

YEAR 86: NO. 54

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1919.

LAST EDITION

SHOULD FIX THE COAL PRICE

In View of Big Corporations Controlling the Output of Anthracite.

THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE

IS DUE TO THE MONOPOLY OF PROFITERS.

Transportation Agents Operate the Mines Illegally—Impossible for Independent Operators to Compete Fairly.

Reading, March 5.—Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate manufacturers' committee, inserted in the Congressional Record a statement on the committee's investigation of the anthracite coal situation, charging that production of anthracite coal in the United States was controlled by eight large transportation companies, which were able to fix prices and determine the rate of production.

Shortage of anthracite during the war and the existing high prices for anthracite, he said, were due almost entirely to this monopolistic control.

Transportation corporations controlling production in the Pennsylvania field—the only source of marketable anthracite in North America—and named in Senator Vardaman's statement as follows:

"The Reading (the holding company of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the Jersey Central, which in turn owns all of the stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company); the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Delaware and Hudson; the Lehigh and Navigation Company (which owns and controls the Lehigh and New England); the Erie, and the New York, Ontario and Western."

Although controlling but 72 per cent of the actual production of anthracite, these companies, the statement says, have made it impossible for independent operators to compete with them on a fair basis.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of Pennsylvania prohibits a transportation company from engaging in mining," the statement continues, "these transportation companies are in this business of not only transporting this coal, but of mining it."

Would Divorce Mining. To protect the people of the United States from what he described as "the greed, cupidity and avarice of these soulless corporations," the statement recommends that Congress compel the separation of transportation companies from mining corporations.

The statement also recommends that the price of coal be fixed by the Government at a rate which would guarantee a fair return to the mining companies and which would "vouchsafe to the people of America an ample supply of anthracite coal at a reasonable price."

While payment of excessive royalties constitutes the first cause of the high price of coal, the statement says that was "not the full story." The other causes given were the means alleged to have been used by the eight large companies to eliminate the competition of the independent operator.

How It Was Done. High demurrage charges on cars at tide-water awaiting accumulation of a cargo lot.

Inability of the independent operator from obtaining new land. Much of this land, the statement says, is retained in an undeveloped state by the corporations.

The large corporations also are charged by Senator Vardaman with maintaining the sale price of coal through publication of "artificial prices." These prices, the statement says, were put out by the Reading Company and were "the law of the business."

Robt. J. Wilson has been appointed Superintendent of Buildings for Windsor schools, a position newly created, at a salary of \$2,000.

AIM TO OPEN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

So Bolshevik Troops May Enter Germany to Help Spartacans.

TROOPS OF GOVERNMENT

TO BE RUSHED TO KOENIGSBERG TO PREVENT IT.

Situation in Halle Alarming—Radicals Endeavoring to Extend Strike Movement to South-eastern Saxony.

Berlin, March 5.—Spartacans have inaugurated a movement to seize Koenigsberg, East Prussia, to open a route to Moscow, so that the Bolshevik armies may move to the assistance of the Spartacan forces, according to an official Government bulletin to-day. The Government will rush forces to prevent it.

The occupation of Dusseldorf by the Government force has been accomplished without opposition, says the official bulletin. Radicals are endeavoring to extend the general strike movement to south-eastern Saxony. Telegrams carry alarming reports of the situation in Halle. They declare that troops have used machine guns and a number of officers and strikers have been killed. Government troops in Berlin on Tuesday occupied the printing plant of "The Red Flag," a Spartacan organ, without fighting. Dr. Hansmeyer, the editor of the paper, was arrested by the troops.

Government Troops Take Halle. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, March 5.—Government troops occupied the city of Halle, between Berlin and Weimar, late Monday, after sanguinary street fighting, in which thirty civilians were killed, according to an aviator who has arrived here by airplane from Halle. The troops also suffered casualties.

Women Volunteers Saved Banquet. Montreal, March 5.—Women volunteers from the Knights of Columbus acted as waitresses at the Ritz Carlton on Monday night during the banquet to General Pau, the waiters at the Ritz Carlton as well as the Place Viger having joined those of the Windsor on strike. The guests were well served by over fifty of Montreal's fairest girls, all wearing the blue overall and white cap associated with waiters' service. The soup was served without a spill, and not a dish was broken.

The Megantic Dock. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Halifax, March 5.—The transport Megantic, with two hundred soldiers and three hundred civilians aboard, docked here this morning. Many of them are for Ontario points.

MUST PAY \$200 AND COSTS FOR BEING GUILTY OF A TEMPERANCE ACT VIOLATION.

Four Gallons of High Wines Were Brought in Suitcase From Montreal and Delivered Here.

Magistrate Farrel fined Anthony Corcoran and Peter Duzala \$200 and costs each in police court on Wednesday morning after two hours had been spent in securing evidence of Duzala having brought four gallons of high wines from Montreal to the city for delivery to Corcoran.

The case attracted a large crowd of citizens, who were anxious to hear one of the most interesting liquor cases that has been tried this season.

C. R. Webster prosecuted in the case and T. J. Rigney was counsel for the accused.

Frederick B. Taylor, license inspector of Leeds county, was responsible for the arrest of Peter Duzala, who brought the liquor into Kingston. Mr. Taylor told of seeing Duzala leave the Grand Trunk train on the morning of Feb. 28th. He was met by John Corcoran and the two walked through the station and went to a buggy which was waiting in the station.

He arrested Duzala and brought him in a taxi to the police station, then opening the suitcase he was carrying and found that it contained four one-gallon cans of high wines.

Duzala was called and in his broken English explained that "Jimmy" Corbel, his boss in Montreal, had given him the suitcase to bring it to Kingston and return by the next train. He declared that he did not know what was in the suitcase and only followed the instructions given by his boss. While in the cell at the police station it was brought out that he told a story of finding the liquor on the train, but in the witness box contradicted this story.

Denouncing the Ontario Temperance Act as being brought about by wild fanatics, and as a pharisaic measure, and one which deprived the people of their constitutional liberties, Col. H. A. Machin, Conservative member for Kenora, made a scathing attack on the Government in the Legislature Tuesday.

A man who said his name was Kneller and that he was a Russian Jew, fired two shots from a revolver at the Palais De Elysee, the residence of President Poincare in Paris.

August Wessell, a prominent merchant for twenty years in Kitchener, poisoned himself in a fit of despondency over business worries.

THE "BIG FOUR" OF FILM DOM JOIN FORCES



An unusual photograph showing four of the world's greatest screen artists signing the contract which forms the United Artists' Corporation, through which they will finance and release their productions. In the photo, from left to right, are: W. W. Griffiths (world's greatest director), Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin (without his trick moustache), and "Doug" Fairbanks. The two gentlemen in the background are attorneys. This corporation has for chief attorney Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo.

THE LATEST NEWS BRIEFLY GIVEN

Despatches That Come From Near And Distant Places.

TIDINGS FOR OUR READERS

PRESENTED IN THE BRIEFEST POSSIBLE FORM.

The Whig's Daily Condensation of the News of the World From Telegraphic Service and Newspaper Exchange.

Official plans are made for airmen to fly over the entire continent of Africa.

Tyne shipyard workers, who have been on strike eight weeks, are now returning to work in goodly numbers.

The Supreme Council at meeting to-day will receive a delegation from Montenegro at the request of the Italian delegates.

H. H. Stevens, M.P., Vancouver, B.C., is moving to prohibit the entry into Canada for twenty years of all persons of enemy origin.

United States is the first nation to complete its claims against Germany, placing its claim at seven hundred and fifty million dollars.

In a speech in New York Tuesday night President Wilson said he intended to remain in Paris until the league of nations is an accomplished fact.

It is believed from the latest information concerning proceedings of the Supreme Council that an important decision is about to be taken concerning the Polish question.

A return tabled in the Commons shows that 2,766 policies are in force under the provisions of the Civil Service Insurance Act, insurance being over seven million dollars.

An airplane postal service has been inaugurated between England and parts of Germany held by the army of occupation. Mail thus carried reaches Cologne in ten hours.

Sir George Foster has been appointed chief British delegate upon the Economic Committee, which is to consider and report upon the economic provisions of the treaty of peace.

A total of 30,356 Canadian soldiers and dependents sailed from England for Canada during the month of February, according to figures issued through the Militia Department.

The German government has informed General Dymont, head of the French mission in Berlin, that it has decided to stop fighting the Poles in Posen and that he had sent officers to enforce the order against the fighting.

There is great danger to-day that Germany will fritter away what assets are left, making the collection of the debts, still harder and perhaps causing it to be a long drawn out affair with the German cities occupied by the military forces of the allies.

The throne will be brought to a close in the Legislature this afternoon when Arthur H. Dewar and Alan Stuchholme are scheduled to speak for the opposition, and V. A. Snelcar, for the Government. To-morrow Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, will present the budget.

TROTSKY MAKES BOAST.

Bolshevism, Already in Germany, Will Spread in All World.

Geneva, March 5.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik War Minister, has written from Moscow under date of Feb. 14 to a friend here claiming that Bolshevism is spreading throughout Russia and Siberia. He declares in this letter that after peace is signed a new campaign will be started among the workers of the world to fight imperialism and capitalism.

Trotsky asks his friend to co-operate with Mme. Barabanoff, who is now in Switzerland, with several million rubles in her possession to carry on Bolshevik propaganda in France and Italy and later in England and the United States.

Trotsky, who says he is in close co-operation with Premier Lönnebo, boasts that success for the Bolsheviks has already been gained in Germany through Spartacans, and declares his belief that Bolshevism will eventually rule the world.

\$3,000,000,000 YEARLY FOR HALF CENTURY

London, March 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post wires, on "good authority," that the Allies propose to demand from Germany \$3,000,000,000 a year for a period of fifty years. It is estimated this would leave to Germany a possible revenue of \$1,400,000,000 a year for her internal needs.

SOVIET CHIEF ARRESTED.

Food Dictator Charged With Embezzling Fifty Million Rubles.

Stockholm, March 5.—Advices received here from Helsingfors say that the Bolshevik Food Dictator in Petrograd, Strijevski, has been arrested, charged with embezzling fifty million rubles.

The advices add that the Bolsheviks during recent days bombarded Narva, using five thousand shells. They destroyed 175 farms and killed 24 civilians. The population of the region is reported to be fleeing.

A SMALLER CENT PIECE.

Notice of Resolution Providing for Weight and Fineness of "Bronze."

Ottawa, March 5.—The Minister of Finance gives notice of a resolution providing for the weight, fineness, etc., of the bronze cent. This is necessary in order to make provision for the coinage of a smaller cent piece, it being announced some time ago that this would be done. The larger coins now in circulation will continue to be current and a legal tender.

A NEW REVOLUTION STARTED IN GERMANY.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, March 5.—A new revolution has been started in Berlin by the Spartacans. Police headquarters have been seized, all street cars and other traffic are stopped, restaurants are closed and telephone service is suspended.

Paris, March 5.—Reports from Germany to the American ambassador say that unless something is done at once the entire country may be thrown into the hands of the Bolsheviks.

The French Government has decided to send a new mission to Berlin to study the food situation.

ATTACKS CREATE LITTLE COMMENT

U.S. Senators Lodge And Knox Merely Touch on Well-Discussed Plans.

SOME DETAILS MAY CHANGE

IN THE PLAN OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

But the Basic Principles of the League are Expected to Remain as Outlined at Present.

Paris, March 5.—The league of nations, according to the opinion prevailing in official circles here to-day, will start functioning soon after the general peace settlement is effected, certainly not later than early fall.

The great majority of the peace delegates apparently are agreed that the present covenant represents the composite world view as nearly as possible, and that it will be adopted practically as it stands. While there is still intense interest in the attitude of Washington, attacks on the league constitution—such as those of Senator Lodge and Senator Knox—have not created the impression that was expected among the foreign conferees. The latter feel the American opposition has touched only on plans that were thoroughly thrashed out and agreed to in discussion by the league committee.

While the basic principles of the league are expected to remain as outlined at present, there seems to be no doubt that many of the details will undergo some changes when the constitution comes up for open debate before the general peace conference. Numerous suggestions have already been received from neutral countries, and others will be asked to offer ideas.

Discussion of military, naval and air terms of the preliminary peace with Germany will be taken up again Thursday by the supreme war council. It was reported that the aerial provisions, as recommended by allied military officials, contemplate reduction in Germany's air force to a few hydro-airplanes, which would be used in searching for mines still floating in northern waters.

In the face of reports of increasingly serious conditions in Germany, plans for partial reduction of the economic blockade are being held up by the French continuing to refuse permission for Germany to pay for food with money and securities that otherwise might be available for reparation. Members of the food administration and the economic council hope to straighten out the situation and carry out the original programme for easing the blockade.

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These gentlemen reported on the applications and were given a free hand. They came to the conclusion that the position was so important as to require a man of the highest training and qualifications, and none of the applicants in their view measured up to the requirements. The commission in no way has shirked responsibility, the chairman stated.

Germany Will be Much Smaller. To Neutralize the Saar Lands is the Latest Scheme.

Paris, March 5.—A new map of Europe is rapidly taking form, and within a week the frontiers of the old states will largely be defined as they are to appear in the peace treaty and the successive documents fixing territorial limits.

First in importance is Germany's western frontier bordering on France, which assumes international significance as a barrier against renewal of the present war. Owing to the issues involved, the final determination of this question is left to the Council of the Great Powers, but in the meantime the tentative plans have been well advanced by the commission which co-ordinates reports on all frontier questions.

As it now stands, the western frontier comes under three main heads—first, Alsace-Lorraine; second, the great iron and coal regions of Briey and the Saar Valley; and, third, the extensive strip of German territory lying on the west bank of the Rhine from Palatinat northward.

With respect to Alsace-Lorraine, the present tendency is to make reversion of this section to France without any condition of a plebiscite or otherwise. It is now occupied by military forces under the armistice, and there is every indication that the occupation will become permanent.

The Briey and Saar Valley sections are chiefly important as furnishing iron, steel and coal on which Germany's military power was based, and it is believed that the new line will definitely put an end to any further use of these sources of German power. Part of the Briey and Saar sections will become French by the return to Lorraine.

Saar Valley Plan. The main difficulty has been over a large section of the Saar coalfields lying beyond Lorraine and within German territory. The present idea seems to be somewhat different from that of the present idea, and leaving it to Germany. According to this plan the northern Saar region would be neither French nor German, but would occupy a position somewhat similar to the district of Columbia among the American states. Its productive capacity would doubtless go to France, but politically its three hundred thousand inhabitants would not be subject to conscription or military service either to France or Germany, and would not elect delegates to the legislative body of either country.

This and other measures are being considered with the object of "sterilizing" the region, so that Germany could not by a sudden inrush again turn its production to war uses.

The French Government has decided to send a new mission to Berlin to study the food situation.

NO APPLICANT WAS FOUND FIT

To Occupy the Position of Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

COMMISSION WAS ADVISED

BY SEVERAL EXPERTS REGARDING THE MATTER.

Hon. Dr. Roche Replies to Mr. Hocken—Penitentiary Superintendent Must be a Man of the Highest Training.

Ottawa, March 5.—The Hocken charges in the House of Commons caused somewhat of a sensation here. "There is a minimum of truth and a maximum of distortion and lies in the allegations," declared Hon. Dr. Roche, chairman of the commission, speaking for publication.

"Mr. Hocken evidently has been loaded up by some interested parties."

Regarding the imputation that he was in poor health and unable to attend properly to his duties, Dr. Roche said he was never in better health, and had not lost a day since his appointment. He gave a very emphatic denial to the charge, characterized as absurd that men are selected for positions first and advertised for afterwards.

"There is one of our regulations," he said, "which enables the emergency employment of a clerk in a temporary way, but, afterwards the position is put up to competition and it frequently happens that the temporary employee does not get it, though in some cases he does."

Discussing the questions of superintendent of penitentiaries, the chairman of the commission said the position was a very important one, and there were applications from twenty returned soldiers and forty civilians. The commission considered it desirable to have the advice of a committee representing different branches of work in penal institutions, so they selected Dr. Clark, of the Rockport Asylum; Dr. Page, of Quebec; F. H. Christie, K.C., Ottawa; C. A. MacGraith, Ottawa; and Gen. Fotheringham.

These gentlemen reported on the applications and were given a free hand. They came to the conclusion that the position was so important as to require a man of the highest training and qualifications, and none of the applicants in their view measured up to the requirements. The commission in no way has shirked responsibility, the chairman stated.

DOCTORS HARDEST HIT. Gave Up Practices, and Cannot Recover Them Now.

Toronto, March 5.—"Doctors who have been serving in the war for the last four years and who are now being demobilized are to my mind the hardest hit of any branch of the service," said Lieut.-Col. Herbert Bruce, who has been consulting surgeon for the British forces in France for the last two years, and who returned to Toronto last night with his young English bride, from the Lipland.

"It is going to be very difficult for doctors to return to civilian life and to a readjustment of their affairs. At least half of the doctors who have been with the forces in France and elsewhere have returned to civil life by now.

"The reason that they will be harder hit than any other branch is that the men who have taken their places while they have been serving in the army, refuse now to give up the practices which the army doctors worked to get."

Col. Bruce has seen wonders worked in surgery during the war, but the most remarkable demonstration he ever witnessed was that of Professor Putti, a Bologna, Italy, surgeon. Prof. Putti has a system of training muscles in an arm, by the use of control artificial hands and fingers. Dr. Bruce has seen the delicate apparatus, and has seen men with artificial hands move their fingers by utilizing their muscles in the stump of the arm. It is called Kine Plastic surgery.

135 HAVE GRADUATED

QUEEN'S VOCATIONAL TRAINING IS REAPING GOOD RESULTS.

Soldiers Are Being Re-Fitted For Commercial Work and Almost All Secure Splendid Positions.

The vocational training portion of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Commission is doing a tremendous amount of work and with the progress which has been made, the results of the training are now evident.

Between January 1st and February 15th the course was taken by 135 discharged soldiers and almost 100 of these graduates went into positions along the lines in which they had been trained at the vocational school.

The course is divided into several branches and the subjects handled include commercial training, telegraphy, elementary education, civil service preparation, draughting, farm tractor work, fur designing, machine shop, motor mechanics, road making, steam and gas engineering, electrical engineering, shoemaking, cabinet-making, lip reading, butter-making, medicine, engineering, theology and X-ray work.

With such a scope and such well qualified instructional staff the success of the movement is not a surprise to those who have been following the work.

The way that the graduates have gone back into civil life, many in much better positions than they previously occupied, shows that there is a very practical benefit being derived from the commission's work here.

RAISED \$6,500,000.

Ottawa Government Issued Warrants During Year.

Ottawa, March 5.—A return tabled in parliament shows that no temporary loans have been floated by the government since the previous session. Unforeseen expenditures, however, made it necessary for the raising of \$6,500,000 by Governor-General's warrant.

MONTREAL BANDITS BOLD.

Enter House, Gag Then Rob Four Men and Woman.

Montreal, March 5.—Four men and a woman were held up with guns last night and gagged and bound by six masked bandits, who invaded a house at 8589 Greenfields avenue. The bandits made off with fifty dollars in cash and bank books containing accounts of over \$1,900. The house was in an isolated position.

WHIG CONTENTS. 1—Aim to Open Route to Moscow; No Applicant Was Found Fit For Job; To Slice Tracts Off Germany; Attacks by U. S. Senators. 2—Letter on Housing Situation; Incidents of Day. 3—The Social News of Kingston; Editorial News. 4—Editorial: Britain's Part in War; Wake Mason's Rhymes. 5—J. M. Campbell Elected Board of Trade. 6—Toronto News; War Gratitude Answers; Obituary. 7—Classified Page; Theatre and Other Announcements. 8—\$10,000 For Chaplains Fund Is Asked; Military; Theatrical. 9—Address of Board of Trade President; New Head For C.P. 10—Donation From Farm; War News. 11—Social News of Kingston; In the Realm of Women. 12—New From the Countryside; Wellington Tidings. 13—Canadian Foresters in the West. 14—Market Reports; British Orders. 15—In World of Sport; Mitt and Jeff Cartoon.