

# Revised List of Candidates in Standard's Contest Appears Today

## The St. John Standard

VOL. VI, NO. 98. TEN PAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1919. FAIR AND WARMER THREE CENTS

### LONDON BUBBLES WITH JOY AND PEACE DAY HILARITY DURING TRIUMPHAL VICTORY PARADE

Several Million Persons Watched the Gorgeous Spectacle, Their Enthusiasm Bursting Forth Afresh as New Excitement Stirred Their Emotions—Great Roar Greeted British Contingent—Marshal Foch Given Hearty Reception—Tremendous Cheering Greeted Each National Force—Greatest Celebration Since Diamond Jubilee—Signal Honor Paid Canadian Generals—Royalty Joins Wholeheartedly in the Festivities.

#### Sir Douglas Haig Takes Suddenly Ill While On Peace Day Parade

London, July 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was taken ill and had to be removed to his home in Kingston in a motor car during the victory parade today. Many had noticed that Field Marshal Haig looked ill while riding at the head of his men.

London, July 19.—Land, sea and air forces of the British Empire and her Allies marched today in the triumphal victory parade to mark the return of peace. Several million persons witnessed the gorgeous spectacle, the enthusiasm growing as each new excitement stirred their emotions.

When the British contingents came in sight the applause became a great roar above which could be heard, at times, the shrill voices of women. The patriotic fervor had its climax in the great demonstration at Pall Mall about the Pavilion before Buckingham Palace, where King George, Queen Mary, Premier Lloyd George, the Cabinet Ministers and diplomatic corps reviewed the parade.

Marshal Foch, leading the French forces, was given a hearty reception, as also were General Pershing and the American and other Allied leaders and their contingents. The tremendous cheering that greeted each national force was virtually continuous throughout the parade.

Buckingham Palace was decorated on its exterior for the first time in its history. Huge flags of the Allies floated from the upper windows, and a wide streamer of purple and gold stretched across the facade. The royal pavilion, erected close to the beautiful Victoria monument, added color to the striking scene.

King George, from his seat on the scarlet dais, had a clear view through a colonnade of ornate white pylons, reaching for more than half a mile to the admiralty archway in the distance. The troops marched past the reviewing stand to the music of military bands.

Women war workers, awaiting along, received one long ovation as they passed over the six miles of London streets. Especially did Queen Mary's auxiliary corps win applause, and at this the royal patroness seemed greatly pleased.

The luncheon was served in the state dining-room, which was beautifully decorated with red carnations and roses. An informal reception followed the luncheon. Later in the afternoon the King and Queen, with Princess Mary and Prince George, paid a surprise visit to the royal parks to see the children's festivities and dancing.

Picturesque incidents were common along the whole route of the procession, and in the working class neighborhoods of South London, perhaps, the reception of the troops was heartier and more spontaneous than anywhere. Girls showered flowers and garlands on the soldiers and wherever a bit of water was made, passed glasses of water and other refreshments to the tired paraders.

Touching scenes. The most touching and emotional of all were the scenes around the great canopy erected in Whitehall to the memory of the dead, impressed by its severe simplicity and bearing the single inscription, "The Glorious Dead." Here the cheering stilled as successively Pershing, Foch, Haig and the other great war leaders drew rein, faced the canopy and saluted.

The great features of the night celebration were the singing and fireworks in Hyde Park. A trained choir of ten thousand sang the National Anthem of the Allies, "The Hallelujah chorus," and other hymns. No less than 100,000 voices joined in the singing, which massed bands accompanied with enormous effect.

Rain fell throughout the night, but did not interfere with the programme. There were illuminations, fire works and torchlights all around London, and the whole population of the city seemed to have poured into the parks and streets. The singing and dancing kept up until after midnight.

Generals Currie and Turner both headed the Canadian contingent, numbering about two hundred men drawn mainly from Witley Camp, in the peace celebration procession here to the admiralty archway in the distance. In the Dominion section of the procession and received a very hearty welcome along the entire route.

### BRITISH TOMMIES AND CIVILIANS CELEBRATING PEACE



Wild enthusiasm was prevalent in London when the German signatures were finally affixed to the peace treaty. The merrymaking continued all day and night throughout London.

#### Prince Louis Writes His Supporters

Pretender to the Throne of France Asks His Followers to Maintain Their Sacred Union, and Oppose Any Attempt at Revolution.

Paris, July 19.—Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and pretender to the throne of France, has written a letter to his supporters, in which he asks them to "maintain their sacred union" in the work of reconstruction and to oppose any attempt at revolution.

The Duke of Orleans refers to the refusal of the French government and the Allies to allow him to fight for France and says that he does not condole to his people the profound sorrow caused to him by this exile from the battlefield after his exile from France in order that no rancor may develop therefrom, adding:

"One more hatred in the bruised heart of France will cure nothing in my heart." After recalling his injunction to his followers, at the beginning of the war to join in a sacred union to work and suffer for France first of all, the letter traces the programme for the future which "victory opens for France" as follows:

"Renewal of their old activity in the devastated regions; revival of agricultural industries; readjustment of national production to new instruments and new methods; just recompense for labor; revision of the military laws; administrative reform through decentralization and organization; a regional system of government; revision of the financial system and the maintenance of order in the face of revolutionary agitation."

#### "Revival of the Oldest League of Nations"

Caughnawaga Indians Indulge in a Picturesque Celebration Which Was Attended by Montrealers.

Montreal, July 20.—A "revival of the oldest League of Nations," was one of the phrases used by the Caughnawaga Indians in advertising their Peace Day celebration which was held on Saturday on the tribes reservation.

The festivities were a mixture of matter of choice. The celebration by the five Indians at Caughnawaga was attended by hundreds from this city and adjoining towns. The festive were a mixture of the picturesque customs of days long past with those of modern times.

The chiefs wore their plumage and moosehide costume. There was the war dance by the chiefs and some of the younger maidens, but no enemy prisoner burned at the stake as the warriors danced; there was the old-time pow-wow, and games ancient and modern; comely maidens raced on horseback; returned warriors there were two, twenty-seven strapping young men of the tribes who had recently returned from foreign battlefields where they had fought for the "great white chief," (whom they now call "kings" as we do); but unlike their fore-bears no scalps of enemies dangled at their belts; instead some German spiked helmets were proudly displayed as trophies of victory; figuratively the "pipe of peace" was smoked, but literally cigarettes and cigars replaced the time honored symbol of the restoration of tribal harmony, legs crossed on bear skins, the guests stretched their legs under tables, covered with white cloth; no jabbing with fingers for food nor sparring of morsels from the kettle. Instead knives and forks of silver testified to the advanced stages which the aborigines have reached in modernization.

A festival it was, and the members of the five tribes took no small pride in the fact that they had done their part in making realization of victory possible. To them it also meant the revival of the first League of Nations. From this league formed many years ago between the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas and Cayugas, Chief Dellela claims President Wilson got his inspiration for the League of Nations which is before the world today.

#### Dublin Has Peace Day Festivities

Viscount French Took the Salute of the Victory March—No Hostility Displayed—Riotous Scenes in Cork.

Dublin, July 19.—Viscount French, lord lieutenant and governor of Ireland, with his staff and officials took the salute of the victory march today at the Bank of Ireland. The whole space of College Green was filled with cheering crowds and the streets were lined with spectators. There was no hostility displayed at any point.

The garrison marched with fixed bayonets, leading a large representation of demobilized soldiers. At the Irish regiments, particularly the Dublin Fusiliers, marched in mutli, as well as demobilized Irishmen from British regiments. Patriotic parades and dances were held in many Irish cities, but Sinn Feiners refrained from participating.

By order of the Cork Board of Guardians, black flags were hung on the buildings over which the guardians have charge. At Dundalk Sinn Fein inscriptions were painted on the walls during the night.

Riot At Cork. Dublin, July 20.—Two soldiers who were walking on the quayside yesterday were chased by a large crowd, which tried to throw one of them into the Liffey. As a police sergeant intervened the report of a revolver was heard and the sergeant fell wounded in the back. He was removed to a hospital. The police charged the mob at various points, and afterwards sixteen patients were treated at the hospital.

### AUSTRIANS NOW POSSESS FULL PEACE CONDITIONS OF ALLIES AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

Given Fifteen Days in Which to Make Their Final Observations—New Clauses Provide for Reparation Arrangements Very Similar to Those in Treaty With Germany—Pre-War Debt to be Apportioned Among Various Former Parts of Austria—Austrian Army Reduced to Thirty Thousand Men on Purely Voluntary Basis.

#### Remaining Sections Austrian Peace Treaty Presented

Paris, July 19.—The remaining sections of the Austrian peace treaty were presented to Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation. There was no ceremony.

In a letter accompanying the document Premier Clemenceau gives the Austrians ten days to present written observations on the treaty and indicates that the treaty answers all the previous Austrian notes.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis. Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military force shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained, being under the obligation to serve until forty years of age, those appointed, according to twenty consecutive years of active service. Non-commissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, including at least six years with the colors. Within three months the armaments of the Austrian army must be reduced according to detailed schedules, and all surplus surrendered. The manufacture of all war material shall be confined to one single factory under the control of the state, and other such establishments shall be closed down or converted. Importation or exportation of arms, munitions, and war materials of all kinds is forbidden.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military force shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

the payment of a reasonable sum in cash, and issuing of bonds and the delivery of live stock and certain historical and art documents.

The financial terms provide that the Austrian pre-war debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of Austria and that the Austrian colonies and bonds, circulating in the separate territory, shall be taken up by the new government and redeemed, as they see fit.

Under the military terms the Austrian army is henceforth reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military force shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. All officers must be regulars, those of the present army to be retained, being under the obligation to serve until forty years of age, those appointed, according to twenty consecutive years of active service.

Paragraph five, relating to the military, says that the Austrian army shall not exceed thirty thousand men, including officers and depot troops. Within three months the Austrian military force shall be reduced to this number, universal military service abolished and voluntary enlistment substituted, as part of the plan "to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of armaments of all nations."

#### Prince Louis Writes His Supporters

Pretender to the Throne of France Asks His Followers to Maintain Their Sacred Union, and Oppose Any Attempt at Revolution.

Paris, July 19.—Prince Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans and pretender to the throne of France, has written a letter to his supporters, in which he asks them to "maintain their sacred union" in the work of reconstruction and to oppose any attempt at revolution.

The Duke of Orleans refers to the refusal of the French government and the Allies to allow him to fight for France and says that he does not condole to his people the profound sorrow caused to him by this exile from the battlefield after his exile from France in order that no rancor may develop therefrom, adding:

"One more hatred in the bruised heart of France will cure nothing in my heart." After recalling his injunction to his followers, at the beginning of the war to join in a sacred union to work and suffer for France first of all, the letter traces the programme for the future which "victory opens for France" as follows:

"Renewal of their old activity in the devastated regions; revival of agricultural industries; readjustment of national production to new instruments and new methods; just recompense for labor; revision of the military laws; administrative reform through decentralization and organization; a regional system of government; revision of the financial system and the maintenance of order in the face of revolutionary agitation."

#### "Revival of the Oldest League of Nations"

Caughnawaga Indians Indulge in a Picturesque Celebration Which Was Attended by Montrealers.

Montreal, July 20.—A "revival of the oldest League of Nations," was one of the phrases used by the Caughnawaga Indians in advertising their Peace Day celebration which was held on Saturday on the tribes reservation.

The festivities were a mixture of matter of choice. The celebration by the five Indians at Caughnawaga was attended by hundreds from this city and adjoining towns. The festive were a mixture of the picturesque customs of days long past with those of modern times.

The chiefs wore their plumage and moosehide costume. There was the war dance by the chiefs and some of the younger maidens, but no enemy prisoner burned at the stake as the warriors danced; there was the old-time pow-wow, and games ancient and modern; comely maidens raced on horseback; returned warriors there were two, twenty-seven strapping young men of the tribes who had recently returned from foreign battlefields where they had fought for the "great white chief," (whom they now call "kings" as we do); but unlike their fore-bears no scalps of enemies dangled at their belts; instead some German spiked helmets were proudly displayed as trophies of victory; figuratively the "pipe of peace" was smoked, but literally cigarettes and cigars replaced the time honored symbol of the restoration of tribal harmony, legs crossed on bear skins, the guests stretched their legs under tables, covered with white cloth; no jabbing with fingers for food nor sparring of morsels from the kettle. Instead knives and forks of silver testified to the advanced stages which the aborigines have reached in modernization.

A festival it was, and the members of the five tribes took no small pride in the fact that they had done their part in making realization of victory possible. To them it also meant the revival of the first League of Nations. From this league formed many years ago between the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas and Cayugas, Chief Dellela claims President Wilson got his inspiration for the League of Nations which is before the world today.

#### Dublin Has Peace Day Festivities

Viscount French Took the Salute of the Victory March—No Hostility Displayed—Riotous Scenes in Cork.

Dublin, July 19.—Viscount French, lord lieutenant and governor of Ireland, with his staff and officials took the salute of the victory march today at the Bank of Ireland. The whole space of College Green was filled with cheering crowds and the streets were lined with spectators. There was no hostility displayed at any point.

The garrison marched with fixed bayonets, leading a large representation of demobilized soldiers. At the Irish regiments, particularly the Dublin Fusiliers, marched in mutli, as well as demobilized Irishmen from British regiments. Patriotic parades and dances were held in many Irish cities, but Sinn Feiners refrained from participating.

By order of the Cork Board of Guardians, black flags were hung on the buildings over which the guardians have charge. At Dundalk Sinn Fein inscriptions were painted on the walls during the night.

Riot At Cork. Dublin, July 20.—Two soldiers who were walking on the quayside yesterday were chased by a large crowd, which tried to throw one of them into the Liffey. As a police sergeant intervened the report of a revolver was heard and the sergeant fell wounded in the back. He was removed to a hospital. The police charged the mob at various points, and afterwards sixteen patients were treated at the hospital.

#### SMALL SIZED RIOT WAS STIRRING AT GLACE BAY SAT.

One Man Gets Bullet Wound in Arm and Two Police Officials Receive Few Crockers on the Head.

Sydney, N. S., July 20.—One man, Angus Macdonald, a barber, sustained a bullet wound in the arm. Deputy Chief of Police Thomas, a crack behind the car with a bottle, and Patrolman Forrester, blow in the face during a small sized riot in Glace Bay Saturday night. The trouble arose over the arrest of Hugh Murphy, at Senator's Corner, on the charge of being drunk. Angus Murphy then called upon returned soldiers to assist in taking him away from the police.

In the disturbance which followed Patrolman Frost fired his revolver and hit Angus Macdonald in the arm. The officers then took their man to the police station and returned to the corner. The whole disturbance was over in about half an hour. Angus Murphy will be charged with inciting to riot, the police report. Chief of Police Costie was en route to Glace Bay from Halifax when the trouble occurred. He has taken two boys to the reformatory in Halifax.

#### MEXICANS HOLD UP U. S. BOAT AND ROB SAILORS

Washington, D. C., July 19.—A boat from the American monitor Cheyenne flying the American flag and on official duty in the Tonal river, near Tampico, was held up on July 6th and the American sailors were robbed by an armed band. The state department views the incident as most serious and has despatched urgent representations both to the Mexican government and the Tampico authorities.

#### AM. STEAMSHIP CO'S REJECT PROPOSALS OF UNION LEADERS

Shipping Along Atlantic and Gulf Seaboard Crippled and Embargo Placed on Coastwise Traffic.

New York, July 20.—Prospects of a settlement of the strike of seamen and engineers which has crippled shipping along the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard and has brought an embargo on coastwise freight traffic received a fresh setback today when the American Steamship Association unanimously rejected an agreement proposed to them last night by the union leaders. The decision was made by representatives of the sixty-nine companies included in the association.

#### YOUNG MAN LOSES LIFE BY DROWNING

Frederickton, N. B., July 20.—Frank Bamford, aged twenty-one years, was drowned at Fisher's Gully, near Marysville, on the Nashwaak River, Friday night, while swimming. The accident took place after supper time and it is thought that he was seized with a cramp. The body was soon recovered and men worked to revive him for some time without success. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bamford, and two sisters, all residing at Marysville. He was a member of the Marysville Band and intended taking part in the big peace day parades here on Saturday.

#### MANY HOSTAGES DAILY ARRESTED AT PETROGRAD

Helsingfors, July 16.—Twenty thousand and hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd in the last three weeks, and Petrograd papers publish almost daily lists of from fifty to a hundred persons who have been executed for various reasons. The names of all those in charge of the diplomatic archives of foreign legations in Petrograd appear on the lists.

#### GOVERNOR COBB GOES AGROUND ON GREEN ISLAND

Boston, Mass., July 19.—The Yarmouth Line steamer Governor Cobb, which grounded on Green Island, off Yarmouth, N. S., with 100 passengers aboard, early today, was floated this afternoon. She proceeded to her dock at Yarmouth under her own power, according to word received by the Eastern Steamship Company, and will make her regular trip tonight.

#### POLES AGAIN DRIVE THE UKRAINIANS

For the Second Time They Succeed in Occupying Tarnopol.

Vienna, Thursday, July 17.—The large Polish force concentrated against the Ukrainians, which is also fighting the Bolsheviks, has succeeded for a second time in occupying Tarnopol, Galicia, after crossing the Sereth river near Tarnopol, is now at Trembowla, 18 miles south-southeast of Tarnopol.

#### SIX PERISH IN BURNING HOME

Malone, N. Y., July 19.—Six persons were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the home of Lee Hurteau, at Massena, early today. The dead are Mrs. Lee Hurteau and two children, Rectoria, aged fifteen, and Earl, aged three; Mrs. Ernest Amell, of Cornwall, Ont., a sister of Mr. Hurteau, and her two children.