Collier's Toggery
Where the men shop

The Daily British Whig

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YEAR 87: NO. 116. KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1920. LAST EDITION

FRENCH STRIKE IS ABOUT OVER

Railroad Men Fail to Call Out All Transportation Workers.

VOLUNTEERS RENDER AID

LARGE NUMBER OF STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The Situation in Northern France is Improving—The Labor Leaders Admit Failure of Their Efforts.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Paris, May 5. — Announcement that the strike of the railway workers throughout France is virtually over was made in official quarters here. Since Saturday, traffic has been seriously embarrassed but volunteers have given material aid, and yesterday a large number of strikers returned to their posts. In the principal French ports the strike of naval and dock workers is almost complete.

The miners in Anzin Basin have voted to go on strike May 7th, but the situation in northern France seems to be improving. Reports received show about thirty-five per cent. of the men at work and labor leaders indicated that a complete tie-up of industry was impossible because of the failure of railroad men to call out all men engaged in the transportation service.

STORY FALSE, SAYS HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Ottawa, May 5—Absolute denial of the story credited to the Halifax Echo, which said that the government proposed carrying out the naval programme recommended by Admiral Lord Jellicoe was made this morning by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine. "The story is absolutely false and a pure fabrication from beginning to end," said the minister.

$2,500 DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF LIFE

Mrs. H. Wallace Wins Suit From G.T.R. for Death of Son Clifford.

Belleville, May 5.—The case of Mrs. Harvey Wallace, of Gilead, vs. G.T.R. for damages for the loss of the life of her son, Clifford Wallace, at the Corbyville crossing of the G.T.R. on Dec. 20th, 1919, was tried Tuesday, and went to the assize jury at noon. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff awarding $2,500 damages. Mrs. Wallace sued as administratrix of the estate of the deceased under a will made while on active service.

It will be remembered that Clifford Wallace and a brother were driving in a covered vehicle to Belleville when they were struck by a train southbound. Clifford died of a fracture of the skull in the hospital but the brother rapidly recovered from his injuries.

REFUSE HUNGARIAN PLEBISCITE REQUEST

Allied Ambassadors Reply to Objections to Terms of Peace Treaty.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Paris, May 5.—The reply of the conference of the ambassadors to the Hungarian objections to the terms of the proposed peace treaty was delivered this afternoon to the secretary of the Hungarian delegation at Versailles. Neither the text of the reply nor the covering letter was given out, but it is learned that the reply is negative to the demand of the Hungarians for a plebiscite in territories which the projected treaty detaches from Hungary. The Hungarian delegation has been given ten days, dating from to-morrow, to reply.

REQUEST FOR REFERENDUM.

Three Months Now in Which to Proclaim Vote.

Ottawa, May 5.—The Dominion government has received a formal copy of the resolution passed by the Ontario legislature asking for a provincial referendum on the importation of liquor into Ontario. The Dominion government now has three months within which to issue a proclamation. The proclamation will give the date of the poll, the date when prohibition of importation (if carried) will go into effect, and other like particulars.

Following the poll, the Dominion government will prohibit the importation of liquor into the province of Ontario, provided such prohibition carries "by more than half the total number of votes cast in all the electoral districts."

Coal Prices.

Ottawa, May 5.—The latest jump in coal prices, as announced yesterday, represents an increase of $7 a ton since August, 1914.

The prices now quoted by coal dealers in Ottawa are $15.25 a ton for stove and chestnut, and $14.75 for egg or furnace coal. This is an increase of $1.75 a ton on stove and chestnut and $1.50 a ton on furnace on previous prices, and the dealers say they are making ten cents a ton less on the new prices than on the old.

MUSN'T TALK NASTY TO TELEPHONE GIRLS

An Ottawa Young Man Made Date, But Fell Into Trap.

Ottawa, May 5.—The first prosecution in Ottawa for using insulting language over the telephone was instituted by officials of the Bell Telephone Company in police court yesterday, resulting in a fine of $20 and $2 costs or thirty days in jail, being imposed on Robert Anderson, 5 Central avenue.

Anderson picked up the telephone receiver early Monday evening and tried to "jolly" the telephone operator. He persisted in making improper suggestions, and asked the operator to meet him when she was finished her work. The operator immediately reported the matter to her chief, who advised her to "make the date." She then resumed her conversation with the man on the other end of the wire, and said that she would consent to meet him in front of the Exchange Building on Queen street when she was finished work.

Anderson was waiting outside the building for her, and when he made himself known as the party who was talking to the operator the girl signalled two burly policemen who were hiding, and they escorted the young man to the police station. Anderson told Magistrate Askwith that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, but His Worship pointed out that drunkenness was no excuse.

A DECLARATON ON PRICE CONDITIONS

Is Approved by Supreme Council of the League of Nations.

Ottawa, May 5.—The disorganization of the whole economic position of Europe, due to the war, is reflected in the rise of prices which is at present the source of universal discontent among the peoples, belligerent and neutrals alike, says a declaration on the economic conditions of the world, approved by the Supreme Council on March 8, and tabled in the House of Commons this afternoon by Sir George Foster. "High prices are the inevitable result of war," the declaration states, "and in comparison with most wars, the present situation is far from abnormal. In the Napoleonic Wars, prices in England rose seventy-five per cent and took eight years to become normal again. In the American Civil War, American prices rose 100 per cent and took twelve years to become normal.

"As the result of this war, the most gigantic of all in the history of the world, general wholesale prices (as distinct from the cost of living) have advanced since 1913, approximately as follows:

The United States, 120 per cent; Great Britain, 170 per cent; France, Italy and Belgium 300 per cent.

Dealing with the causes for this increase in price, the declaration states that they may all be regarded as directly or indirectly due to the war. "Government action may mitigate or disguise some of the effects of the rise in prices, but it cannot remove the root cause, which is the destruction of wealth."

CIRCUS LEGISLATION.

Passed By Legislature To Prevent Shows Vistimizing People.

Toronto, May 5.—When the Legislature in committee considered Hon. W. R. Rollo's bill reducing property qualification of candidates for membership in municipal councils the sponser said that an amendment would provide that a house-owner resident within two miles of the municipality would be qualified for candidature for municipal office.

A second reading was given to the bill, concerning circuses and travelling shows, which makes it compulsory for proprietors of shows to take out their own licenses.

Hon. Peter Smith explained that last year war veterans and other organizations had been victimized by show proprietors.

FIVE YEARS MARRIED

Fannie Hurst Admits Marriage With Pianist.

New York, May 5.—Fannie Hurst, the authoress, made public announcement of her secret marriage five years ago to Jacques S. Danielson, a pianist. Under a pre-nuptial agreement with her husband, she said, they have lived apart since their wedding, so as not to interfere with each others career. She said they made their appointments for dinner and other engagements in a purely formal manner, "meeting as per inclination, and not duty." They intend to continue that plan, she added.

Superannuation in Civil Service.

Ottawa, May 5.—A proposed superannuation scheme that, it is believed, will meet with the approval of the entire association, was adopted at the meeting of the executive of the Civil Service Association of Ottawa last night. The association is strongly opposed to the "retiring allowance" granted by the government to all members who entered the service after 1898 and is out to secure regular superannuation for all civil servants irrespective of length of service.

The scheme provides that all male civil servants reaching the age of sixty-five, and all female employees reaching the age of sixty years shall be retired automatically upon superannuation. As a means of providing for this superannuation allowance, the association suggests a deduction of pay of 5½ per cent. per annum for a period of thirty-five years of service for male members and 3½ per cent. for women. The proposal includes the request that the government guarantee the solvency of the superannuation fund.

THE "PHYSIOPHONE" ENABLES THE DEAF TO "FEEL" MUSIC.

A discovery of great importance to deaf persons is that of H. Gernsback, of New York, who has developed the "Physiophone,' by means of which a deaf person may learn to "feel" music, and also any other sounds, human or otherwise. Mr. Gernsback conducted his experiments with a phonograph and electric wires. The subjects, totally deaf, by grasping the wire soon learn to distinguish between tunes without hearing any sound whatsoever. The vibration of the phonograph needle is felt through the wires, a sensitive microphone being used. Due to the rhythm felt, it is claimed that a deaf person can now dance without any trouble by means of the "physiological music.'

POLISH CABINET TO REORGANIZE

Opposition is Aroused By the Government's Peace Policy.

THE SOCIALISTS ARE ACTIVE

THEY WANT TO BE RECOGNIZED BY THE LEADERS

The Premier Must Either Resign or Be Dismissed Says the Newspapers —Not Favorable To the Place Chosen For the Seal of Peace Conference.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Warsaw, May 5.—The re-organization of the Polish cabinet in the near future is predicted by the newspapers of this city which give as a reason the opposition aroused by the government's peace policy. The Socialists are making insistent demands for peace and have asked that they be recognized in the government appointments.

The resignation or dismissal of Stanislas Patek, Premier, and Finance Minister, Grabski is considered almost certain by the newspapers. Count Von Tarnow, who was sent by Austria as ambassador to the United States in 1916, but who was not received there, is mentioned as M. Patek's successor.

Both the Socialist and National Democratic parties are opposing the government over its insistence upon Borisov as the seat of the peace conference with the Russian Bolsheviki They say this is all that remains in the way of opening negotiations.

BARBER'S BARREL FOR FALLS' TRIP

Description of the Contrivance to be Used by Bristol Man.

London, May 5.—Charles George Stephens, the Bristol barber, who intends to "leap" Niagara Falls with a hand-made barrel, will sail for America this week. Stephens' special barrel into which he will be strapped, is fitted with special appliances to enable him to make the dangerous descent over the Falls. The barrel is six feet, two inches high; its diameter at top and bottom is 26 inches, and in the middle, 32 inches. A 100-pound weight fixed in the bottom is expected to keep it upright in the water.

OIL DISCOVERED IN NORTHERN MOROCCO

Daily Average of 500 Tons is Expected From Series of Wells.

Paris, May 5.—Following the discovery of vast deposits of phosphates in Morocco it is now announced that an oil field has been located in the centre of Northern Morocco, Professor Gentil, a leading mineralogist, of Zorbonne, who, for the past ten years has been exploring the mineral wealth of North Africa, states that the first boring at Thelfat, fifty miles due north of Fez, struck oil at a depth of eighty-nine metres. The quantity is not considerable, but the flow reached an average of two tons daily in the course of the following week.

Jurors' Fees $3.50 a Day.

Toronto, May 5.—Under a bill introduced by Hon. W. E. Raney in the Toronto house, jurors' fees are increased to $3.50 per diem, and provision is made for serving jury notices by registered mail. County councils are also empowered to pay councillors $5 a day.

TO SAVE ENGLISH BABIES

BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK DURING AND SINCE WAR.

A New Law to Provide for Their Maintenance—The Father Will Be Required to Pay for Keep.

London, May 5.—A determined move to protect the thousands of infants born out of wedlock in England during and since the war, is being made in parliament. Neville Chamberlain, backed by Lord Bentinck, George Thorne and Captain Loseby, has introduced a Bastardy bill and will press for its early consideration. Under the measure, which is based on the principle of state responsibility towards illegitimate children, every such child would become the ward of the Juvenile court in its area. The court might appoint a guardian in place of or alternative to the mother. The bill proposes that in the eventuality of illegitimate conception or birth, the mother or other person responsible for the child should file with the register a form stating the name, address and occupation of the alleged father and whether or not the fatherhood be admitted.

The duty of admitting or denying paternity would be imposed upon the alleged father. In event of admission of paternity, the father would be under the obligation of stipulating the maintenance arrangements he is willing to make, which offer, if approved by two judges, would be incorporated in a court order. Should the man designated deny paternity, recourse would then be had to existing law. A summons might be served before birth, and if paternity were admitted, the alleged father would be liable to be in payments. If paternity were denied, the matter would be "adjourned" until after birth, when, if the man be adjudged to be the putative father, payments should be retroactive.

The maximum order against a father would be increased by the bill from $1.25 a week to $10 a week. A mother having means and failing to contribute adequately might also be called upon for up to $10 a week, in addition to what the father might contribute.

Proceedings might be instituted by a married woman in respect to an illegitimate child; and the marriage of the mother to another man would be no bar to an "affiliation" action against the alleged father of such a child.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL TO ADMIT GERMANS

The Russian Delegates Also to Participate Sooner or Later.

Paris, May 5.—A London despatch to the Temps says that in Supreme council circles there is an inclination to ensure continuation of the work of the Supreme Council by making it an international governmental organization. It is even probable, the despatch declares, that the admission of German delegates to the Council would be considered, Russian delegates also being admittted sooner or later.

Thus, according to the despatch, an international governmental organization, composed of the Premiers of each state, would exist outside the League of Nations.

SIGNATURE REFUSED

Bill to Legalize 2.75 P.C. Beer Is Held Up.

Boston, May 5.—The Senate passed the bill to make 2.75 per cent. beer a legal beverage in this state should the Volstead Act be declared unconstitutional, but President McKnight, of the senate, refused to affix his signature. The measure had been passed by the House previously, but cannot go to the governor until President McKnight's signature is affixed.

Three thousand of the seven thousand carpenters who struck at Philadelphia on Saturday returned to work on Tuesday.

COMMONS TALKS ABOUT MERGER

Of Steel And Steamship Companies in British Empire Corporation.

CALLED STOCK WATERING

R. L. RICHARDSON TERMS IT "WIND AND WATER."

Mr. Bristol Defends Merger as Necessary in Order to Fight Other Big Combinations.

Ottawa, May 5.—R. L. Richardson, Springfield, Manitoba, moved the adjournment of the House yesterday afternoon to discuss "an urgent matter of public importance," the merger of steel and steamship companies in the British Empire corporation. Mr. Richardson said his attention had been specially called to the matter by a letter from a Toronto capitalist, who said that the deal was put over by London and New York manipulators with which the U.S. Steel Company is connected. The Toronto capitalist also described the merger as "another gigantic stock watering enterprise," and expressed a fear that it would result in raising profits on "one hundred millions of wind and water."

Mr. Richardson said he had looked over the application to the State Department for incorporation of the company with a capital of $200,000,000, but notice was given that it would be increased to $500,000,000 and possibly a billion. The company claimed assets of $450,000,000. Mr. Richardson said the scheme involved the capitalization of forty millions into 500 millions. The difference would be "wind and water." The company was seeking incorporation under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Correspondence showed it had protested against the fee of $100,000 attached to a 500 million charter. The company's lawyers claimed that they could "get a charter from Parliament for $50,000," but the department had refused to cut down the fee.

Mr. Richardson said that the Government had a special duty in these circumstances. The Canadian people had been exploited to such an extent that the time had come when a limit should be placed on capitalization. It might be said that the Board of Commerce could protect the public, but the board was at present impotent. It had been betrayed, and unless given full power not much could be expected of it.

Bristol Defends Merger.

Dr. Michael Clark asked if Mr. Richardson had any suggestion to make to the Government.

Mr. Richardson replied that he brought the matter up with the understanding that Parliament is supreme. Edmund Bristol defended the proposed merger vigorously. He said that Lloyd Harris, who was representative of the Government, had a part in it, and was proud of having brought the English and Canadian steel interests together.

Dealing with the question of capitalization, he said the stock to be issued was $203,000,000.

Behind this were assets valued at a quarter of a billion, the valuation being made by expert valuators.

The U.S. Steel common stock had nothing behind it but a genius for making money. In this merger, behind the $90,000,000 of common stock, there was $350,000,000 of assets.

Mr. Bristol said that a big steel merger in the British Empire was necessary to enable the Empire steel trade to compete with the U.S.

Biggest in World.

Mr. Bristol went on to say that experts had reported that the company could not compete with the United States steel without an outlay of 25 millions, and this was now to be provided. The projected industry would be the biggest of the kind in the world.

"Business is like war; you have to have combinations to fight big combinations."

Dr. Clark entered into an argument to show that the creation of this or other mergers was possible only "by the operation of the protective tariff."

He went on to say that the United States Steel Corporation made millionaires, while its employees worked twelve hours a day. He added: "We are increasing the cost of iron and steel to Canadians, for the benefit of British connections. If you make steel dearer, you increase the difficulty of building railways; producing agricultural machinery, and generally you restrict its population and wealth. The only way to handle it is to get rid of protection."

E. W. Nesbitt argued in favor of mergers, but urged that the Government should see there is no stock watering.

Mr. Vien, of Quebec, entered into a defence of the merger, saying it was justifiable as a merger of farmers, demanding a minimum price for their wheat.

BURY PRETENDER IN LISBON VAULT

Duchess of Oporto Wishes to Transport Husband's Body to Portugal.

London, May 5.—The Duchess of Oporto, widow the the pretender to the throne of Portugal, who has been staying at the Ritz here in strict incognito for the last five weeks, will leave for Madrid in a few days to seek the personal intervention of King Alfonso of Spain with the Portuguese government with a view to allowing her to transport her husband's body from Naples to Lisbon. She wishes to inter it in the eight centuries-old vaults of the Braganza family.

Under Portuguese law the Duke's family is exiled from Portugal for six generations, and therefore the Duchess must obtain permission from Portuguese government to allow interment of her husband's remains in Lisbon. The Duchess is a great favorite of King Alfonso, but in case he fails to secure the coveted permission she intends to go to Lisbon personally and plead with the Republican regime.

HAS LOST EFFICIENCY

The Submarine Menace is Sure To Be Overcome.

London, May 5.—Submarines have lost two-thirds of their efficiency since 1914, according to Lieutenant W. S. King-Hall, R. N., in a recent address at the Royal United Service Institute on "The Submarine And Future Naval Warfare."

The speaker maintained that the advantage previously possessed by the submarine was steadily on the wane. Whereas, at the beginning of the war in 1914 it was as 9 to 1 against the surface ship, it was only 7 to 3 in 1919 and was likely to be only 6 to 7 in 1930. He was of the opinion that within the next few years there would be a great development of submarine detecting apparatus which would give large and important ships a certain measure of protection against tactical attack by submarines.

He regarded as impracticable the proposal that battleships should be made submersible. He ventured the opinion that the use of gas might eventually revolutionize naval warfare much as gunpowder did when first introduced. It might be discharged with deadly effect on an enemy coastline. It was actually suggested during the German occupancy that the Belgian coast should be "gassed" but the plan was abandoned "in deference to Belgium's susceptibilities."

ESTATE OF HALF-MILLION

Left by Late Robert N. Slater, of Ottawa.

Ottawa, May 5.—According to papers filed at the court house, an estate amounting to almost half a million dollars was left by the late Robert Nicholas Slater, of Ottawa, who died at La Jolla, California, on March 29, 1920. The value of the personal property in Ontario was $442,412.10, and the value of real estate $26,200. In addition to this there was a considerable amount of property in Quebec.

Australia Grain Crop.

London, May 5.—Owing to the bad season, there is fear that Australia may have to import wheat in 1921, says a despatch to the London Times from Sydney, N. S. W. The wheat board recently asked Great Britain to forego the balance of 1,500,000 tons owing her, but she refused. It is still hoped, says the despatch, that Great Britain will defer requiring the shipment of this wheat until the visible supply in Austria is assured. West Australia areadly has refused to contribute toward the British shipments, and other states are being urged to take the same course.

Shell Found in a Log.

Vancouver, B. C., May 5.—A great log, that appeared sound and clean, cost a mainland sawmill $250. When the big circular saw bit into the timber it flew to pieces, and investigation showed a twenty-five pound shell imbedded in the center. The tree had been brought from a point up the coast and had probably been used years ago as a target for guns of British naval ships cruising on the gulf of Georgia. The shell is of the type used by the navy about twenty-five years ago.

TIME SIGNALS FROM BELGIUM

Boon to Railroads And Steamships is Expected From Brussels Radio.

THE PLAN IS ENDORSED

BY THE ALLIED COUNTRIES — DISTRIBUTE EXPENSES.

Railway and Sea Catastrophies May Be Averted. During War Eiffel Tower Sent Out Daily Signals to Whole World.

Paris, May 5.—Wireless telegraphy may yet prove to be the means of preventing many railway and sea catastrophes. To this end, in fact, an International Time Bureau is being formed in Brussels, which intends to develop methods of transmitting throughout the world time signals of the greatest precision.

The bureau is in charge of M. Bigourdin, member of the French Academy of Sciences, who for many years has been attached to the Paris observatory. Discussing the aims of this new organization, Mr. Bigourdin has called attention to the fact that all through the war the Eiffel tower sent daily signals that were picked up in the remost quarters of the globe.

"It is essential that navigators know at every instant the precise time," says Mr. Bigourdin. "Extensive experiments have been carried out in the last year and we have reason to believe that the efforts will lead to unexpected discoveries concerning the variations in actual longitude similar to those known to exist with respect to latitude. With precise knowledge of the time, the sun's location and the consequent geographical position ships will more easily avoid dangerous areas."

M. Bigourdin is confident that many sea accidents have been due to the impossibility of ships picking up accurate time signals. He points out also the necessity for the most reliable records for despatching trains in all countries. Further experiments will be conducted with intermittent Hertian waves, approximately 2,600 metres long, to replace those of shorter length now used.

M. Bigourdin, whose investigations are receiving support in all Allied countries, hopes to create a system whereby the expenses will be distributed among all nations, for it is obvious that once the signals begin to work there is nothing to prevent any mariner from taking advantage of an organization in which French scientists are taking an important part in putting into operation.

Has a Cemetery to Fill.

Washington, May 5.—In returning his agricultural statistics schedule to the U.S. Census Bureau, a Pennsylvania farmer made no mention of crops. When the bureau inquired, he gave this explanation:

"The population near and about my farm has a tendency to relieve the owner from the labor of gathering his own crops. This altruistic impulse is so predominant that I have refrained from planting anything for the past twenty years. Am just now turning about forty acres into a cemetery and hope to fill it soon."

Not Good Eating.

Paris, May 5.—A music hall favorite ate roast lion for her luncheon here recently at a social gathering at Marguerry. The dish was introduced between frogs and snails but, according to an epicure who attended, lion filet will never become popular. The animal, a young lioness, known as mascot in a local menagerie, was accidentally killed by her trainer. The meat was said to be "tasteless and stringy."

Gets Responsible Post.

Ottawa, May 5.—P. W. Ward, formerly private secretary to Hon. A. K. Maclean, leaves for Cape Town, South Africa, on the 7th. Mr. Ward has been appointed assistant trade commissioner to South Africa.

Ex-Kaiser to Remove to Doorn.

Amerongen, Holland, May 5.—May 11th, which is exactly a year and a half after former Emperor Williams' arrival in Holland, has been set for the day upon which he will move to his estate at Doorn.

NEWS IN BULLETIN.

Premier Drury is opposed to increased salaries for legislative members. Discussion lasted until 1.30 a.m., Wednesday, but no vote was taken.

General Gonzales has gone over to the revolutionists in Mexico. He was Carranza's right hand man.

The Canadian and Greek governments have come to an understanding over wheat prices, which will be given a fifty-cent raise on the bushel.

Premier Drury introduced a bill into the legislature, giving municipalities local option in exempting certain improvements from taxation.

President Wilson will not accept the United States senate's peace treaty with Germany and will veto it when it reaches him.

Major-General Sir Donald A. Macdonald died suddenly, Tuesday afternoon, at the Hotel Laurier, Ottawa.