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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1919.

GENERALLY FAIR

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VICKERS-VIMY BIPLANE FLIES ACROSS OCEAN; GERMANS MUST SIGN OR REGRET BY JUNE 21; SEVERE ELECTRIC STORM SWEEPS WINNIPEG

CAPTAIN JOHN ALCOCK SAFELY FLITS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN HIS VICKERS-VIMY BIPLANE

Lands at Clifden, Ireland, Making the Trip from St. John, Nfld., in the Remarkable Time of Sixteen Hours and Twelve Minutes—Wins the \$50,000 Prize Offered for the First Non-stop Airplane Flight Across the Ocean—Airmen Hampered in the Journey by the Fog—Let's Take a Flight.

London, June 15—(By The Associated Press)—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine was realized this morning when two young British officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur W. Brown, landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic ocean.

Their voyage was without accident and without unforeseen incident, so far as can be learned. It was a straightaway, clean-cut flight achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, a distance of more than 1,900 miles.

But the brief and moderate description which comes from the airman at Clifden, tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mist hung over the north Atlantic and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate itself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemies. She rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two aviators found themselves flying upside down only ten feet above the water.

Before coming to earth near the Clifden wireless station, Alcock circled the wireless aerial seeking the best spot to reach the earth, but no suitable ground was found, so he changed it in a bog.

The wireless staff rushed to the aid of the aviators. They found Brown, dazed and Alcock temporarily disabled by the force of the impact. As soon as they were able to be connected to the wireless station they telegraphed the news to their friends, then they had breakfast.

"That is the best way to cross the Atlantic," said Lieutenant Brown after he had eaten.

Describing the experiences of himself and Lieutenant Brown, Captain Alcock, in a message from Galway to the Daily Mail, says:

"We had a terrible journey. The wonder is we are here at all. We scarcely saw the sun, or moon or stars. For hours we saw none of them. The fog was very dense, and at times we had to descend within 300 feet of the sea.

"For four hours our machine was covered with a sheet of ice caused by frozen steam. At another time the fog was so dense that my speed indicator did not work, and for a few minutes it was very alarming.

"We looped the loop, do not believe we did a very steep spiral. We did some very comic stunts, for I have had no sense of horizon.

"The winds were favorable all the way, northwest, and at times southwest. We said in Newfoundland that we would do the trip in sixteen hours but never thought we should. An

G.W.V.A. GO AFTER SIR JAS. LOUGHEED OF THE S. C. R.

Present Resolution to Sir Robt Borden Requesting, for the Good of the Service, That He and His Deputy be Relieved.

Ottawa, June 14—The Dominion executive committee of the G. W. V. A. has passed a resolution asking that Premier Sir Robert Borden relieve Sir James Lougheed of his portfolio of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

The resolution adopted follows: "Whereas the administration of the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment has caused much dissatisfaction and much unrest among returned soldiers in Canada, and has placed in jeopardy the successful rehabilitation of disabled men, which, under existing conditions, is a menace to Canada, and, whereas, it is considered that the pressing problems of this department demand the sole attention of a minister responsible to the people through parliament, and who, with his deputy minister, should have an intimate and sympathetic understanding of the needs of returned men.

"It is resolved that the Dominion executive of the G. W. V. A. of Canada hereby petition the Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, to institute such changes in his cabinet as will relieve the Hon. Sir James Lougheed of the portfolio of Soldiers' Re-establishment, and pro-

ELECTRIC STORM DOES DAMAGE ALONG MIRAMICHI

Buildings Were Blown Down, Trees Uprooted and Telephone Poles Demolished—Lightning Fires Barns.

Newcastle June 15—One of the worst storms of recent years visited the district along the Northwest Miramichi Saturday evening between six and seven o'clock. Buildings were blown down, telephone poles and trees were uprooted and lightning did much damage.

The house and barn of Peter O'Shea at Seville, eight miles above Red Bank, were completely destroyed by lightning and only a few household goods were saved. Lightning also struck Charles Hubbard's house at Casillas. The corner posts were split and the chimney knocked down, but no one was hurt. Telephone posts and trees in Casillas were badly damaged.

At Whitneyville, nine miles from here, the high wind developed into a tornado and seven buildings were destroyed. Melvin Stewart had two barns blown from their foundations and broken to pieces. His loss is about \$2,000. Ensey Mullin also lost two barns. Considerable other damage was done to buildings in the district.

At the appointment of a responsible minister, and a deputy minister, who have engaged in active service during the war."

BOOM STARTED FOR DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND TO SUCCEED LLOYD GEORGE

(By Arthur S. Draper. Copyright, 1919.)

London, June 14.—Disaffection with Lloyd George, which found expression in the Conservative organs and the Northcliffe press, has been followed by the Duke of Northumberland for Premier.

The Duke's stout stand against Robert Smillie, while a witness in the coal hearing, and his powerful attack upon the scheme for the nationalization of mines, have won him the support of the Tories who are looking for a real leader for their own party.

"Our delight in seeing Bessie and her husband, five miles west of Clifden, was great. The people did not know who we were, and thought we were scouts looking for Alcock.

Plans for receiving Alcock and Brown are being hurriedly formulated by the Aero Club and the Air Ministry. It had not been believed that the aviators would be able to leave Newfoundland for another week. Their start was a complete surprise, and the quick success of the trip found the officials unprepared to welcome them.

Entries for the aerial derby were supposed to close today, but they will be held upon in the hope of inducing Alcock to compete. The derby comprises competition flights around London.

Manchester, Alcock's home town, desires to have the honor of first welcoming the aviator, but the Air Ministry officials said today that it was likely he would come to London before going to Manchester. It was added that at any rate two generous receptions awaited Alcock and Brown.

"We encountered no unforeseen conditions. We did not suffer from cold or exhaustion, except when looking over the side, then the steel chewed bits out of our faces. We drank coffee and ate sandwiches and chocolates.

"Our flight has shown that the Atlantic flight is practicable, but I think should be done, not with an airplane or seaplane, but with flying boats.

"We had plenty of reserve fuel left, using only two-thirds of our supply.

"The only thing that upset me was to see the machine at the end of the runway. Many high officials also thought like a level field, but the machine sank into it to the axle and fell over on her side."

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his policy at Paris but the opposition to him has been unable thus far to reach a common ground. The Duke of Northumberland succeeded to his title during the war, upon the death of his father, and became one of Great Britain's greatest landowners, possessing large coal properties. His record in the war office has been exceptional by good, and he has attained some reputation as a public speaker. His brother, Lord Eustace Percy, who was defeated recently in a by-election, is considered a radical as compared to the Duke.

Lord Eustace Percy is one of the chief advocates along with Lord Robert Cecil, of the League of Nations.

According to the "Morning Post," Lloyd George has quarrelled too seriously for any reconciliation with the official radicals.

"He rests mainly upon Unionist support, and finds himself out of sympathy with Unionist feeling. Says the "Post." The conservatives fear that after the peace treaty has been signed, the Premier will lean so far towards the liberals and labor, that they will be left stranded. Hence their desire to find a leader of their own political faith.

Northcliffe has been satisfied, thus far, to carry on a policy of pin pricking, reserving his real attack upon Lloyd George for a more opportune moment. Grave labor disturbances in France and Italy, which appear to be far from settled, serve to check any impulse to stir up politics in the country. Attempts are made to attribute the attacks upon England by American and French to Lloyd George's actions in Paris. But the natural inclination of the British is to resent these criticisms and defend their leaders.

The changes in the text of the treaty will not be communicated in a preliminary way to the Allied Powers of the inter-Allied Conference. The Council of Four, however, received this afternoon the delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia, as the two smaller states chiefly interested, and outlined to them the Council's determinations.

Belgium, for some reason, was not represented. The Four had before this placed their approval on the new financial clauses and the remaining sections of the treaty, and had sent the reports, thus approved, to the drafting committee, which will work all day tomorrow, and probably a good part of Monday, preparing the reply to the German proposals.

The communication will consist of a letter of transmission, of about 4,500 words, explaining in detail the motives of the Council, and giving a detailed statement of all changes made in the original draft.

It is doubtful whether the complete new text will be in print in time to be handed to the Germans, when Secretary Duassalet, or one of his aides, goes to Versailles to transmit the reply to von Brockdorff-Rantzau, with only formal ceremony.

The five days period accorded the Germans includes the three days' notification required for the denunciation of the armistice. The substitution of occupation on the left bank of the Rhine is one of the important changes reported in the Allied reply to the German counter-proposals. This is provided by the establishment of a civilian commission made up of one member each of the great powers, the commission will sit in the occupied territory and supervise the administration of the local civilian authorities, thus giving distinctly civilian rule instead of martial law. Provision is also made for an extensive reduction of the contemplated military force in the occupied territory, as the substitution of civil rule makes unnecessary the continuance of a large

status, however, is there a provision for the case of a prisoner who is sentenced to be hanged, and who dies before the execution of the sentence can be carried out.

"In my 47 years experience in criminal matters, both as a clerk of criminal courts, and as Coroner for District of Montreal, I have never had a similar case," said Coroner McMahon today. Coroner McMahon, who is the author of a book on the duties of a Coroner, stated that he had in the preparation of his book examined carefully all the authorities on the duties of a Coroner and that he has never seen anything in the way of a provision for such a case.

"What have to do," said the Coroner, "is to hold an inquest to see if the prisoner was well treated and die from natural causes just as I have to in the case of an ordinary prisoner dying in the jail."

Just what the court would do about the non-execution of the death sentence, the Coroner could not state. He said, however, that the verdict of the inquest would be the Sheriff's reasons in explaining why he had not executed the order of the court which was that the prisoner be hanged.

NEW BRUNSWICK BOY AMONG SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FOR L.M.C.

Ottawa, Ont., June 15—Dr. Robert W. Powell, Ottawa registrar of the Medical Council of Canada, announces that the following named candidate for the diploma of L. M. C. C. has been successful in the recent examinations held in Toronto during the first week of June. The Maritime Province names are:

H. C. Loughrey, Norton, N. B.; H. A. Matheson, Tatamagouche, N. B.

On the occasion of the jubilee of the Salvation Army, said the members of the King, "I congratulate you and the members of the mighty army of the system, founded half a century ago by your distinguished father. By its works of love and mercy, both in peace and in war, the Salvation Army has become honored and endeared to the hearts of the nations of the world."

Queen Alexandra's message read: "The far-reaching results of the great beneficent work for mankind initiated by your esteemed father are recognized throughout the world. The progress achieved by your organization is truly remarkable and I trust that God's blessing may always rest upon your labors."

Several buildings, among them St. John's Technical College, were unroofed and otherwise damaged; plate glass fronts in downtown buildings were demolished, telephone, electric light and trolley wires and poles in the western and northern sections of city were blown down and billboards were picked up and carried off.

Winnipeg, Man., June 15—A severe wind and electrical storm resulted in heavy damage here last night. The loss is as yet unestimated, but it runs in many thousands of dollars.

Three persons, including former Chief of Police D. McPherson, were slightly injured.

Belgium, British, French and Americans Prepared to Move on Their Objective if Germans Fail to Sign up.

Paris, June 14—"The Allied armies are ready to move forward upon an instant notice if Germany does not sign the treaty," the Temps says today. The German armies are without airplanes, without material and without food supplies and will be unable to make any effective resistance.

"The Belgians, holding from Cologne to the frontier of Holland, are within a day's march of Essen, and the British, supporting the Belgians, would

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INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF CIVILIANS TO SUPERVISE THE RHINE TERRITORY

Germans Will Today Receive the Revised Treaty and Are Given Until June 21st to Accept or Reject it—If the Reply is in the Negative the Allied Armies Will Start to March on Germany the Following Day and a New Blockade Will be Immediately Effective—Changes in Text of Treaty Will Not be Communicated to the Allied Powers of the Inter-Allied Conference.

Paris, Saturday, June 14—(By The Associated Press)—The Council of Four finished its labors today on the reply to the Germans, which will go to Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau Monday. The last day permitted them for acceptance or rejection of the treaty is June 21.

If the German reply is in the negative, the Allied armies will start to march into Germany the following day, and a new blockade will be immediately effective.

If the Germans express their willingness to sign the document, the ceremony will probably take place in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

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