

Look for First List of Candidates on Friday in Standard's \$10,000.00 Contest

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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1919.

FAIR AND WARMER

THREE CENTS

GERMANS READY TO MEET BELGIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Wish to Discuss Arrangements for the Transfer of Malmedy Awarded to Belgium by the Terms of the Peace Treaty.

POLES AND GERMANS BECOMING SETTLED

Members of the Various Peace Delegations Believe the Trouble Will be Adjusted in Upper Silesia.

Paris, July 16.—Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation, sent the inter-Allied Council today a note stating the German government wished to meet Belgian representatives to discuss arrangements for the transfer of Malmedy, a town of Rhenish Prussia, awarded to Belgium by the terms of the peace treaty.

Name Commissioner. Paris, July 16.—Herr Von Starke, has been named by the German government as its commissioner in the administration of the occupied territory of the Rhenish provinces. Announcement of this appointment was made today in a note from Baron von Lersner, head of the German delegation to the inter-Allied Council.

Herr Von Starke recently was appointed governor of the occupied area by Germany and went to Coblenz. There he sought to persuade the inter-Allied commission to deal with the Rhenishland organization through him. He spent four days in Coblenz, but it was said, he received little encouragement. The inter-Allied Commissioners held that there was no provision in the treaty for dealing with German government representatives.

Poles and Germans. Paris, July 16.—(By The Associated Press).—Members of the various peace delegations seem confident that difficulties between the Poles and Germans can be adjusted so as to hold the plebiscite in Upper Silesia without the necessity of using foreign military forces. Plans for the plebiscite are being perfected rapidly. All German and Polish soldiers will leave the district peacefully, according to present indications, and enable the Allies to organize a local police force sufficiently strong to insure proper conduct of the balloting.

The powers, it is said, have expressed, in the supreme council meetings, a willingness to send troops to Upper Silesia if necessary. The delegates generally are said to be of the opinion that the Germans are disposed to execute in good faith that part of the treaty terms calling for the evacuation of the Baltic provinces, Upper Silesia and other parts of Poland, occupied by German troops.

There are said to be many indications that the extreme bitterness existing there six months ago, is disappearing and that there is a desire to avoid further fighting, and to begin the work of economic reconstruction.

CRISIS REACHED IN HUNGARIAN SOVIET

Commander of the Armies Imprisoned and Bela Kun Reported to be Trying to Get Out of the Country.

Vienna, July 16.—(By The A. P.).—There is a crisis in the Hungarian Soviet. General Boehm, commander of the armies, has been imprisoned. Reports have been circulated that his health required rest in a sanitarium. Strumfeld, second in command, is reported to have fled. Statements that Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, had been invited to a conference of the Allies has given rise to reports that he has accepted this subterfuge as a means of escaping from Hungary without the intention of returning. It is denied, however, that he was left Hungary thus far, or even departed from the capital.

One despatch applied for protection at the police station last night and was given accommodation. Four arrests who were collected at different parts of the city will appear before the judge this morning.

General Strike and Riots Break Out At Stettin

Copenhagen, July 16.—(By The A. P.).—A general strike, accompanied by rioting, has started at Stettin, capital of the province of Pomerania, Prussia, according to advices received from German sources. The strike involves all trades, including harbor transport, gas, water and electric power workers. The object of the strike is to secure abolition of martial law in Pomerania and other political reforms.

French Cabinet Grapples With Plans Destined To Reduce Cost of Living

Paris, July 16, (French Wireless Press).—Four definite measures intended to reduce the cost of living were decided upon today at a meeting of the cabinet. Henri Roy, a deputy, was appointed a commissioner to execute the ideas agreed upon. The four plans were: 1.—"Clemenceau" or "Vilgrain" food-selling booths in Paris will be doubled in number and others will be established in other centres of population. 2.—Cheap restaurants to supply meals at fixed prices will be started in Paris and in the provinces, under the control of the Ministry of Supplies. 3.—All war stocks of foodstuffs will be sold to the public, chiefly through the co-operative societies. 4.—A special service, already organized in the Ministry of Supplies, will seek to curb illicit speculation in foodstuffs. A bill pending in parliament contains provisions supplementing existing laws against speculation and increases penalties.

Germans Penitent Over Acts

Express Regrets for the Killing of French Officer at Berlin and Promise Full Compensation for the Act.

Paris, July 15.—In addition to sending the note to the peace conference expressing regret for the killing of the French officer at Berlin and promising compensation, Kurt Von Lersner, head of the German peace mission, has sent an autographed letter to the French government expressing in the name of the German government regret for the murder and announcing the readiness of the government to make the necessary reparation.

Paris newspapers are virtually unanimous in declaring that the apology of the German government will not suffice for the murder of the sergeant-major and declare that Germany must act firmly to prevent a recurrence of such attacks. They quote the Tageblatt of Berlin as acknowledging that French officers and soldiers attached to the Allied mission in the German capital had been for some time the object of molestation by the population and German officers. A full report of the incident has been received by General Dupont by the government. The newspapers add that Marshal Foch has been ordered to claim reparation of 1,000,000 francs and an indemnity of 100,000 francs for the family of the sergeant, in addition to severe punishment for those guilty of his death. The Petit Parisien says that the French government has been assured of Allied co-operation in compelling Germany to prevent such occurrences and to respect Allied soldiers.

ANOTHER FROST FOR MR. FOSTER IN CHARLOTTE

Liberal Convention Called at St. Stephen by Premier Foster Very Slimly Attended—Scouts Went Out Hunting up an Audience.

Special to The Standard. St. Stephen, July 16.—The Liberal Convention, which met here this afternoon at the call of Premier Foster, was but slimly attended, and was notable mostly for the absence of the old time stalwarts. The attendance from out of town was so small that it was regarded as a frost until, when the meeting was about half finished, scouts had rounded up enough from around town to make the total attendance about forty. H. M. Balkam, Milton, presided, and the following were elected delegates to the National convention: H. M. Balkam, G. M. Byron, Daniel Gilmore, alternates, B. M. Hill, of the public works department at Fredericton; H. W. Mann, Dr. Dyas.

PRINCE OF WALES TO EMBARK AUG 5TH

Will Leave Portmouth on H. M. S. Renown Going Direct to St. Johns, Nfld. London, July 16.—(By The Associated Press).—Right Hon. Walter Long announced in the House of Commons today that the Prince of Wales would embark for Canada on H. M. S. Renown, at Portmouth, August 5th. The Prince will visit St. John's, Newfoundland, thence proceeding in a light cruiser to St. John, N. B., and Charlottetown, where he will re-embark on the Renown and proceed to Halifax.

NO GROUNDS FOR ACTION AGAINST SIR ED. CARSON

His Recent Speech Regarding Irish Conditions Came up in the House of Commons for Consideration by Members Yesterday.

HOUSE REJECTS MOVE TO PROSECUTE

All Speakers, Regardless of Party, Condemned Sir Edward's Speech, and Condemned the Language Used

London, July 16.—Sir Edward Carson's recent speech regarding Irish conditions came up in the House of Commons today. The Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, announced that there were no grounds for setting the law in motion against Sir Edward for his threat to call out the Ulster volunteers against Home Rule. By a vote 217 to 73 the House rejected a motion by J. R. Clynes, Labor member, urging the Government to prosecute Sir Edward Carson for his speech of incitement to violence and breach of the law.

The debate turned on the legal point, in which the Attorney-General said he had the concurrence of the Solicitor-General. But almost all the speakers, without distinction of party, condemned the Carson speech. Sir Donald MacLean, Liberal, appealed to the Government to try to regain the moral authority of Parliament by condemning the language the Irish Unionist leader used. Mr. Bonar Law, the Government spokesman, contended that the Government was bound to be guided by its legal advisers, though nothing could be more painful to him. If the Government had been advised that the law was broken he would have insisted on action being taken, or would have resigned. The whole thing was a very unfortunate affair, said Mr. Bonar Law.

Coalition Permanent In England

Col. Churchill Springs Sensation in Political Circles in Acting as Mouthpiece for Lloyd George.

London, July 16, (Reuter despatch).—A sensation has been caused in political circles by the news that Colonel Winston Churchill, secretary for war, who has just returned from visiting the United States, had delivered a speech at a dinner in the West End at which over a hundred members of the House of Commons were present, at which he urged the necessity of new and permanent coalition party, re-characterized the centre party. The dinner was organized secretly and only became known when some of the diners returned to the House. It appears that Colonel Churchill, speaking as a disciple of Lloyd George, spoke for an hour, reviewing old political differences and emphasized the necessity for continued combination of the moderates among the Unionists and Liberals in order to preserve what had been won in the war. Colonel Churchill insisted that co-operation was necessary in order to fight Bolshevism. The supporting speakers included the chief coalition Liberal and Unionist whips. The Lord Chancellor referred, sympathetically, to the future of the labor party, but some speculation exists as to the new party's attitude of alliance or opposition towards the same elements. The dinner gained the impression that Lloyd-George would lead the new centre party.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON CHARGE OF INTENT TO KILL

Sydney, N. S., July 16.—Before Magistrate J. L. McKinnon at New Waterford this morning Joseph Collins, who inflicted grave injuries upon his wife by attacking her with a hatchet at her home on Monday afternoon, was committed for trial on the charge of wounding with intent to murder.

THE HOLIDAY

On Saturday, Peace Day, July 19th, The Standard will not be issued.

COLONEL HENSLEY AND HIS WIFE



COLONEL and MRS. WILLIAM N. HENSLEY and SON WILLIAM MAYNARD HENSLEY. Mrs. William N. Hensley, wife of Colonel William N. Hensley, U. S. A., who is en route to Scotland aboard the dirigible R-34 as a guest of the British government, is the daughter of Professor Maynard, of Tennessee. As Miss Marie Maynard she was a noted Southern beauty. William Maynard Hensley, ten months' old son of Colonel and Mrs. Hensley, was born in California. Should the need arise, Colonel Hensley, who is qualified as both a lighter and heavier than air machine pilot, could guide the R-34 across the Atlantic. He was known at West Point where he was graduated in 1905, as "scrappy" Hensley. Leaving out of the door of the forward gondola of the R-34 just before she cast off, Colonel Hensley gave the following message to a reporter for the Herald: "I hope I may be the first commander to fly a United States rigid dirigible. We must keep to the forefront in aviation. We rightfully belong there."

British Public Show Apparent Lack of Interest in Feat Performed By R-34

London, July 16.—Major J. H. Scott, captain of the British dirigible R-34, and Brigadier General E. M. Mattland, who represented the British Air Ministry on the airship's round trip flight to New York, went into Buckingham Palace to report to King George today, almost unnoticed by the crowd. The people, assembled at the gates to watch the changing of the guard, did not know that the two officers were the heroes of the first trans-Atlantic dirigible flight. When the officers left, a group of photographers drew the crowd's attention to the two airmen and they were cheered loudly. King George showed much interest in the report of the two officers on the R-34's flight, and conversed with them for an hour. He congratulated them heartily. The apparent lack of public interest in the feat of the R-34 had been in contrast with the enthusiastic reception given Captain John Alcock, who made the first non-stop trans-Atlantic airplane flight, and that given Harry G. Hawker, who fell into the sea half way across.

Crop Statistics Show Lamentable Condition of Grains

Areas Estimated to be Larger Than Last Year Reveal Poor Development in Wheat and Other Cereals. Ottawa, July 16.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued today the revised estimate of the areas sown to spring grains, potatoes and hay, an estimate of the areas sown to late cereals, and a statement of the condition of grains, grass and potato crops. The estimates, both of area and of condition, are compiled from the returns of crop correspondents on June 30. For all crops, excepting rye, the areas now estimated are larger to the extent of 1 or 2 per cent. than those reported a month ago in applying to the end of May. The total area under wheat is now estimated to be 17,282,570 acres, spring wheat occupying 16,484,820 acres, and fall wheat 797,750 acres, or 91 per cent. more than last year's harvested area. The area sown to oats is placed at 14,754,150 acres, or 0.3 per cent. less than last year. Barley is 3,017,920 acres, 4 per cent. less; rye, 565,275 acres, 2 per cent. less; peas, 213,283 acres, 10 per cent. less; mixed grains 886,650 acres, 4 per cent. less; hay and clover, 10,663,870 acres, 1 per cent. more and alfalfa, 196,793 acres, 0.2 per cent. more. The condition of the principal grain crops at the end of June indicates that for the fourth successive year the yields for Canada will be below those of the demerit average. In Saskatchewan, where more than half the wheat crop is grown, the situation at the end of June was very serious. In Alberta, the wheat prospects at

NEW YORK YOUTH ADMITS KILLING JULIA C. WILKINS

While Grand Jury Was Indicting Edward O'Brien for the Murder of a Manhattan Man, He Assumed Responsibility for Mrs. Wilkins' Murder.

HER HUSBAND WAS CONVICTED OF CRIME

Dr. Wilkins, Maintaining His Innocence to the Last, Committed Suicide in Jail—Youth's Story Mystifies Police.

Freshold, N. J., July 16.—While a grand jury in New York was indicting Edward O'Brien, twenty years old, for the murder of Gardner C. Hall, a Manhattan stationer, the youth boasted today about his crime to fellow prisoners in the county jail here. Not only did he tell the details of the brutal attack upon Mr. Hall, but he assumed responsibility for the killing of Mrs. Julia C. Wilkins, for whose murder her husband, Dr. Walter Koenig Wilkins, was convicted and afterwards committed suicide in the jail at Mineola. The police profess to place little credence in his confession of the Wilkins murder, however. They declare their belief that young O'Brien is revelling in the notoriety he has gained and simply is seeking to make the prisoners here think he is a "bad man."

Although the authorities are skeptical about O'Brien's professed connection with the murder of Mrs. Wilkins they will sift his story carefully. A strange series of facts has connected the Wilkins case with the Hall murder. August Leppisch, a former clergyman, and a partner of Mr. Hall, was a friend of Dr. Wilkins and called upon him in his cell the afternoon of the day he hanged himself. Dr. Wilkins and Mr. Hall also were acquaintances.

Dr. Wilkins protested to the last that he was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted and maintained stoutly that his wife was slain by two burglars who then returned, snatching their home at Long Beach upon their return from New York. Mr. Hall was killed by hammer blows upon his head and Dr. Wilkins asserted the same weapon was used in the murder of his wife. As a matter of fact a blood-stained hammer was found near Mrs. Wilkins' body.

AUTOMOBILE GOES OVER EMBANKMENT

Five Sydney Men Pinned Under the Car But Escape With Only Slight Scratches

Sydney, N. S., July 16.—Although their automobile dropped down the side of a hill at Rockyside, near St. Annas, C. B., and turned over, completely pinning one of them underneath it, five Sydney men escaped with scarcely even scratches. The men saw their lives to be in great peril as the top was up. The place at which the accident occurred is a particularly dangerous one. The road being narrow, on an incline, and having several abrupt turns within a short distance of each other, accidents are frequent. Only last week a doctor's car went down. The men worked on the car for several hours, and after obtaining cables, the car was pulled on to the road.

WINNIPEG STRIKE RESPONDENTS TO BE TRIED MONDAY

Winnipeg, Man., July 16.—A. J. Andrews, K. C. prosecutor, announced today that the preliminary hearings in the case of strike leaders, charged with sedition, will not be proceeded with on Friday, to which they were remanded last week. He intimated that the Crown would be ready to proceed in city police court next Monday.

M. Clemenceau Replies To Kolchak's Congratulations

Paris, July 16.—(Havas).—Premier Clemenceau sent a message of thanks today to Admiral Kolehak, head of the all-Russian government at Omsk, in reply to a message of congratulations upon the signing of the German peace treaty. Premier Clemenceau, in his reply, said the Allies, and particularly France, did not forget the aid given by the Russian armies. He expressed the hope that Russia would soon resume her place among the great democratic nations.