountains at the junction of the branches of the road which lead south and north Russia, to Krasnyarsk, 1,300 miles to the east.

The report confirms earlier despatches to the effect that the Bolsheviks at Irkutsk have been defeated by the Czecho-Slovaks.

Bolshevik Fighting.

London, July 11.—Bolshevik forces have taken the offensive against the Czecho-Slovak army in the Volga region and the government troops have won a great success, says a Russian official statement received here by wireless today from Moscow. The Czecho-Slovak army is also reported to be retreating before a counter-offensive of the Russian Bolsheviks. The communication, which was sent out by the department of militia operations of the people's commissariat of war, reads:

Troops Successful.

"July 9, Czecho-Slovak front.—After preparations for an offensive our troops have reached a great success. Almost without loss we took Syran (70 miles south of Simbrak), and Bulmaka (130 miles southeast of Ufa).

The Czecho-Slovaks and White Guards fled in disorder in the direction of Samara. We are reaching Stavropol (in Ciscaucasia), Yaroslavl, (160 miles northeast of Moscow), and Rybinsk (55 miles northwest of Yaroslavl). An armed train has violently shelled towns occupied by the White Guard, who are flying in panic over the five Volga detachments fled to Rybinsk, where they tried to raise a mutiny. Measures have been taken against them."

At Tcheshardinsk.

"Eastern Sector.—Czecho-Slovaks after occupying Tcheshardinsk are now retreating before a counter-offensive of the council's troops."

"Our commander-in-chief of the Ural (Siberian front) Blerzin reports that Czecho-Slovak troops, commanded by Russian officers have committed many atrocities upon the personnel of the West Siberian railway."

KAISER MAY BE RAVING MANIAC

Canadian Woman Tells of His Freak Antics and How He Cuffs and Kicks His Attendants—Likes To Hold Hands of Young Girls For Hours.

New York, July 11.—The booming of allied cannon is making the Emperor of Germany a raving maniac, according to information from the imperial household, which was given to Mrs. Lewis Johnstone of Montreal.

Just before leaving London, three weeks ago, she told a reporter she talked with a German, who until two months ago was closely associated with the working of the Kaiser's palace.

He told me, quietly and tremblingly, lest some one should overhear, that men and women who had been on duty in the Kaiser's household for forty years or more, and who always had received the kindest treatment from His Majesty, were becoming afraid of him, were being kicked and cuffed about like cats and dogs and were made to eat crumbs and weeds and dry bread by the Kaiser, who now, seeing the end, had forced even his closest attendants in the imperial palace to live on scraps and all sorts of disgusting articles of food for the sake of saving for the army.

Hates United States.

The name of America or the reference to any American commander, diplomat or citizen is forbidden within half a mile of the Kaiser, he told me, and a few weeks after the United States entered the war, when a close military confidant suggested that the United States seemed to be preparing to defy German submarines and send her troops across the ocean, despite the blockade, the speaker was struck in the face with the Kaiser's only normal fist and sent reeling across the floor.

"Get on you cowardly dog," he said the Kaiser was quoted by one of the attendants as having said. "You talk rotten nonsense. The Americans will come, eh? To hell with the Americans." Whereupon he fell upon his knees, swinging his arms wildly, cursing the United States and the officer he had dejected.

She said the German told her that the Kaiser's well-known fondness for young women and girls had grown with his apparent loss of reason over the military situation.

His fondness, the German told me, or rather his mania for caressing the hands of pretty girls has grown, and it is commonly known throughout the empire that he has sat for hours in these quiet little villages with young women, who always are drafted unwillingly, silently holding their hands in his rarely speaking. Then, suddenly, as if struck, he has fallen to the floor, half in an attitude of prayer, half grinning, first cursing, then he moaning, then praising his armies.

Such outrages as the sinking of hospital ships, Sir George said, must affect the point of view from which the question was approached. If the enemy permitted acts of that kind, enemy subjects must suffer in the estimate which all decent people formed of them.

The government proposed, he said, to ask committees in each country to undertake the revision of all exemptions from internments in the case of men and exemptions from repatriation in the case of women.

WOMAN KILLS HER FOUR CHILDREN

Mrs. P. Dupont Then Sets House Afire and Ends Her Own Life.

Montreal, July 11.—Called to a fire at 635 Brebeuf street this afternoon when the firemen arrived they found every door and window of the house closed tight. When they broke through they came upon the bodies of Mrs. P. Dupont and her four children of ages ranging from eight years to three months' old. A letter written by Mrs. Dupont was also found stating her intention of committing suicide and dying with her four children.

A pitiable feature was that the husband returning from work had his first notification of the tragedy when he saw the bodies out of the building. The shock was so great that he fainted.

It is alleged that Mrs. Dupont had first made the children drink javel water, a virulent poison, before setting fire to the house. According to the neighbors, she had been worried by the sickness of the baby and the loss of a sum of money by her husband.

AGAINST STRIKES DURING THE WAR

BRITAIN ACTING IN CASE OF THE ENEMY ALIENS

Committee Recommends Internment of Every Male Enemy Alien Over Eighteen.

SUGGESTS FEMALES BE REPATRIATED

Discharge of All Such Persons in Government Employ Suggested.

London, July 11.—Parliament today debated the question of the treatment of alien enemies and persons of alien origin which has been the subject of much discussion recently in the press and on which a committee of the House of Commons on July 8 issued a report.

The committee recommended the immediate internment of every male enemy alien over 18 years except those who, for medical or other reasons should be exempted, and the repatriation of all female enemy aliens except those whose husbands had been granted exemption from internment. The committee also recommended the immediate discharge of all such persons employed in any government department, and that all enemy businesses should be wound up within three months.

Sir George Cave.

Sir George Cave, Secretary for Home Affairs, who opened the debate, referring to the public anxiety on the question, said he believed this anxiety was due to insufficient knowledge of the steps taken to protect the country from anything like alien danger. The Home Secretary said it was true that there was anxiety even among thoughtful and reasonable men as to what might be the effect of large numbers of aliens in England, and that it was the duty of the government to take all reasonable steps for the safety of the country.

The Enemy's Fault.

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Privy Council Committee Makes a Long List of Labor Recommendations.

ADEQUATE WAGES MUST BE PAID

Employers and Employees Must Have the Right To Organize.

Ottawa, July 11.—A report of the committee of the privy council dealing with the prevalence of strikes during the war time and the measures for their prevention, the adoption of which the government will urge upon both employers and workmen states:

"The committee of the privy council have had before them a report, dated 9th July 1918, from the Minister of Labor, representing the industrial unrest during the past few months has become more general than formerly, thus causing serious interruption in some lines of war work, and indications are that it will become widespread still more unless successful efforts be made to check it. This unrest has many causes among which are the shortage of labor, rapid advance in the cost of many necessities of life, employers denying their workmen the right to organize or to meet them in joint conference to discuss requests for improved conditions of work, and in some cases of such unrest, and in others from too hasty action on the part of working men in ignoring the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in adopting drastic measures before exhausting every reasonable effort to reach a satisfactory settlement."

Inadequate Wage

Wages alleged to be inadequate together with length of the work day said to be too long, are among other frequent causes of such unrest.

The minister, realizing the necessity of steady work and close and sympathetic cooperation between employers and employees to secure the maximum results from war efforts, is of the opinion that the government should forthwith adopt such means as may seem practicable for the prevention of such interruption during the continuance of the war, whether by lockouts or strikes, and the establishment of such co-operation, while at the same time striving to ensure the workmen adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable safeguards for their health and safety, and to employ fair and reasonable treatment.

List of Principles

The minister recommends a long list of principles and policies and urges their adoption upon both employers and workmen to the period of the war.

They Include

That there should be no strike or lockout during the war.
That all employees have the right to organize in trade-unions.
That employers shall have the right to organize.
The employer should not discharge or refuse to employ workers merely by reason of membership in trade unions or for legitimate trade union activities outside working hours.
That workers in the exercise of their right to organize shall use neither coercion nor intimidation.
That in establishments where the union shop exists by an agreement the same shall continue and the union standards as to wages, hours of labor and other conditions of employment shall be maintained.

That women on work ordinarily performed by men should be allowed equal pay for equal work and should not be allotted tasks inappropriate to their strength.

That in all cases where eight hours is by law or agreement, the basic day, it shall so continue.

BELFAST IS CELEBRATING

Belfast, July 11.—The first Orange celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt, July 12, since the beginning of the war will be held here tomorrow. The procession is expected to be a record demonstration.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulsterist leader, arrived today for the occasion. He received a warm welcome at the railway station.

No trouble is anticipated in connection with the celebration.