

KINMEL RIOT STORY GREATLY EXAGGERATED

Outbreak Occurred at Y. M. C. A. and Civilian Shops Over High Prices, Fanned by Disappointment In Not Getting Home.

LONDON, March 15.—It is difficult to estimate the number of soldiers with Bolshevik tendencies in the Canadian camp, near Rhyi, and the influence of Bolshevism had in the recent riots. Bolshevism did not start the trouble, but the following day many soldiers who have been tagged as Bolsheviks took a leading part, hoisting the red flag, and causing bloodshed.

There are about eighty Russians in the camp, all more or less tinged with Bolshevism. In camps 3 and 4, where the disturbance started, and where the ringleaders were, there were 15 or 20 foreigners prominent. One, Private Mieluko, a Czech-Slovak, said: "Damn Canada; I am not a Canadian; I am not English."

There are no Bolsheviks among the native Canadian population in the camp, but among disappointed and homesick men there is a fertile field for the activities of agitators.

The riots started Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday afternoon order was restored. The Ministry in London kept in touch with conditions, but no statement was issued, and it remained for a Liverpool correspondent to send forth a report, based on rumor and filled with exaggeration. This report was made public Friday morning.

The result is a bad blow to Canadian prestige in England. We prided ourselves on the order and discipline of our troops. We can no longer do so.

It will, however, lead to a fairer apportioning of salaries, and may also lead to more frankness in dealing with men who are filled with an intense desire to return home.

Everybody sympathizes with the Kinmel camp staff. They realized the conditions and gave warning. When the explosion came their one desire was to prevent bloodshed.

Unarmed, they faced the rioters and reasoned with them, but, inflamed with liquor and carried away with excitement the men, while respecting the persons of the officers, refused to obey orders.

It was not until the following day, when the red flag was hoisted, that the order to fire was given. The time had been reached when a choice had to be made between anarchy and order, and the officers of Kinmel camp stood for order, and restored it.

Although the riots were very serious, and have done great injury to Canada, yet the reports first appearing in the British press were very much exaggerated, and in many instances pure fabrications.

Kinmel camp is not a mass of ruins. In fact, little material damage has been done. No officers were killed and in only one instance were officers attacked. The relations between the men and officers in the camp were, and still are, friendly.

No British troops were sent to the camp to quell the riot, and it is fortunate that none were, or there would have been serious trouble.

The women's quarters were not raided by the rioters, and in most cases the rioters themselves placed guards about the women's quarters. The women canteen attendants have all volunteered to resume work.

The riots were serious enough without exaggerating them, but unfortunately the British public have by the first reports been given an entirely wrong impression of the incident. It started as an ordinary protest against grievances and developed into a serious outbreak against law and order, ending in bloodshed and disgraceful stigma on the best disciplined troops in Europe.

While the men in Kinmel had a real grievance, they do not themselves excuse the rioting. They claim that beyond a few Bolsheviks in camp no one had any intention of precipitating such a serious result, but the crowd grew large, and inflamed by liquor and assisted by certain agitators, all sense of responsibility was lost.

The camp officials must, in great measure, be exonerated from blame. They realized the danger, issued a warning to the authorities, and dealt with the situation in the beginning with great care. It was not until the second day, when the red flaggers were getting in control, that decisive action was taken. As the Bolsheviks marched on Camps 19 and 20, they were met and warned by two officers not to advance further or they would be fired upon. One shot was fired at the officers. Again they kept coming on, and shot one of the guard of the camp. Immediately the guard opened fire. Several rioters fell, and the rest fled, and the Kinmel riots were over.

The chief grievance of the men is the delay in being returned to their homes. The war is over, and they are homesick. In Kinmel camp are hundreds of veterans of 1914-15 and 16. Their sailings, they claim, were cancelled to send home the Third Division. The men at Kinmel camp claim that two thirds of the Third Division as at present constituted, are conscripts, and they are going home as veteran fighting men, while thousands of real veterans in Kinmel camp are being held back to give these men precedence. This is the real grievance.

What started the riot was a feeling of the men that they were being charged exorbitant prices for cigarettes in the Y. M. C. A. and the "Tin Town" shops. The latter are kept by civilians, where prices are supposed to be controlled by the military. On Tuesday evening some men started to raid Tin Town, and were joined by others attracted by the noise. From there they attacked several canteens and secured liquor. Inflamed by this, the worst element found a fertile field, and the Y. M. C. A. was looted, although the Church Hut and the Salvation Army Hut were protected by the rioters themselves.

In all, the rioters never numbered more than four or five hundred in a camp of eighteen thousand, but hundreds of others gathered out of curiosity and shared in the loot. Officers mingled with the men, urging them to abstain from violence, but the riotous element had got the upper hand. In only one instance did the men fight the officers, and then two officers were slightly injured.

The officers were loath to take extreme measures, and the rioting continued until Wednesday morning. When it was recommended Wednesday afternoon decisive action was taken and order immediately restored in Kinmel camp.

Prohibition for Year After Peace Signed

(Special to The Guardian.) OTTAWA, March 15.—To validate without exaggerating them, but unfortunately the British public have by the first reports been given an entirely wrong impression of the incident. It started as an ordinary protest against grievances and developed into a serious outbreak against law and order, ending in bloodshed and disgraceful stigma on the best disciplined troops in Europe.

THE WEATHER TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

The lowest temperature recorded Saturday night, was 10 and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 21. The highest yesterday was 9 and at 9 o'clock last it was 18.

The tide will be high this morning at 11.19 and tomorrow at 11.8; it will be high tonight at 11.41 and tomorrow at 12. March 17th. There was a full moon Sunday.

WE BID YE THE TOP O' THE MORNIN' ON THIS ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Sons and Daughters of the "Ould Sod" Have Not Forgotten Their Patron Saint. The Catholic Record Publishes an Excellent History of St. Patrick.

On Monday "We Bid Ye the Top o' the Mornin'"—such will be the world slogan of Irish, and those of Irish lineage on that day. Much might be related of the day, but let us content ourselves with knowing that all the scattered sons and daughters of the "Ould Sod" have not forgotten their patron saint, and the happy stories are wont to be told concerning him while on earth. The early life of Saint Patrick is a subject for discussion among learned men, and even the best books differ on the subject. However, enough is known and historians agree as to the time of his being on earth, and as to his good works while here.

St. Patrick loved Ireland, so much so that he returned when a minister of God to convert the natives who were at that time warlike and ruled by chiefs, but all capable and willing to listen to his teaching. Of his work among them history relates the following, an early tradition, handed down through countless generations, and honors the name and work of Ireland's Patron Saint:

Saint Patrick, the Apostle of the Emerald Isle, was born, so history decrees, about the year 373 A. D., in the British Roman province of Valentia, probably at Nemthur on the Clyde River, where the City of Dumbarton, Scotland, now stands.

Saint Patrick's father, of whom little is related, was a decurion in the Roman army, who later retired to a farm on the Solway, where when sixteen years of age, Saint Patrick was carried off by a band of marauders and sold as a slave to the Irish Celts of County Antrim. Six years later he made good his escape from his masters, who were none too kind to him, and, resolving to devote himself to the conversion of Ireland, prepared himself for the Holy Priesthood, said to be at a monastic institution at Whithorn, in County Galloway, Ireland. The monastery was founded by St. Ninian and was then located at Candida Casa, now Whithorn.

Later on, being ordained a bishop in 405 by His Holiness Celestine First, St. Patrick went back to Ireland. Here his work began, and it is related that he founded over three hundred and sixty churches, baptizing over twelve thousand persons. After fifty-eight years spent in his calling, he died quietly and peacefully at what is now known, in history, as Downpatrick, then known as Saul; and the relics of the venerable Saint of Ireland were preserved at Downpatrick, till the time of the Reformation.

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Would-Be Assassin Sentenced to Death

(Special to The Guardian.) PARIS, March 15.—Emile Cottin, the anarchist who recently made an attempt upon the life of Premier Georges Clemenceau, was today sentenced to death by the Court Martial which was trying him. The verdict of the court martial was unanimous.

Greece and Italy To Trade with Canada

(Special to The Guardian.) PARIS, March 15.—Greece and Italy have joined the list of European nations that are negotiating with Canada for credit in loans which would be employed in the purchase of supplies of manufactured goods in Canada. France and Roumania have already signed contracts involving credits of \$25,000,000 each and discussions with Belgium regarding a similar loan have been proceeding for some time.

Maine Farmer Perished In Vain Effort to Save Lives of Children

FRANKLIN, Maine, March 15.—Emery Colson, aged about fifty-two, and five of his six children were burned to death today at East Franklin. Colson's farm buildings and those of John Walton, his father-in-law, which adjoined, were burned. The children ranged in age from two weeks to fourteen years. Colson arose early and after starting a fire in the kitchen stove, went to the barn to feed his stock. While there his wife rushed out of the house carrying their year-old boy, the only child saved, and warned him that the farm house was burning. The stove had become overheated and set fire to the woodwork of the kitchen. Colson rushed into the burning building in an endeavour to save the

sleeping children, but apparently was overcome by the smoke and flames. His body was found near those of the five children.

Downpatrick, then known as Saul; and the relics of the venerable Saint of Ireland were preserved at Downpatrick, till the time of the Reformation. Ireland's sons and daughters are to be found in all portions of the globe, but all in their wanderings have not forgotten their ancestry, of whom they may feel justly proud. Wars, famines, disease, pestilence, etc., have each in turn visited the Emerald Isle, but none served to dampen the ardor of her people or to forget her in their numerous trials. At a former time, history relates, where Ireland was the conquered nation of England, but happily today can be found the sons of Ireland standing, with Mother England, in her past fight for freedom against what the Kaiser believed his "unconquerable army." Stories related of the bravery of her sons, among whom may be cited Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., perhaps the first man to win the coveted decoration for bravery. Others follow, each adding to the glory and hope of her people.

The literature of Ireland is read widely, and many are the poets of the land. Some have spoken of Thomas Gray, the great English poet, who wrote "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," a beautiful poem, which, once read, fosters a desire to learn for memory. Turning to Ireland, the following might be cited from the lips of an aged Irishman, returning to his native land, after a long absence as a rover of the western hemisphere. On nearer approach to the shores of the Green Isle, the captain of the vessel, awakened him from sleep, as was his desire, and, looking on the shores of Ireland he was heard to say aloud:

"Glory to God, but there it is,
The dawn on the hills of Ireland,
God's angels lifting the night's black veil.
From the fair sweet face of my sireland,
Like a bride in her rich adorning
And with all the pent up love of my heart,
I bid ye the Top o' the Mornin'
"This one short hour pays lavishly
For many a year of yearning"
I'd almost venture another flight;
There's such joy in returning,
Watching out for that hallowed shore.

AMERICAN SHIP STRIKES A MINE

Thirty five Sailors Landed Safely, Nine Were Drowned

LONDON, March 15.—Nine sailors are reported drowned in the sinking of the American naval transport Yselhaven which struck a mine at 1.35 o'clock Friday morning, according to a report to Lloyd's. She was bound from Baltimore to Copenhagen. Thirty-five sailors have been landed at Hartlepool by a British steamer.

Two Bad Fires In Quebec City

QUEBEC, March 15.—With the temperature below zero the fire brigade today had to fight two big fires which broke out almost at the same time. The first blaze was discovered about two o'clock this morning in the wholesale liquor stores of the Compagnie des Agences, European, Notre Dame Street. For a while it looked like a conflagration but the firemen kept the flames confined to this building which was ruined from collar to roof.

About 3.40 o'clock fire was discovered in the wholesale store rooms of the J.M. Orking Co. on St. John Street. Fireman Lemoine while hoisting a ladder fell from a height of thirty feet badly injuring his skull. He was taken to a hospital. A woman sick in bed in the upper part of the house was saved by son-stables Collin and Higginsault. The damage in the fire on Notre Dame Street will run up to at least \$140,000, while the loss at the Orking fire is estimated at \$50,000. Fireman Mathieson fell off a ladder from the third story of the Orking building and was badly injured.

sleeping children, but apparently was overcome by the smoke and flames. His body was found near those of the five children.

All other attractions scornin'— O' Ireland, don't you hear me shout? I bid ye the Top o' the Mornin'.

"Ho, Ho, upon Cleena's shelving strand,
The surges are grandly bea'ging,
And Kerry is pushing her headlands out
To give us a friendly greeting,
Into the shore the sea-birds fly,
On pinions that know no drooping,
And out from the cliffs, with welcomes charged
A million of waves come trooping.
"Oh, kindly, generous Irish land,
So leal, and fair, and loving,
No wonder the wandering Celt should think
And dream of you in his roving.
The alien land may have gems and gold,
Shadows may never have gloomed it;
But the heart will sigh for the absent land
Where the love-light fire illumed it.

"And doesn't Ole Cove look charming here,
Watching the wild waves' motion?
Leaning her back up against the hills
With the tips of her toes in the ocean,
I wonder I don't hear Shandon's bells;
Ah! Maybe their chiming is over,
For it's many a year since I began
The life of a western rover.

"For thirty summers, ashore Machree
These hills I now feast my eyes on,
Ne'er met my vision, save when they rose
O'er memory's dim horizon.
Even so 'twas grand, and fair, they seemed,
In the landscape spread before me;
But dreams are dreams, and my eyes would ope
To see Texas' skies still o'er me.
"Now fuller and truer the shore line shows,
Was there ever a scene more splendid?
I feel the breath of the Munster breeze—
Thank God that my exile is ended!
Old scenes, old songs, old friends again,
The vale and the cot I was born in;
Oh! Ireland, up from my heart of hearts
I bid ye the Top o' the Mornin'."

—Catholic Record.

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822 Wounded Soldiers Due Next Wednesday

PORTLAND, Me., March 15.—The hospital ship Araguaya, which left Liverpool Tuesday for this port, is bringing 812 wounded Canadian soldiers and 17 Commissioned officers, according to advices received today by Canadian military officials. The steamer is expected to arrive next Wednesday.

49th and Princess Pats Due at Halifax

HALIFAX, March 15.—It was announced at the Robert Redford Agency here today that the steamer Carmania which is expected to dock at seven o'clock tomorrow night will not proceed to New York after landing the Princess Pat, 49th Battalion and other units of the Third Division but will take on freight and passengers here sailing, it is anticipated, on the 24th for England.

Bolsheviki Have Won Much Territory

(Special to The Guardian.) LONDON, March 15.—The Bolshevik General Staff at Moscow claims that during January and February the Bolshevik army occupied territory the size of France having 1055 miles of railway under its control and declares that the Solvet troops will reach Archangel by May 1, according to a Helsingfors despatch to the Mail.

Germans Must Abandon Shantung

PARIS, March 15.—The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference has virtually decided to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany shall relinquish her leasehold of Tzeiniao and all privileges and concessions on the Shantung Peninsula.

ITALY SUBMITS HER TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

She is Determined to Hold Her Present Strategic Line in the Tyrol for Safety Against Austria and Germany and Demands Free Hand in the Adriatic.

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, March 15.—Italy's territorial claims have been published in the Italian newspapers. According to a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Milan, editorial comments show unanimous approval of them and public opinion without dissent from any quarter supports them, regarding them as providing only for just recompense for Italy's heavy sacrifices. The publication embraces the complete text. Italy seems to have decided to hold her present strategic line in the Tyrol in order to assure her safety against future German or Austrian aggression.

In the east she insists upon a line as traced roughly by the terms of the armistice taking in the whole of Istria including Trieste and Fiume. Finally she persists in having absolutely a free hand on the Adriatic, incorporating all the ancient Italian settlements such as Zara, Spalato and Sebenico, with the further provision that all parts of that region and all coast lines left open to the new Jugoslav countries shall be declared neutral territory in respect of military and naval armaments. These demands have been laid before the Peace Conference and will be pressed for acceptance by that body.

SENDING FOODSTUFFS INTO GERMANY

Revictualling Germany has Begun. Coal will be Taken in Exchange and German Ships will be Utilized.

(Special to the Guardian.) LONDON, March 15.—The revictualling of Germany began this week. According to reliable reports from Holland great supplies of food stuffs which have been piling up there since the middle of February will now be released. American exporters have been co-operating with the Relief Commission in the last ten days in getting wheat and meat across the Atlantic. The Chicago packers arranged for big meat shipments and these are ready to be released. The instant

word comes from Brussels they will be despatched to pre-arranged distributing points within Germany. Both Great Britain and France object to the payment for food in German goods and prefer to have coal and this will be supplied in sufficient quantities to meet immediate needs. Hitherto the Ebert Government has balked over the terms of payment and particularly over the question of giving up ships but there can be no sham now. Either food must be supplied or the country turned over to territories and they know it.

GALLANT ISLAND SOLDIERS HOME FROM OVERSEAS

Major Clarence Tidmarsh and Cadet George R. Brady Arrived Home Saturday Night—Latter Enlisted the Day War was Declared.

The steamer Gramplan, which arrived at St. John on Friday had among the 350 soldiers who returned on her, quite a number of the original thirty-three thousand who sailed from Canada in September, 1914—veterans in the fullest sense of the term.

There were only three Prince Edward Islanders in the outfit, Major Wendall Tidmarsh and Cadet George Brady both of Charlottetown, and Nursing Sister K. M. Gillis of Orwell, all of whom arrived in Charlottetown on Saturday night.

Major Tidmarsh is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W.F. Tidmarsh, city. He was attending McGill University when the war broke out and it was not long in progress before he donned the khaki. He enlisted in the Canadian Army Medical Corps (McGill unit) taking the rank of Captain and in May of last year was promoted to Major.

He left for France, in May, 1915 going with the 3rd Battalion of Toronto, and saw quite a lot of heavy fighting including such notable engagements as Vimy Ridge, Hill Seventy and Passchendaele.

During the fighting in February of last year he was badly gassed and as a consequence had to put in three months in hospital in England and was unable to get back to France. Since then he has been on duty with the C. A. M. C., in England. Major Tidmarsh's many friends will be pleased to see him once more. He is only home on a two weeks furlough and brings with him an English bride who is also very welcome.

Cadet George Brady who arrived home Saturday night is a son of the late Serg. B. P. Brady, of Charlottetown. He belongs to a soldier family. His father was a member of the Imperial Army who had seen much service; his older brother William who like himself enlisted at the start of the war, met his death in one of the early engagements and another brother Walter only recently returned after having served overseas for some time.

Cadet Brady enlisted as soon as war was declared and sailed on August 5, 1914, from Charlottetown for Sydney Mines on the S. S. Cacouna with Major Darke on coastal guard duty.

There was not enough real war to this to satisfy him however and he only remained there three weeks, when

he came home and joined the forces proceeding to Valcartier, where he joined the 1st Battalion, Canadian Field Artillery and went with them to England and France and remained with them throughout the whole campaign to October 1917, having been in France since February 9, 1915. He participated in all the fighting in which the First Division took such a notable part and was in the battles of Neuve Chapelle, St. Eloi, Hooge, second and third battles of Ypres, Ploegstaert, Festubert, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Loos, Passchendaele, Amiens and Cambrai—and came through it all without receiving a scratch.

On August 4th last he was recommended for a commission and came back to Camp Borden in England to qualify. He was only a month on the course when the armistice was signed. He held the rank of Sergeant in France and was Sergt. Major while with Major Darke. He returns as a Cadet.

The many friends of this gallant young officer will gladly welcome him home after his strenuous career. He also brings a wife with him.

French General Goes to Poland

(Special to The Guardian.) PARIS, March 15.—Major General Henries of the French army has been sent to Poland by the Supreme War Council as military Aide to General Pilsudski, the Commander in Chief of the Polish army. General Henries was in immediate command of the French troops in the victorious Macedonian offensive of last September. The decision to send General Henries to Poland was reached by the Council after it had heard a statement by M. Carton De Wiart, who recently returned from Warsaw.

ANNOUNCEMENTS COMING EVENTS MEETINGS, ETC.

**The Mount Ailbon Red Cross Society intend holding a Bean Supper at the home of Mr. Samuel Sealey on Tuesday evening March 18th. Vocal and instrumental music etc. Everybody welcome. If you will be held on first fine night 1544-3-15

CONDENSED SPECIALS

WANTED, A NURSE MAID. APPLY TO Mrs. Arthur Peake, 241 Euston Street. Dif

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