

YEAR 86: NO. 116

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919.

LAST EDITION

U.S. SEAPLANES REACH AZORES

Left Trepassey Bay, Nfld., After Six O'clock Friday Evening.

AZORES IN GALA ATTIRE

TO GREET THE ARMEN FLYING OVER THE OCEAN.

Washington Was in Touch With the Progress of the Flyers When They Were 1,200 Miles Distant.

ARRIVES AT AZORES.

Washington, May 17.—The United States airplane, N.C. 4, has arrived at Horta island, Azores, in the completion of the most difficult "leg" of her trans-Atlantic trip.

WASHINGTON, MAY 17.—NAVAL SEAPLANE N.C. 4 WAS ONE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE CORVO ISLANDS; AZORES, AT 5.45 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, WASHINGTON TIME.

A despatch from Azores says that the other planes were going strong in the wake of their leader. The average speed of N.C. 4 was computed at more than seventy-five miles an hour. The section of the harbor where the planes will be moored has been cleared of all debris to permit of a safe landing. Two destroyers are ready to assist the planes if they alight outside the breakerwater.

The city here is in gala dress for the expected event of the day, and crowds gathered on the water front shortly after daybreak. The water was misty and visibly poor early this morning, but clearing weather was predicted for this afternoon.

From the time the aerial voyagers left Trepassey Bay, shortly after six o'clock last evening, until they had passed destroyer No. 13, more than 600 miles out of the radio stations on this coast were able to trace their progress by intercepted radio messages. By this means the powerful government station at Bar Harbor, Maine, kept the Navy Department constantly informed regarding the expedition for more than eight hours. Although the radio apparatus on board the seaplanes was only designed for a radius of about 250 miles, the Maine station intercepted messages exchanged between the planes when they were more than 1,200 miles distant.

This was declared by expert radio officers at the department to be one of the most surprising features of the epochal undertaking. When the flight was planned it was not expected that the stations on this side would be able to hear Commander Tower's messages after his squadron was 200 miles at sea.

The official despatch to the Navy Department said: "The NC-4 arrived at Horta (Island of Pajal, Azores), at 12.20." The time given was apparently confused in some way and could not be translated accurately into Washington time, but was taken to mean 3.20 a.m. The NC-4 left Trepassey, Nfld., at 6.07 p.m. yesterday, which would make her time fourteen hours and thirteen minutes for the 1,200 miles flight to Horta.

British Airmen to Fly. (Canadian Press Despatch.) St. John's, Nfld., May 17.—British airmen here will in all probability fly this afternoon.

ONE BRITISH FLEET OUTSIDE OF MEMEL. (Canadian Press Despatch.) London, May 17.—The British fleet is anchored outside of Memel, East Prussia, close to the Russian frontier, and the British are expected to occupy the place in a few days, according to a Copenhagen despatch.

King Albert Journeyed from the Belgian Capital in an airplane Friday to England.

WHIG CONTENTS

- 1.—U. S. Airplanes Reach Azores; A Plebiscite For Germany; Metal Workers Have Meeting; Need More Food to Lower Prices; Want to Know Austrian Terms; Incidents of the Day; Women's Auxiliary of Y.M.C.A.; Market Questions.
2.—In Kingston's Social Circle; The Man on Watch.
3.—Editorial: Empty Calendar; Metal Workers Meet.
4.—T.W.C.A. Is Making Plans; Letters to the Editor; Gananoque News.
5.—Announcements, Amusements, The Forum.
6.—Military News; Theatrical Notices.
7.—Laughter in Infernal Regions; Philip Gibbs.
8.—Social Circles; In the Realm of Women.
9.—Books and Their Authors; Church Notes.
10.—In the Automobile World.
11.—The Canadian V.C.; Lieut. R. G. Combe, V.C.; Where to Spend Vacation.
12.—Canada Revealed; Letters by F. L. MacKenzie.
13.—The Market Reports; Financial Matters.
14.—In the Sporting World.

THE PRICE OF BEEF.

Plans for Reduction Discussed by Packers and Producers.

Chicago, May 17.—Plans for cutting the price of beef was the principal topic of discussion among representatives of packers and live stock producers in session here today. It was proposed to put the cattle industry on such a co-operative basis that prices could be lowered, and at the same time yield fair profit to dealers.

It was the opinion of live stock men that cost could be materially reduced by arranging for faster transportation, more efficient handling of live stock at the markets, elimination of waste, and a steady, rather than a spasmodic, flow of cattle to the packers.

IRISH PRIEST IS HELD.

Made Remarks on Shipboard About British Government.

New York, May 17.—The Rev. Brother Thomas A. Rahilly, of Cork, Ireland, was detained by the immigration authorities when he arrived here yesterday on the Royal George from Liverpool. His detention is said to be the outcome of complaints made by Canadian officers on board the ship, of sentiments expressed by the priest during the voyage, regarding the British Government.

WINNIPEG TIED UP COMPLETELY

The City is Isolated From All Outside Communication.

LABOR UNIONS IN CONTROL

REMOVED THAT TRAIN MEN MAY VOTE ON STRIKE.

People Laying in Food—No Serious Disturbances—Plenty of Bread Being Baked For All.

Winnipeg, May 17.—The strike situation is growing worse. The newspapers did not publish Friday. Telegraph operators in railways, news bureaus and brokers' offices will go out to-day.

Winnipeg is wholly governed by the strike committee of two members from the strike, two striking unions, and five delegates at large from the Labor Council.

A pathetic feature has been the appeal for young babies, and the city is establishing depots to assist in this phase of distribution, as deaths are feared.

The situation here to-day in the great general strike is practically unchanged except for the addition at noon of all telegraphers in the city, which will completely isolate the city from outside communication from that hour. All industry is tied up, and the people are laying in all the food they can obtain. There have been no serious disturbances, although the police and military are held well in hand in preparation for any eventuality. Practically all unions are out except the typographical, and the whole affair looks at present like the triumph of "one big union" idea now favored in the west.

A limited bread and milk delivery system was maintained this morning, as was promised at yesterday's meeting of the strike committee. Plenty of bread is being baked for the needs of all. The third day of the general strike differs from the preceding days, in that the streets were not crowded. Hundreds of automobiles are still carrying on.

No announcement was made, but the leaders of the train men, report persisted at union labor halls; that a strike vote would be taken to-day. The union men linked this report with a rumor wholly unconfirmed from any official source, but much discussed in strike circles, that a force of mounted police has been ordered to Winnipeg.

Chicago Milk Strike Settled. (Canadian Press Despatch.) Chicago, May 17.—The strike and lockout of three thousand milk wagon drivers, which has been in effect for the last three days, was settled early to-day. The drivers demand an increase in wages from \$26 a week to \$35, was granted.

SAYS ACTION UNJUSTIFIABLE

Hon. N. W. Rowell Speaks in House on Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—Hon. A. K. MacLean in answer to a question in the House to the Winnipeg strike, said that the Minister of Labor was closely in touch with the situation and was ready to do all he could to settle the difficulties.

Hon. N. W. Rowell said that most of the postal employees had gone out in sympathetic strike. Their action was without justification. The Government was standing behind those who were performing their duty.

Out Drug Traffic.

Ottawa, May 17.—With a view to limit the use of cocaine and opium, the Government has prohibited their import into, and their export from Canada, except under license to be issued by authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

A PLEBISCITE ARRANGED FOR

By the German Government on the Peace Treaty.

THE AUSTRIAN INDEMNITY

TO BE ONE-TWENTIETH THAT OF GERMANY.

Italy Relinquishes Claims to the Dodecanese Islands Off Asia Minor in Favor of Greece.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Berlin, May 17.—The German government has arranged for a plebiscite if the Allies refuse to make concessions in the treaty of peace, according to the Zfingung Am Mittag.

Austria's Indemnity.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, May 17.—The indemnity clause of the Austrian peace treaty provides for a payment one-twentieth as large as that demanded from Germany. The sum asked for is five billion gold marks without bond.

Italy Relinquishes Claim.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, May 17.—Italy has relinquished her claim to Dodecanese islands, off the Asia Minor coast, in favor of Greece. This ends one of the most acute controversies before the peace conference.

Ukrainian Reds Cross Dnieper.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) London, May 17.—A Vienna despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that according to the Hungarian official foreign report, M. Tschickler, Bolshevik minister, Russia has telephoned to Bela Kun, head of the Soviet government of Hungary, that the Ukrainian red army has defeated the Rumanians along the Dnieper River and have crossed that stream.

Pope Seeks Mitigation.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Rome, May 17.—In response to a petition from the entire German episcopate begging his good offices in securing a mitigation of the terms of peace, Pope Benedict has taken steps to communicate with the heads of one of the most important delegations at the peace conference with a view to getting the conditions modified.

The Adriatic Question.

(Canadian Press Despatch.) Paris, May 17.—Premier Orlando, Count Marcellini of Celleri Italian ambassador to the United States, and Col. E. M. House of the American peace mission, continued to-day their conferences looking toward a settlement of the Adriatic question. It was stated that the outlook was hopeful, but it was said in official circles that over-optimism at present should be discouraged.

PROBLEMS FOR EMPIRE

Voice of Dominion and India Must Be Heard.

London, May 17.—The Times, in an editorial offering suggestions for Imperial development and reconstruction, says there are several questions of profound interest to the Dominions and which are certain to claim attention from them. It instances as the most important, the sea-power of the Empire, and the share the Dominions are to have in the future distribution of the naval forces, as it is inconceivable, the Times says, that the Dominions and India should have no voice in formulating the new plans.

Bull Sold for \$25,000.

Madison, N.J., May 17.—Florham Leader, a two-month-old Guernsey bull calf, was sold for \$25,000, said to be a new record price for any animal of its breed. Coker Farms and Hugh Bancroft, both of Massachusetts, combined to make the purchase, paying \$10,500 above the previous record. The calf is a son of Ne Plus Ultra, out of Langwater Nancy, a cow that produced 18,733.5 pounds of milk, containing 1,111.66 pounds of butter fat, in a year, a record that has been exceeded by only three Guernsey cows, it was announced before the sale.

The auction, which was at Florham Farms, resulted in the transfer of 33 Guernseys, including show champions and the highest producing blood lines of the breed, it was said, for a total of \$180,275, an average of approximately \$2,172 a head.

No Commission Government.

Ottawa, May 17.—Hon. W. S. Fielding asked in the Commons, whether there was any intention to adopt the commission form of government for Ottawa, similar to that of Washington.

He said that Ottawa was referred to as "the Washington of the north," and he wished to know if the commission form of government was being considered for the Canadian capital.

Mr. Carvell replied that it was not.

An extensive Allied naval concentration has been completed at Smyrna in connection with a mandate to Greece to administer the city. Herman Schaeffer, noted baseball player and comedian who died on Friday at Saratoga Lake, N.Y.

A SPLENDID WAR RECORD.

Lieut. Harris Was With Canadian Forestry Corps.

Lieut. James Harris, Canadian Forestry Corps, is one of the Kingstons who arrived in Canada on the S.S. Scotian from overseas on Friday. Lieut. Harris is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Harris, 44 Frontenac street, whose family has a splendid war record. In 1914, at the time of the outbreak of war, he was quartermaster-sergeant in No. 3 Company, C.A.S.C. and he immediately volunteered for overseas, sacrificing a growing electrical business. He went to Valcartier Camp, but was unable to get a place in the First Division. He succeeded in being placed on an overseas draft in February, 1915, and sailed for England on March 29th of that year. He was for nearly two years regimental quartermaster.



LIEUT. JAMES HARRIS

sergeant and regimental quartermaster in the C.A.S.C. training depot in England, where he served in various Canadian hospitals and concentration areas. In the early part of 1917 he went to France as staff-sergeant, and served there in the Canadian Forestry Corps. After about a year in France he was granted a commission, and he acted successively as quartermaster and adjutant of his unit until he left France on his way to Canada about two months ago. His younger brother, Sergt. Thomas Harris, arrived from overseas a short time ago, after four years and eight months service. Previous to coming to Canada from Scotland, of which country he is a native, Lieut. Harris held the rank of corporal in the Royal Garrison Volunteer Artillery in Edinburgh, Scotland. Before the war he was in business as an electrician, and was doing well.

THE METAL WORKERS MEET

AND HEAR ADDRESSES BY TORONTO LEADERS.

In the City Hall On Friday Afternoon—Pass Resolution Endorsing Action of Toronto Federation.

A mass meeting of the Federation of Metal Workers of the city was held in the city hall on Friday afternoon. President Pinley occupied the chair. He said that labor had responded to every call throughout the duration of the war—not only in Kingston, but all over Canada. They made no demands on behalf of themselves up to the present time. He introduced R. C. Brown, president of the Metal Trades Council, Toronto, who reviewed the circumstances during the past three months.

Mr. Brown said the council was formed because the other organizations were not doing the work expected of them. They had become mutual admiration societies.

The first thing the council did was to prepare schedules of wages for the amalgamated trades. The schedules were sent to the companies concerned but received replies from only one or two firms.

The reason assigned for declining to grant the increases in wages was American competition. Mr. Brown declared that as a matter of fact wages are higher in the same trades in the United States than in Canada. They tell us that they cannot think of accepting the eight hour day. They want to retain the contract and piece work system because it removes monotony and develops initiative. A fair day's work for a fair day's pay is also spoken of, and that is just what we want. The government was notified when the strike was decided upon but it did nothing. The metal trades were not considered a public utility.

Conditions on the American side are much better than in Canada. All of the firms in Toronto are willing to negotiate and settle with individual unions but will not settle with the Federation. A lot of strategy is being used in the present strike.

Mr. Brown declared that the manufacturers had made such enormous profits during the war that they will not now permit them to be diminished. "They get the profits and we get only a wage. They are trying to get public sympathy in their favor. Not one of the members of our council is a paid official. Cooperation is talked of by them, but they refuse to negotiate with us and (Continued on Page 4.)

NEED MORE FOOD TO LOWER PRICES

Minister of Labor Says There is No Great Surplus in Canada.

HINTS AT A PROGRAMME

TO REGULATE THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Purchasing Power One-half—Households Are Much to Blame For the High Cost of Things.

Ottawa, May 17.—That there is a shortage of food in the world, that Canadian prices are regulated by demand abroad, that there is no great surplus of food supply in Canada, that the duty of Canada is food production for the benefit of itself and the world, that the Government may present a programme to regulate the cost of living, and that industrial unrest can be traced to the cost of living, were stated to the Senate by the Hon. Mr. Robertson, Minister of Labor.

Hon. Mr. Robertson said that there appeared to be a great deal of misunderstanding in Canada, as indicated by press comments and resolutions, calling for inquiry to reduce the cost of living, and charging present high prices of food to hoarding for profit. Mr. Robertson said the people of Canada should know that there is no surplus of food in Canada, and unless production is increased there was little hope for much reduction of food prices.

As to food in cold storage, if at once released, little would be done to relieve the situation. If all the butter in storage on May 1st were divided it would give each Canadian 1.7 ounces; a division of oleomargarine would give each Canadian a quarter of an ounce; a division of the cheese would give each person less than a quarter of a pound. The quantity of butter in cold storage was 553,243 pounds; oleomargarine, 313,764; cheese, 1,064,318 pounds; eggs, over 3,000,000, or a third of a dozen per head, pork, two and a half, and beef, three and a half pounds per person. What portion had been sold for overseas consumption he could not say. He gave the figures to show the incorrectness of the idea that the present high price of butter, for instance, was due to there being large quantities in storage, held for the profit of the owners. "This was usually the price of eggs produced, when usually, they are collected for storage weekly from 64 Canadian centres, and had been checked up with the figures obtained by the Cost of Living Commissioner.

From 1906 to 1913, thirteen years, there had been a gradual rise of 26 per cent. in the cost of living in Canada. In 1914 it was only one per cent. higher than in 1913, but from 1914 to the present time the cost of living in Canada had doubled. These were wholesale prices. Retail figures gave more startling results. The purchasing power of a dollar was but half its purchasing power four years ago. A brief interim report from Justice Mathers, of the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, indicated that the declining purchasing power of the dollar, the existing unemployment, and the fear of unemployment, were the chief contributing causes which had produced a situation which is regarded in a number of parts of Canada as serious.

Increase in the cost of living was not peculiar to Canada. In Britain, in March, the cost was 120 per cent. higher than in 1914; in France, the living cost had increased two and a half times; in Denmark 90 per cent. and in the United States over 100 per cent.

In Canada, if the exportation of butter were forbidden, the farmers would reduce its production. People should know that international conditions had a great bearing on the cost of living in Canada.

Government Not Asleep.

It had been assumed that the Government was doing nothing to provide a remedy, but serious consideration had been given to the matter more than two months ago. Investigation had been going on quietly and effectively, and "some day soon we will be able to tell you why some things are as they are."

Perhaps we will have to ask the people of this country why it is that a pair of shoes that the manufacturer sells for \$6 is sold to the consumer for \$12? Why profits on certain plumbing supplies exceed the sale price of the manufacturer?

The public of Canada should know that in the past it has not always placed the blame where it belongs. "I am not attempting to excuse, exorbitant profits on the part of manufacturers, because some of them are guilty; but I can say, in all candor, that so far as I have been able to gather, the manufacturer's original profit in most instances is not unreasonable as anything like the same degree as are the profits of the people who handle their goods, after they leave factories."

No one was to be blamed for making a good profit on a transaction, machinery would be investigated of these matters had not been made use of. The people of Canada could look close at home for much of the high cost of living, and individuals could provide some remedy. As long as the ladies of households called up their grocers before nine in the morning for a box of matches, for a little lettuce in the afternoon, and something else in the evening, necessitating three deliveries in one day, so long the cost of necessities would be increased. In the opinion of Senator Robertson, faulty methods of distribution and handling goods in a retail way was largely responsible for exorbitant prices.

Contrary to all newspaper reports, it is stated on good authority that the German government will not sign the peace treaty, a Berlin despatch says.

SMALL NATIONS UNITE IN DEMAND

Want to Know Conditions of Treaty Before Austrians Receive It.

SOME FOUGHT FOR ENEMY

ASSESSMENT OF WAR REPARATIONS RAISES POINTS.

Decision of Council to Divide Banat Between Serbia and Rumania Unacceptable to the Latter.

Paris, May 17.—I-hour, writes J. M. Tucky, that Greece, Serbia, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania have united in a demand upon the Big Four that they shall be acquainted with the conditions of the Austrian treaty three days before it is presented to the Austrians so as to enable these states to make representations on the points affecting them.

The position of the new states which fought for Austria before their liberation raises some very delicate points, especially in the assessment of the war reparations to be paid. A new element has been introduced into the question of pooling the merchant tonnage by the Polish demand for a share of the German merchant fleet. The claim is not considered seriously.

Rumania Latest to Make Protest.

Geneva, May 17.—The Rumanian delegation may possibly withdraw from the Peace Conference. Advice from Paris, made public by the Rumanian Bureau at Bern, say that owing to the decision of the Council of Ten to divide Banat between Serbia and Rumania, Premier Bratianu and the Rumanian delegation will quit Paris unless there is a modification of the terms. These are considered by the Rumanians to be unacceptable.

FROM GULF TO CANADA AFLOAT.

Sergt. Edward Gray, Veteran of Two Armies. Oswego, N.Y., May 17.—After sailing 2,293 miles in ninety-four days, on route from Waukas, Texas, to Kingston, Ont., Sergt. Edward Gray, aged sixty-three years, arrived here Wednesday night, with stick and bundle on shoulder. He will hike to Sackets Harbor to see the military post where he enlisted for five years' service on the plains, and then hooft it to Cape Vincent to get the Kingston ferry. He served with a Canadian corps in the Boer war, was attached for a time to Col. Theodore Roosevelt's band of lion and elephant hunters in Africa, came back to America, and had been working in the Texas oil fields, until turned off that a returned soldier might be employed. He has worn out three pairs of shoes on his hike and could use a fourth pair right now.

SOLDIER RAISES CRY

Of Fraud in Dividing \$12,000,000 Estate.

San Francisco, May 17.—Papers filed in court here to-day in an action by Lieut. W. E. Crothers, late of the Canadian army, to secure a redistribution of the will of the late James G. Fair, in which he was named as an heir, on the ground that he was deprived of his legal shares through fraud practiced in the California Supreme Court.

Fair left a \$12,000,000 estate. The action was based on contentions in the report of John B. Demers, federal director general of employment and other publisher inaccuracies that a bribe of \$419,000 was given Judge P. W. Henshaw, then a justice of the Supreme Court.

It was alleged that this change was the primary cause of the will being finally broken in this court, upon a rehearing of the case.

TO NATIONALIZE PORT.

Bill Before Commons To Take Over St. John Harbor.

St. John, N.B., May 17.—Word received from Ottawa is that Hon. F. B. Sharvell, R. W. Wigmore, M.P., and Stanley E. Hild, M.P. of St. John, have officially concluded with Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine, details of the agreement for the taking over of the St. John harbor by the Federal Parliament.

It is learned that in a few days a bill will be drafted for introduction to Parliament as a Government measure, and that there is no doubt that it will become law.

It is understood that the compensation to be allowed the city or its capital investment in the harbor will be in the neighborhood of \$2,250,000.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Warns British of Danger of Yellow Peril.

London, May 17.—Sir Douglas Haig, installed rector of St. Andrew's University, referred in his rectorial address to the yellow peril. It needed only a little reflection he said to understand that this problem was a matter of the utmost seriousness, deserving all the thought that could be given to its solution. The Chinese must eventually demand a place in the European labor market. India was beginning to turn toward social, industrial and political development. This tremendous problem was only soluble by giving all the races what he proudly regarded as British freedom and justice.

THREE WERE CONVICTED.

Light Sentences Given Slayers of Red Leaders.

Berlin, May 17.—Three of the persons on trial, charged with the murder of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg during the Spartacist disorders here last winter, were convicted by the court-martial.

The Hussar named Runge was sentenced to two years in prison and four years' deprivation of civil rights. Lieut. Kurt Vogel was sentenced to two years in prison and four months under arrest, with dismissal from the service. Lieut. Rittmann was sentenced to six weeks under arrest. The other persons accused were acquitted and discharged.

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