The St. John Standard

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EBERT - SCHEIDEMANN GOV'T HAS BEEN MAINTAINED BY THE LOYAL TROOPS AND HINDENBURG

Three Hundred Spartacans Are Reported to Have Been Taken Prisoners, and Many Killed and Wounded in Newspaper Row—Socialists Under Arrest.

Berlin, Saturday, Jan. 11.—(Noon)—(By the Associated Press)—The plant of the Vorwaerts was recaptured by Government troops this morning in heavy fighting. Three hundred Spartacans are reported to have been taken prisoner. More than twenty Spartacans were killed and forty wounded in the fighting. The Government losses are said to have been slight.

The building was attacked from adjoining streets and housetops. The attacking forces used light artillery, mine throwers and gas bombs in an all-night bombardment. The Spartacans, who were barricaded in the building, replied with heavy rifle and machine gun fire. Panic reigned throughout the neighboring district during the bombardment.

Newspaper Row, where the plants of the Tageblatt, Vossische Zeitung and Lokal Anzeiger are located, was temporarily quiet this morning, as the result of a truce patched up on Friday night between the Government forces and the Spartacans.

The armistice, which was not without elements of humor, was dictated by the urgent need of the civilian population, living in the danger zone, to attend to its marketing, and to afford the business firms in the neighborhood an opportunity to look over the situation.

By the terms of the truce, hostilities can only be resumed after twelve hours' notice, given by either party. The Government troops and the Spartacans are dividing the work of patrolling the streets, leading to the big publishing plants, whose owners are still excluded from their property. Street traffic in the district was resumed immediately after the signing of the truce.

The Tageblatt building is badly scarred from rifle and machine gun fire, and virtually all the front windows have been blown in. In the window spaces the Spartacans have piled up rolled print paper as barricades.

During Friday afternoon a squad of Spartacans attempted to enter the Tageblatt building in a motor car, flying a Red Cross flag, on the pretext that they wanted to bring out the dead and wounded. The Government troops halted the car, and found that the occupants were armed with revolvers and hand grenades.

Independents Arrested.

George Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, Independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The charge against them has not been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert Government.

Insurrection Decreasing.

Paris, Jan. 12.—Semi-official advices from Berlin indicate that the insurrection is decreasing in power, and it no longer seems doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann Government has been maintained by the loyal troops, whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Spartacans appear to have transferred the struggle to the Provinces, where they seem to be gaining what they have lost in the capital.

Karl Liebknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "red terror" and a dictatorship. The proletarians declare a general strike "to save the revolution" and it has been called for January 19, which has been fixed as the date for the election to the general assembly. While the Spartacan activity in Berlin has developed into guerilla warfare, with the plundering of food shops as its main purpose, serious fighting has developed in Munich, where the Government has forbidden all demonstrations. Disorders in Dresden have been quelled, but in Stuttgart the Spartacans are masters of the City Hall, and the municipal council has been dissolved. Strikers in the Westphalia region now number 100,000.

FIRE RESULTS IN HEAVY DAMAGE

One Million Dollar Loss in Spectacular Blaze at Montreal — Suspicious as to Origin.

Montreal, Jan. 12.—Over a million dollars worth of damage was caused this afternoon by a spectacular fire which destroyed the plant of Jennings and Company, 15 Wellington street. One hundred and forty automobiles, including nine ambulances to the order of the Canadian Government and ready for shipment, were a total loss; and the premises of the Hudson Bay Company and S. J. Carter were seriously damaged when the flames spread, temporarily, beyond the control of the firemen, at one time leaping clear across the street to the premises of the Hudson Bay Company.

Fireman Jack Roche suffered a fractured collar bone when part of a wall collapsed upon him, and another fireman was taken to the hospital with minor injuries.

Suspicion attaches to the origin of the fire. According to officials of the company there has been a feeling of danger of some one setting the place affire for some time, and military protection had been asked. The fire broke out shortly after one o'clock. The destroyed premises are partly covered by insurance.

It is stated that an investigation into the origin of the fire will be held.

JOHN MASON DIES

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 12.—John Mason, sixty years of age, one of the best known actors on the American stage, died today as a result of bright's disease, with complications.

MACKENSEN INTERNED

Basel, Jan. 12.—Field Marshal von Mackensen of the German army has been interned at Temesvar, Hungary, according to Budapest despatches.

CASUALTIES FROM GERMAN RAIDS

United Kingdom Reports 5,511 Persons Killed or Injured — 4,750 Were Civilians.

London, Saturday, Jan. 11.—In raids on the United Kingdom by the Germans during the war, 5,511 persons were killed or injured, of whom 4,750 were civilians. An official summary of the casualties caused by German airships, airplanes and bombardments from the sea, shows these casualties among civilians:

Killed—554 men; 411 women; 295 children.

Injured—1,508 men; 1,210 women; 772 children.

Three hundred and ten soldiers and sailors were killed, and 551 were injured.

There were 51 raids by airships, causing the deaths of 498 civilians and the injury of 1,236, and the killing of 58 soldiers and sailors and the injuring of 121.

In 59 airplane raids 619 civilians were killed, and 1,650 were injured. In these raids 238 soldiers and sailors were killed and 400 injured.

In twelve bombardments from the sea 143 civilians were killed and 604 wounded, while 14 soldiers and sailors were killed and 30 injured.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY RESIGNS

Head of U. S. Department of Justice Gives Pecuniary Responsibilities as Cause.

Washington, Jan. 12—Thomas Watt Gregory, attorney general of the United States since 1914, has resigned because of "pecuniary responsibilities," and will return to the practice of law. President Wilson has agreed to his retirement next March 4. Mr. Gregory's successor has not yet been appointed, and there has been no official intimation as to who he will be.

CANADA AND UNITED STATES HAVE DISCOVERED ONE ANOTHER

Secretary of War Baker Gives Unstinted Praise to the Great Work Done by Canada in the War — Speaks at Canadian Club Luncheon in Montreal.

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—"The war has had some consolations—it needs many," said Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, at a Canadian Club luncheon today.

"One of the permanent benefits to the children of men," he said, "is that we of Canada and the United States, who formerly were neighbors, have actually discovered one another. The bond of union cemented when our soldiers and your soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder on the battlefields of France is not going to be broken."

Secretary Baker expressed unfeigned admiration for Canada's war efforts, saying the people across the border knew of the cost of Canada's devotion.

He was cheered to the echo at the conclusion of his address.

BRITISH FEEL ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IS THE SUREST GUARANTEE OF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD FOR ALL TIME

In League of Nations They See England and United States Drawn Solidly Together—Political Unrest in Britain With Much Criticism of the Cabinet Reorganization—People Demanding Early Conclusion of Peace.

Special Cable to St. John Standard.
(By Arthur S. Draper, Copyright.)

London, Jan. 12.—All the ground work for the peace conference has been completed. The Allied and American leaders are now meeting to begin the structure of the settlement, which is expected to result in a new order of European and world politics.

President Wilson achieved marvellous results in his campaign among the Allied peoples, whatever his accomplishments in his private talks with statesmen. His methods are similar to those he followed in America, of refusing to fight or dictate when he found the chief opposition being satisfied to win a minor point.

In his public addresses the president has tested the peoples, and watched closely for reactions. Perhaps his league of nations was in a nebulous state when he arrived in Europe, but it is now taking form and substance, according to his interpretation of the need of the peoples and their leaders. His main object, apparently, is to put together the machinery and trust that it will produce the results which were impossible before the machine was put into operation.

Instead of trying to break down national prejudices; instead of trying to force statesmen to make concessions and sacrifices, he is apparently aiming to draw them together, and procure a general agreement upon broad questions. It is no secret that there have been points of difference among the European allies, as well as between the American and European leaders. Mr. Wilson has eliminated some of the differences between the allies, and has, thereby, helped to remove the differences between himself and George Clemenecau and Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister.

If President Wilson had a hard and fast programme, which he was unwilling to modify, he might return defeated, but he has evidently determined to go back to America with a report of progress, even though that report lacks some of the details which had been expected.

(Continued on page 3)

EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME FOR COMING PARLIAMENT SESSION

Problem of Demobilization, Reconstruction, Resumption of Important Public Works Are to be Given Most Careful Consideration—Session to be Called Early in February.

Ottawa, Jan. 12.—In an interview today the Acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, indicated to the pres the preparations which have been made for the coming session of parliament, and the progress accomplished in developing the demobilization, repatriation, and reconstruction program of the Government under the several ministers, whose departments are immediately concerned. The following is an official outline of the position respecting these matters:

Active preparations are now being made for the legislative work of the coming session of parliament, which is to be called early in February. The precise date will be fixed and announced this week. Most of the important legislation has already been drafted. The estimates of nearly all departments were in by the end of December, and are ready for final revision.

Th most pressing problems which have confronted the Government since the armistice have been those relating to demobilization and so-called reconstruction, or rather the readjustment of business and industrial conditions from war to a peace basis. Complete plans for demobilization and return to Canada of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the wives and other dependents overseas, have been worked out between the Militia Department here and the overseas minister of militia, in consultation with Sir Arthur Currie and others of the militia authorities. Having regard to the available amount of shipping, the limitations of railway facilities from Canadian Atlantic ports, and the fact that there are, in addition to the forces overseas, women and children dependents to the number of fifty thousand, still the task is both heavy and difficult. Crowding and resulting inconveniences are bound to occur if demobilization is to proceed rapidly. Every possible effort will be made to minimize discomfort to the returning men and their families.

Associated with demobilization is the important work of repatriation—the restoration of returned soldiers to civil life and occupation. This great service is being carried out by a committee of the cabinet and a nation-wide organization embracing departments of the Dominion Government, Provincial Governments, Municipalities, the G.W.V.A., Manufacturer and Labor organizations; Fraternal Societies, Women's Societies, and speaking generally, all organizations capable of rendering assistance in the project. It is believed that Canada will possess the finest organization in the world to handle our repatriation problem.

With regard to reconstruction many important measures have been taken by the Government since the armistice, and others, which require legislative sanction and authority, will be presented to parliament immediately. Among measures taken by order in council may be specially mentioned the following:

Resumption of important public works interrupted by the war, such as the Welland and Trent Canal enlargements and extensions, and upon national ports and harbors. This program will be materially added to in the estimates which will be presented to parliament. The policy of the Government, in this regard, is very clear. Money will not be needlessly spent. The works or buildings proceeded with must be essential, or of a productive character from a national standpoint. Where existing post office or customs or other public buildings will serve public requirements new ones will not be built.

The annual expenditures of the Government will be so greatly increased by the war pensions that economy must be exercised in other directions.

An extensive shipbuilding program is under way, which will evolve the expenditure of seventy million dollars. This policy, on the part of the Marine Department, keeps thousands of men engaged at good rates of wages, and stimulates in activity other subsidiary industrial enterprises.

With the object in assisting in promoting better housing conditions in industrial districts throughout Canada, and thus improving the health and morality of the public generally, as well as providing employment in the building trades, the Government has set aside twenty-five million dollars as a fund to be loaned to provincial governments which may be willing to take up, directly or through municipalities or otherwise, the work.

Large orders for steel rails and rolling stock have been placed by the Government for its own railway systems and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies. Many needed betterments, improvements and extensions will be proceeded with as soon as the weather permits. This class of work will find employment for many thousands of men when spring opens. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities an overseas trade commission was created. Already, through credits obtained here, substantial orders have been received, particularly of forty million dollars for Canadian lumber.

One of the notable measures taken up since the armistice is the provision of a generous war gratuity for the members of the C. E. F., which will enable them and their families to bridge over the period between their discharge and re-absorption into civil life and occupation.

It is probable that the speech from the throne will foreshadow important legislation relating to reconstruction in Canada. It is known that the government has under consideration various measures designed to promote not only the material prosperity, but also the efficiency, health and general welfare of the people, throughout the Dominion.

HEAD OF McGILL SUFFERS STROKE

Montreal, Jan. 12.—In the presence of many prominent citizens and a large audience assembled in Emmanuel Church to hear Harry Lauder this afternoon Sir William Paterson, principal of McGill University, who was presiding at the meeting, was stricken with a paralytic seizure, as a result of which it was necessary to convey him at once to the Royal Victoria Hospital. Sir William complained of feeling unwell, and the Rev. George Adam tried to persuade him from attending the meeting, but he insisted, and was helped to the platform by the pastor. It was during the singing of a quartette that attention was called to Sir William's condition. He was at once attended by Dr. Armstrong and other medical men in the audience and was found to be suffering from a stroke which affected his entire right side, and it was further stated that there was hemorrhage of the brain.

PRINCE VISITS COBLENZ

Coblenz, Friday, Jan. 10, (By The Associated Press)—The Prince of Wales became the guest of Major General Jos. T. Dickman, commander of the American third army, today. His appearance in Coblenz was not marked by any ceremony, the Prince desiring as little pomp as possible.

Supreme Allied Council Met

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Supreme Allied Council met at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Those present were: Premier David Lloyd George and Foreign Minister A. J. Balfour of Great Britain; President Wilson and the American Secretary of State, Robert Lansing; Premier Georges Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon, of France; Premier Vittorio Orlando and Foreign Minister Sidney Sonnoni of Italy and Marshal Foch, Georges Leygues (French Minister of Marine), Etienne Clementel, (Minister of Commerce) and Louis Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction.

WILL REVIVE SHELL RACING

Halifax to Have New $25,000 Club House — Work Already Started.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 12.—Although Halifax is liberally supplied with clubs on the Northwest Arm, still another large club and boathouse will open in the spring. St. Mary's Aquatic Club has started work on a new clubhouse, near the Waegwoltic, with the intention of having it open by the middle of April. While the object of the club is mainly to give the members of the society a chance to have up-to-date bathing facilities and boating accommodations, one of its purposes will be to revive shell racing. St. Mary's was once one of the best of Aquatic clubs in the country, but, owing to the war activities, it lessened. With the war over and the membership increased nearly fifty per cent., it was found that the old club house would not meet the needs, and a new house, which will cost in the vicinity of $25,000, is planned. The cribwork was finished some days ago, and, on Saturday, one hundred and twenty-five carpenters were at work, starting the building. The site of the new club house is on property leased by them from the government, fifty yards from the Waegwoltic.

TWENTY-ONE ARE KILLED IN WRECK

Rear-End Collision on New York Central Takes Heavy Death Toll.

Batavia, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Twenty-one persons were killed and several injured, three seriously, in a rear-end collision on the New York Central Railroad near South Byron this morning at 3.40. The Southwestern Limited, west bound, crashed into the Wolverine Limited, also west bound, which had stopped to take on an extra engine. Every person in the rear Pullman coach of the Wolverine was killed. Only a few of the dead have been identified thus far, most of the bodies being mangled beyond recognition.

The identified dead are Franklin E. Leonard, believed to live in Bear Lake, Mich; S. D. Harvey, residence unknown; Ballard Jones, of New York City, (Pullman porter on sleeper which was demolished.)

The rear Pullman, a steel car, was reduced to complete wreckage. When the engine hit it, the upper part of the second coach from the end was torn from its trucks and, lifting slightly, smashed directly through the centre of the rear coach for its entire length, sweeping the berths and seats into a compact pile of wreckage. Into this debris the passengers were tightly wedged, and the condition of bodies indicates that the deaths of most of them must have been almost instantaneous.

SPARTACAN HELP FROM RUSSIA

Chief of Russian Bolsheviki Urges Spartacans to Hold Until Russians Arrive.

Berlin, Friday, Jan. 10, 1 p. m., (By The Associated Press)—Robert Lairnt, chairman of the Central Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's committee, alleges that Karl Radek, chief of the Russian Bolshevik press bureau, has urged the Spartacans "to hold until Russian troops now on the way have arrived, the soldiers' council of the tenth army being willing to permit the Russians to cross the border." Chairman Lairnt declares that the German army in the east has notified him that an invasion on that front by the Russians is wholly impossible and that not one soldiers' committee would permit intervention by the Bolshevik troops.

Paris, Jan. 11.—The Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference is now complete, all the members who were not in Paris, having arrived today.

TROTSKY PREPARING TO RAISE BIG ARMY, JOIN LIEBNECHT FORCES AND WHIP THE WORLD

Returned Officers from Russia Picture Hardships There With Bolsheviki in Control—Officers and Nobility Chief Targets of Bolshevists—People Dying from Starvation and Cold.

BY ELIAS TOBENKIN.
(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)
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Berne, Jan. 7.—Via London, Jan. 12.—All government has ceased in the Ukraine, except in Odessa and Sebastopol, both of which are garrisoned by French troops, according to a statement made to the Tribune correspondent by three Russian officers, who have just reached Berne on their way to Paris and London to report to the Allied Governments. Bolshevikism, which is sweeping the Ukraine, they say, resembles the old anarchist expropriation expeditions of several years ago.

They declared, also, that the Bolsheviki were gaining in Poland. "With the Bolsheviki's," the officers said, "it is not a question of what race or creed you belong to, but what class. If you have money, or belong to the so-called upper classes, you can never tell when your hour has struck. Army officers are especially detested, and are being executed at the rate of four or five a day. This hatred of officers extends even into Poland. In Warsaw, on January 1, mobs were shouting 'down with the officers, long live the Soviets.'"

The Soviets will not be suppressed without outside military help. "The Soviet Governments in Petrograd and Moscow are creating a sort of preferential class. All men and women who hold cards, showing membership in the Bolshevists party, get bread at the rate of a pound and a half a day, and bread is the most important article of food in Russia today.

"The Skoropadski Government in the Ukraine was swept away by the Bolsheviki, and now not only is the National Government gone, but all local governments have broken down. The Bolshevikists have graded the people in classes, ranging from members of their party and their sympathizers, who get a pound and a half of bread daily, down to the landlords, who receive one-eighth of a pound. The classes representing the nobles and aristocracy get nothing."

The visiting officers also declared that the Bolshevikists had established, throughout their sphere of power in Russia, an espionage system inferior to none in the world. Events in Germany have added considerably to the power of the Soveits, owing to the exaltation sweeping their ranks.

Trotzky, the officers said, has recently announced that he was preparing to organize an army of 3,000,000 men, which would unite with forces to be organized by Liebknecht in Germany, and, together, they would conquer the world. "As military men," the officers went on, "we do not believe Trotzky has the means to equip such an army, but he can equip an army of 1,500,000, and that is a very formidable force, especially when its spirit is kindled by fanaticism. Petrograd has been completely subjugated by the Bolsheviki," it was added. "The Bolshevist force includes 5,000 Letts and about the same number of Chinese.

"The Bolsheviki are steadily advancing toward Omsk and the Murmansk coast, having occupied territories evacuated by the Mormons such as Minsk, Dvinsk, Rovno and Vilna. Poland is becoming rapidly infected. Warsaw is extremely worried and restless. In Vienna, too, there is fear of Bolshevikism."

At the end of November, when the officers left Petrograd, butter cost 120 roubles per pound, horse flesh nine and ten roubles, fresh pork 28 roubles. A suit of clothes cost in the neighborhood of 30,500 roubles, while 1,500 roubles were paid for boots.

"The tragedy of the former Russian nobility," said one of the officers, "is frightful. The old families got along by selling their jewels, etc., to foreigners, and are living on the money now. All foreigners have left Russia, and there is no one to sell to, so they are literally dying a slow death from starvation and cold."

COLOSSAL TASK FACES MINISTRY

To Demobilize 1,000,000 Women War Workers is a Problem of Some Magnitude.

London, Jan. 12—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—To "demobilize" about 1,000,000 women war workers is the colossal task assigned to a special department of the Ministry of Labor. Women predominate in this new organization.

One of the most difficult of their problems will be how to satisfy a munitions worker who has been earning from $18 to $20 a week, now that she is called upon to return to her former task as a family servant at from $3 to $3.25 a week. Government officials realize that this is one of the hard problems connected with the reconstruction period, especially as these girls and women must sacrifice some of the freedom they have enjoyed as munitions workers and now submit to more exacting hours of work. They are appealing to the workers to adjust themselves to the new order of things as best they can, and to be willing to make sacrifices during the reconstruction as they did during the war.

Unemployment is one of the big problems. Employers are being admonished to give their workers long notice of dismissal and not to discharge large numbers at one time. To aid the girls, the government has decided to give each war worker $4.75 a week for 13 weeks after she stops war work, if, during that time, she does not find other employment. This is the only tangible bridge the government has been able to provide to carry the workers over the transition period. Other means of helping the situation are to be left to the new organization in the Labor Ministry. To solve the problem of demobilizing these women workers, the country has been divided into 11 labor districts, each with a district council which will be in close touch with the Labor Ministry. These councils will be composed of representatives of each town or small district in which there is a labor employment agency and these latter agencies will organize committees to care for the needs of the workers in each town.

A member of the government recently told The Associated Press that the most serious difficulties could be expected during the first six months of peace. During that time, he said, there was bound to be much unemployment and dissatisfaction over wages and the high cost of living. He hoped a reduction of the prices of necessities would help to relieve the situation.

MORE STEAMERS IN DISTRESS

S. O. S. Calls Received at Halifax—Assistance Rushed from That Port.

Halifax, Jan. 12.—Word was received today that the American steamship Tuckahoe, bound for Boston, was in distress about 160 miles south of Halifax, and required assistance. Her steering gear was out, she was leaking badly and water was slowly going into the engine room.

The Englewood, which sailed from Halifax on Saturday for an American port, was directed by wireless to proceed to the assistance of the Tuckahoe, and the U. S. S. Iroquois, which had brought in the A. G. Flagg, was ordered from Halifax to help the disabled steamship.

C. H. Harvey this afternoon received an S. O. S. call from a steamer off the Newfoundland coast. It read: "Ansalda, help; steering apparatus disabled, require tow; lat. 40.38 N., long. 58.20 W." There was nothing that could be done from this coast, but help would doubtless be sent from St. John's.

STATUS OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS FIRST FOR CONSIDERATION

This Must be Settled as it Will Form the Basis of All Other Work Connected With Peace Conference Deliberations.

Paris, Jan. 10, (Friday)—The programme France will propose as host to the peace conference, is understood to provide first for presentation of the status of a society of nations and the appointment of a committee to consider it, and make recommendations to the full conference. The next step would be the settlement of the status of Germany, Austria, the Balkans, and other eastern countries. The adoption of the recommendations of the committee on a league of nations, according to this programme, would be the final act of the conference. It is pointed out in support of this method of procedure that, while the announcement of the frame work of a league of nations must form the basis of the other work of the conference, the completed plan of a league, logically, will come up last, since it must safeguard all the decisions of the conference. The proposal to give preference to the question of the status of Germany, after the appointment of a league of nations committee, is explained by the theory that decisions regarding Austria and the eastern countries will hinge upon the conclusions reached regarding Germany. It is suggested that it would, for example, be impossible to settle the future of German-Austria without knowing the decisions affecting Germany.