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The Daily Journal.

SUCCESSOR TO THE ST. JOHN STANDARD.

WEATHER TODAY: MODERATE WINDS, FAIR AND WARM

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POPULATION OF SWATOW HALVED BY TIDAL WAVE

Bodies of Twenty-Eight Hundred Have Been Recovered from Wreckage.

FOOD SHORTAGE MAY PROVE MENACE

Britishers Rushing Relief to the Typhoon Stricken Community—Situation Desperate One.

Hong Kong, Aug. 8.—Typhoon stricken Swatow, a mangled and miserable caricature of the port of a week ago, doggedly goes about the first ghastly task that falls to the survivors of a storm—burial of the dead. Bodies of twenty-eight hundred have been recovered, a death toll that triples former estimates and cuts in half the former population of the native city. These figures were given in a circular issued by the Swatow Chamber of Commerce from its branch in Hong Kong.

Rude coffins have been hammered together with lumber salvaged from the wreck of the city. But these cannot be knocked together fast enough to dispose of bodies which are a sanitary menace. Gunny sacks and mattress bags have been made into crude shrouds. Graves are hurriedly dug in the alluvial flats on which the port was built, that bodies may be interred as they are recovered from the wreckage.

Food Shortage Menace.

Shortage of food may prove another menace. Britishers in Hong Kong already have sent $10,000 for relief to the British Consul at Swatow. Rice is being shipped from the British colony. The Swatow Municipality Charitable Association has organized a relief fund to which subscriptions are being sought. Benevolent societies in Hong Kong are uniting in relief measures for the sufferers.

Bandits, making grim capital of the city's disaster, are reported to have raided homes and robbed pedestrians in the native section. Ghouls sought to loot the dead, but were promptly stopped by native policemen.

Swatow Heap of Ruins.

Swatow is a heap of ruins. The tidal wave, which swept the road along the harbor while the storm was at its height, completed the devastation which the storm started. Waterfront buildings, crumpled before the assault of water, lie in tangled nondescript piles. Three steamers caught in the storm were piled on the beach. Smaller craft, demolished when they sought shelter in Swatow harbor, add to the tangle on the water front that swirls with the tide. Bodies of many victims have drifted out to sea. They have been sighted by steamers as far as fifteen miles from the devastated port. Many will never be recovered.

MERCHANTS' ASSN. SAY SALES TAX ACT IS MUDDLED UP

Pass Resolution Calling Upon Gov't to Make Act Clear—Against Stamp Tax.

(Canadian Press)

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 8—Resolutions concerning the sales tax act and new stamp tax, passed by the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Dominion Board of Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, here today, read in part as follows:

"That, having heard an explanation of the operations of the present Sales Tax Act presented to this meeting, we are of the opinion that the present act has been drafted in such a muddled and confused manner that it can never be made operative and satisfactory to the retail trade in its present form, and we request the incoming Dominion Executive Council to ask the Government to have the act re-drafted and placed in such language that it can be understood by ourselves and by our customers who are the general public.

"We recommend that the stamp tax on receipts and bank cheques be abolished, and, if necessary to produce the revenue required by the Government, that the sales tax be increased to cover this amount."

A resolution was passed opposing the establishment of an eight hour day. Another resolution charged that a large number of co-operative societies, co-operative farmers' associations and chain stores had been endeavoring to secure custom by false representation of the manner in which they conducted their business, and instructed the incoming dominion executive council to prosecute, if necessary, firms whose advertisements were false and misleading.

AMERICAN WON BALLOON RACE

Geneva, Aug. 8—Major Oscar Westover, United States pilot, covered the greatest distance in the James Gordon Bennett balloon race, according to an official estimate made here tonight. Major Westover, who landed at Cseorbetnek, 30 miles from Budapest, traversed a distance of 940 kilometers.

WHAT DYNAMITE DID



Here is the unanticipated finish of a civic improvement. A rapid transit excavation was made along the base of Fairview Hill, Cincinnati, O. Then the hill started sliding toward the excavation. So city officials determined upon removing buildings on the hill. Dynamite was used, the operation requiring three days. Multitudes looked on from what was estimated as a safe distance, but three, standing a block away, were injured by flying debris. A number of charges were necessary to demolish the four-story apartment building shown in the upper picture. Below: The effect of one charge.

PREMIER KING REVIEWS THE RESULTS OF HIS INITIAL SESSION AS GOV'T LEADER

Forecasts Appointment of New Railway Board of Management, and Makes Significant Intimation That Canada Was Prepared to Consider Reciprocity With United States When Washington Gov't Was Ready—Speaks Kindly of Progressives.

Leamington, Ont., Aug. 8—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, reviewed the results of his initial session as Premier before some 2,000 or more people at the annual picnic of the South Essex Liberal Association held this afternoon at beautiful Seacliffe Park. The day was fine, the audience large and enthusiastic and the Premier in good form. In his address, he dealt with what his government had accomplished since its election to office and forecasted the appointment of the new railway board of management at an early date.

Mr. King made another significant intimation to the effect that Canada



HON. MACKENZIE KING

was prepared to consider reciprocity with the United States at any time the government at Washington made the overture. On this point, he said there can be no doubt that the Progressive movement in Western Canada owes its origin to the defeat of reciprocity and that the West, more perhaps, than any other part of the Dominion, had suffered from the loss of the wider markets which the defeat of that policy rendered inevitable. All parts of the country have suffered and are suffering through the mistake made in 1911. There is only one way to seek to retrieve defeat or undo error, and that is to try to regain the ground that has been lost. It was this motive which led Hon. Mr. Fielding to visit Washington almost immediately after the formation of the government. It was obviously in the interests of all that our neighbors to the south should be made aware of the significance of the change of government in Canada and should know that we are ready and willing to cooperate with them at any time on matters of mutual concern, and that if through a course of action on their part, which might seem prejudicial to our interests, we were obliged to seek markets and trade in other directions, it was due to no lack of neighborliness or neighborly feeling on our part.

Royally Entertained

Before attending the picnic, the premier, Hon. George P. Graham, Ferdinand Rinfret, M. P., for St. James, Montreal, and Senator Archie McCoig were tendered a reception and luncheon by the Leamington Board of Trade Tonight they were banquetted by the Board of Trade at Kingsville.

In opening, the premier thanked the assemblage for the honors which and been showered upon him during the day.

The Essex ridings and Kent, had reason to feel proud of the men they had sent to parliament as their representatives. He knew of no other three adjoining ridings in Canada which were represented by three cabinet ministers and he paid tribute to the good work which he said each of the three was doing.

He also complimented Mr. Rinfret upon his address and the message of accord and amity he brought from the people of Quebec. He assured them that Ontario reciprocated that sentiment. When this Government was returned to power, his first thought was to restore the representative character of administration which, he said, had become non-representative under Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. The late Government when it went out of office, had three of its important Cabinet Ministers, the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, the Minister of Labor, and Postmaster General in the Senate, where they were not representative of the people. This condition he changed. He also had the task of making the Government properly representative of the various sections of the country which was a more difficult task. The result of the election was to produce, with the exception of New Brunswick and British Columbia, an almost solid Liberal east and a Progressive west with the forces in Ontario divided. If his friends of the Liberal East had desired to show resentment to the Progressives, they had the opportunity but there was no such spirit and the inclusion in the Cabinet of Hon. Messrs Motherwell and Stewart was, he thought, a guarantee that the interests of the West would be well looked after. He admitted that in forming his Cabinet he made overtures to the Progressives and offered them representation therein, but, at that time, they did not feel inclined to accept the offer. However, there was no hostility between the Liberals and Progressives, on the contrary, the attitude of the Progressive members had been one of cordial co-operation all through the session, and he felt that the close of the session found the Government more strongly established in the Progressive confidence. "I never favored a coalition," said the Premier, in referring to the offer made to the Progressives, "but I felt that the West should be represented and, therefore, I offered them seats in the Cabinet."

The broadmindness and tolerance of the Province of Quebec had been strikingly illustrated by the election of Hon. Mr. Stewart by acclamation in Argenteuil.

Continued on Page 2.

PRES. HARDING ASKS CONGRESS TO CLEAR DECKS

Administration Might Call for Legislation to Cope With Rail and Coal Strikes.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT FADE

Every Indication That Rail Workers on Strike Will Reject Harding Proposal.

(Canadian Press)

Washington, Aug. 8—President Harding has asked Congressional leaders in view of the menacing industrial situation arising from coal and rail strikes, to hold the House, now in recess, continuously in session, along with the Senate, after the House re-convenes next Tuesday.

The prospect was that, failing early settlement of the labor controversies, the administration might call for legislative action to enable the Government to cope with conditions which thus far have failed to react favorably to efforts on the part of the executive.

Meanwhile, the leaders of all union organizations in the transportation field, began to gather in Washington for conferences to determine the response which shall be made to President Harding's latest offer of a settlement basis for the several railroad unions now on strike, and to determine as well, according to statements of those who will participate, what joint or co-operative action the labor forces shall take in case the President's offer is rejected. B. E. Jewell, chairman of the group of officers of the striking unions, declared that he had received hundreds of telegrams today from locals of the shop crafts "telling us to reject the President's offer, and not a single one asking its acceptance."

Separate conferences between the Southern railway officials and representatives of the striking shopmen on its lines broke up finally today, when the men declared that only a national settlement of the strike could be accepted by them, even though the railroad conceded seniority rights to returning strikers. Fairfax Harrison, president of the road, later issued a general notice to all of its employees that the company considered it had "more than fulfilled its obligations to its striking employees," and that its duty was now for unimpaired transportation service. "This we will perform," Mr. Harrison declared.

SUES TO RECOVER LIQUORS FROM N. B. COMMISSION

St. Leonard's Man Claims His Stock Was Illegally Taken by Officers.

Special to The Standard

Fredericon, Aug. 8—The case of Albienne Violette vs New Brunswick Board of Liquor Commissioners was continued this afternoon.

Charles E. McCarthy, local agent for the C. P. R. told of the arrival of the shipment of liquors from St. Leonard, and of it being handed over. Hon. J. F. Tweedale, Chairman of the Board of Liquor Commissioners and F. H. Rowe, Secretary of the Board, were called. They gave evidence concerning the taking of the liquor by the Commission from the Chief Inspector, and also the value placed upon liquor by Mr. McGuire, one of the commissioners. That closed the case for the plaintiff.

Robert Sloat, of Andover, was called first for the defence. He told of the plaintiff offering to supply him with liquor, five or ten case lots each week, during the summer of 1921.

Stanley Melanson, sub-inspector, told of the seizure of the liquor at St. Leonard May 4. The contention of the plaintiff in this case is that the liquor was held for export and so was not liable to seizure. The defence maintained that the liquor was for sale in New Brunswick and was so liable to seizure.

EDMUNDSTON FELT EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

People Awakened from Their Sleep by Rocking of Their Houses.

Special to The Journal

Edmundston, N. B., Aug. 8—A severe earthquake shock was felt here a little after two o'clock this morning. People in the centre of the town were awakened from their sleep by the rocking of their houses. A pile of lumber was overturned in one place. One house in St. Basil was shifted from its foundation. Green River reports alarm of the people there. St. Jacques also felt the violent tremor.

MILL BURNED AT TAY CREEK

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 8—A lumber mill at Tay Creek, York County, owned by William McNutt, has been burned for the fourth time in recent years, with all its equipment. The loss is $6,000 or more, only $1,000 of which is covered by insurance.

POINCARE'S PROPOSALS FOR CONTROL OF GERMANY'S FINANCES NOT FAVORED

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN CHARGES KING ADMINISTRATION WITH BREAKING ALL THEIR PLEDGES

Declares Government Has Turned About and Is Disregarding All Pre-Election Promises—They Are Now Imitators, He Declares, and Are Endeavoring to Carry Out Liberal-Conservative Platform—Describes Recent Federal Legislation as Flimsy and of No Account.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 8—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition in the Dominion House, and Hon. G. H. Ferguson, leader of the Conservative group in the Ontario Legislature, dealt with the record of the



HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Federal and Ontario governments in addresses before ten thousand people who attended the barbecue held in Lake Ontario Park this afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Kingston Liberal-Conservative Association. Mr. Meighen charged that the King government had broken every pledge it had made in opposition, and Mr. Ferguson laid the same charge at the doors of the U. F. O. administration. Both leaders were given great ovations by the crowd.

Declaring he preached the same doctrines when he last spoke in Kingston, as the head of his Government, whose actions he was then defending, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the official opposition in the House of Commons, speaking here, reviewed the work of his party in opposition, and the actions also of the Government which he had opposed. The Conservative opposition had never changed its stand, he asserted, "but it had witnessed the loud and reckless enemies of other days being forced to abandon their lines, and, with such composure as they could command, swing around on one question after another to the position which we have consistently occupied and which we occupy today. What has happened has been a change from sincere initiation to clumsy imitation."

Legislation Scant.

The past session, Mr. Meighen asserted, had produced a crop of legislation that was scant, limp and sickly. Less was accomplished in seven months by the King Government than would have constituted a week's programme for its predecessors.

Mr. Meighen dealt with his pre-election statements on the tariff. He urged that Canada declare for a moderate tariff and had been denounced by Liberal speakers throughout the country, "who were told by Mr. Fielding and Mr. King to denounce the protective principle: into whose hands was placed the solemn pledge of the Liberal party to sweep away all protection on a long list of goods, the main articles used by the people of Canada." The leader of the opposition said he had urged that such a course would be fatal and had pressed upon the people that the Liberal party was seeking power by appealing to the enemies of protection with definite and sacred pledges adopted "in the most solemn way, pledges hostile to, and inconsistent with protection in any form, and was, at the same time, by secret understanding and by furtive chicanery promising, at selected points, a repudiation of those pledges as soon as they had done their work." This warning, he declared, had been borne out by later events. The Liberals had forsaken all their proposed tariff changes and had come right back into the footprints of the Government they had denounced. "Instead of a sweeping schedule of free goods, they confined their free list to the porcelain parts of pumps," said Mr. Meighen.

Mr. Fielding had been forced to put back into the tariff the provision for the special valuation of German goods, the only defence being that he made it more clumsy and less efficient. The marking of goods, required under the Conservative tariff, was continued by Order-in-Council, by which one industry could be penalized and another helped. The provisions against dumping of foreign goods had been wiped out and then replaced by provisions that would permit, by Order-in-Council, of valuations to "any sum on earth that the government might see fit to fix."

"Under the law, as now enacted by those champions of freer trade, by these crusaders against autocracy, they are able to fix a tariff rate just as high as pleases their sweet will," Mr. Meighen declared, "their first fiscal creation is a tariff by Order-in-Council."

Liberals Won Over Progressives.

The Liberals, he asserted, had got the Progressives committed to their support by promising tariff changes, and then they faced right around and swept away the few miserable crumbs that had been doing duty for the half loaf. But Mr. Crerar made sure that enough Progressives would support the Government and shield it from all harm. Never had such an ill-digested budget been presented. Now the performance was over and the farce complete. Canada had a tariff protective in principle, in practice, in the ory and in practical application. Hundreds of thousands of voters, who had supported Liberal and Progressive candidates, had been taken into camp and had been betrayed. "The work of perfidy is over," said Mr. Meighen, "the Crown of office circles the forehead of Mr. Mackenzie King. Duplicity had won a hollow and wretched triumph, but the opportunity of the people of Canada will come again."

Taxation

Dealing with the subject of taxation, Mr. Meighen said the new government had not brought any relief. The government had done nothing to narrow the burden and shift a greater share of taxation to the rich. It had left the income tax exactly where it was; it had placed a few nonsensical extra charges on articles and on documents, used by everybody, and thereby added something to the general burden, a lot to the general annoyance and little or nothing to the treasury. The sales tax, which had been attacked by the Liberals in opposition, was increased by the Liberal government by fifty per cent.

In seven months the Liberals had added $25,000,000 to the national debt and had not made one move toward economy. The King government had reduced Canada's skeleton military organization to a point "sadly below the lowest margin of safety and had as well shrunk from bearing in the least degree the honorable share of this Dominion in naval defence, and had, without apparently, any sense of shame, called on the British tax-payer to carry the entire load."

Mr. Meighen dealt at length with soldiers' re-establishment, upholding the record of his government in this regard and stating that Canada had reached a degree of efficiency and generosity exceeding that of any other country.

Reviewing the railway situation, Mr. Meighen said the men who really controlled the present government had declared themselves as enemies of public ownership.

"These men have not the courage to sell the system," said Mr. Meighen, "their conduct has been such that I believe their purpose is to maim the system first and then to destroy it." An alleged fair trial was now proceeding, but the essential advantages of full amalgamation has been deferred.

It was estimated that the country was losing $50,000 daily through failure to unify the Grand Trunk with the National Railways. "Are the cogitations of Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Kennedy about a man to take the place of Mr. Hanna worth $50,000 a day?" Mr. Meighen asked.

SLOW PROGRESS IN OPERATIONS IN SO. IRELAND

Dublin, Aug. 8—Owing to the slow progress in the operations in Southern Ireland, the meeting of the Dail Eireann, scheduled to open Saturday, will be postponed again, it was announced tonight.

The official army bulletin announced tonight that the Nationals captured Castle Island on Saturday. It says that the County of Cork and Kerry, with a part of South Tipperary and a small area in County Waterford, are the only districts held by the irregulars with any degree of security.

NEW RECORD FOR COAL SHIPMENTS

Sydney, N. S., Aug. 8—Ninety-eight thousand tons of coal were shipped from Sydney piers last week, a new record, surpassing the boom days of the war. In addition, considerable bunker coal was loaded at Louisburg piers.

It is expected that these figures will be far surpassed during the present week.

Plan, If Accepted, Would Involve Allies in Embarrassing Political Entanglements.

BELGIANS SUPPORT FRENCH VIEWPOINT

Which Would Establish Customs Barriers and Cause Seizure of State Owned Mines.

Dept of Public Works 30Nov22

(Canadian Press)

London, Aug. 8—The proposal made by Premier Poincare of France, for control of Germany's finances, in return for a moratorium for Germany, seems not to have found favor with the British and Italian financial experts, mainly because they foresee that the plan would involve the allies in embarrassing political entanglements which would not be justified by what might be gained financially.

This developed today during the discussion of the Poincare plan by the financial experts, when there were several animated tilts.

There was no meeting today of the Conference proper, the time having been entirely devoted to consideration of the French proposal by the committee of experts. They did not have time to conclude their deliberations, and will reassemble tomorrow morning when they hope to be able to draft their report for submission to the Conference in the afternoon.

The Belgian representatives tonight were preparing the draft of a report for submission to the Committee of Experts, which will meet at 9.45 tomorrow morning. The Committee's task is merely to study the proposals with regard to their applicability and their probable yield without passing judgment on them.

Among the new points examined into today were the possibility of establishing customs barriers on the eastern boundary, of seizure of States-owned mines, forests and domains on the left bank of the Rhine, and also whether the 26 per cent of customs duties provided for in the agreement of May, 1921, which now goes to the Allied treasuries, could, instead, be paid to the Reparations Commission, thus forming part of the reparations fund.

Belgians Support French

The discussions of today were mainly confined to the French, British and Belgian delegates, the Italians taking little part in it. The Belgians strongly supported the French viewpoint in opposition to the British, while the Italians are leaning toward the British position, which appears to be that it may easily be possible to resort to measures of such stringency as to defeat the object in view, while running the risk of ultimately disorganizing Germany's economic life.

M. De Lasteyrie, France, replying to these objections, emphasized that the proposed measures were of a technical economic character and not military.

Poincare's Position Not Favored

It seems to be apparent that there will be no unanimity with regard to M. Poincare's proposals. A majority of the Committee of Experts was against the proposed customs barrier or the imposition of taxation in the occupied area, while the proposal to seize the mines and forests was rejected. In this connection, however, it was decided to study the possibility of a system of guarantees insuring to the Allies a supply of coal and wood.

The proposal to ask Germany to consent to concede to the Allies a share in industrial concerns also was rejected. A majority of the committee seemed to take the view enunciated by Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, that there was a contradiction in granting a moratorium and at the same time taking over German property. The opinion generally prevailed that the proposed steps now were needed less, in view of the guarantees lately imposed by the committee on guarantees after its visit to Berlin.

Playing for Time.

M. Poincare's proposal for a more fundamental Allied control of Germany's finances appear to have been taken by Premier Lloyd George, M. Theunys, of Belgium, and Signor Schanzer, the Italian foreign minister, as an expedient to gain time for discussion among themselves of other possibilities of a settlement of the situation. M. Poincare did not insist upon his proposal as being final, but as something upon which to build or to reject.

After the explanations of M. De Lasteyrie to the experts today, Sir Robert S. Horne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is said to have described the proposal as forming a political question, rather than a financial question, while Signor Paratore, one of the Italian experts, remarked: "We ought to refer it to the Comitee of Prime Ministers.

However, instead of referring the plan back to the conference proper, the Committee of experts examined it at length. It is said to have been developed that if applied successfully the plan would yield about 300,000,000 gold marks yearly.

The principal objection advanced by the British experts was that the Allies would become responsible for German finance and would entangle themselves in the economic and political life of numerous alien peoples.