

GREAT BRITAIN STRIKES FIRST DIPLOMATIC BLOW TO FORGE ANGLLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

Such An Entente Would Be Based Upon a Common Economic Conception of the World's Future, So Guiding American and British Policies as to Make Formal Alliance Unnecessary—These Two Nations Possess Paralyzing Preponderance of the World's Wealth and Are in Position to Dictate.

Special to The Standard.
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London, April 5—On the eve of the Genoa conference Great Britain has struck the first open diplomatic blow to forge a new entente. It is nothing less than Anglo-American entente, based upon a common economic conception of the world's future. That is the way in which Great Britain's note to the Allies, warning them that she reserves the right to collect the interest on war debts, is interpreted in the highest diplomatic quarters.

This interpretation is strikingly confirmed, probably at first hand, in the way that Prime Minister Lloyd George himself and his closest advisers view America's final decision not to participate at Genoa, as contained in yesterday's denial by Washington that Ambassador George Harvey would be sent to the conference.

The description given to the New York Herald correspondent of this London policy now coming to fruition, marks it as an international event of unprecedented importance. The Genoa Conference becomes subsidiary to these developments, while any other international alignment, any international bickering outside this, sinks into insignificance.

According to present plans, the United States and Great Britain with a definite number of months—a very few months—would become the world's only two creditor nations. In the language of pre-war diplomacy, such an understanding of two nations, together possessing a preponderance of fighting men and fighting ships, would have meant domination of the world—a political and perhaps a bloody domination. In the language of post-war diplomacy, or at least in the sense used in the present instance, an entente means a common economic conception of the world's future, so

ONTARIO LEADS IN INCOME TAX RETURNS

Total from New Brunswick for Fiscal Year of 1921 Was \$701,463.

Ottawa, April 5.—A statement of the collection of income tax by Province was made by the Minister of Finance in the House of Commons this afternoon.
During the fiscal year 1921, the revenue received from the different provinces was as follows:
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, \$1,194,345; New Brunswick, \$701,463; Quebec, \$1,657,974; Ontario and the counties of Quebec west of Arsenault, \$20,915,796; Manitoba, \$3,812,724; Saskatchewan, \$1,193,506; Alberta, \$1,398,938; British Columbia, \$1,237,711; the Yukon, \$31,246. The total revenue from the income tax during that fiscal year was \$46,931,985; and from the business profits, \$40,841,401.

ACQUITTED ON MURDER ATTEMPT CHARGE

Justine Sulpice Was Accused of Slashing Marie De Rosa With Razor.

Montreal, April 5.—Justine Sulpice was acquitted here this afternoon on a charge of having attempted to murder Mrs. Marie De Rosa by slashing her with a razor on June 3 last. Sulpice swore he was two miles away at the time of the attempt, and his statement was corroborated by two witnesses. The victim, who has since died from other causes, swore that it was Sulpice who had attacked her, and her daughter, Marie, aged fourteen, bore out her story.

BRITISH ACCEPT AMERICAN VIEW

See Equity of Claim for Maintenance Costs of Army of Occupation.

London, April 5.—Acceptance by the British Government of the equity of the United States view pertaining to the maintenance costs of the United States army of occupation, as expounded in the recent note of Secretary of State Hughes to the Allies, has been formally conveyed to the United States Government, although a formal note officially confirming the acceptance has not yet been dispatched.

The Non Union Miners Working In "Pennsy"

Pennsylvania State Miners and Operators Ready for Washington Conference.

Altoona, Pa., April 5.—While officials of both the miners and operators in the Central Pennsylvania soft coal fields were in Washington, attending preliminary meetings in connection with the call for a joint conference there April 10 to discuss the strike, representatives of both sides in the field announced today that there was no change in the situation. A number of the non-union mines in the district are operating, but every union mine has closed down.

SENATE PASSED INTERIM SUPPLY AND ADJOURNED

Estimates Misleading and Called Forth Harsh Criticisms from Senator Loughheed.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—The Senate passed the interim supply bill today and Royal Assent was given thereto. When it came before the Senate, Sir James Loughheed, Conservative leader, pointed out the attitude of the Liberal party during the past two sessions on similar measures. Premier King had been very emphatic in opposing interim supply, yet, in the present instance, the Government brought the bill into the Commons and asked its adoption without any preliminary discussion. Sir James declared that the estimates were very misleading and had attributed to the Government an economy which was not justified. Instead of there being a reduction in the main estimates, there was a larger expenditure, by at least ten million dollars, and if the present expenditure were carried out, as shown in the supply bill, there would be an increase of more than fifty million dollars over last year.

CHARLES' BODY TO BE SENT TO HUNGARY

All Business Suspended in Funchal Yesterday for Former Emperor's Funeral.

Funchal, Madeira, April 5.—The heart of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary was removed last night. It is to be placed in a glass jar enclosed in a silver casket to Austria. The present intention is to send the body to Hungary.
All business was suspended today for the funeral of Charles. Large crowds lined the route of the procession to the church. The local authorities and King Alfonso of Spain sent wreaths to be placed upon the casket. The floral piece of Alfonso contained a ribbon on which was inscribed the words "From Alfonso XIII. to Charles of Hapsburg."
Former Archduke Felix, son of Charles, and the former Empress Zita, who are ill, were reported today as improving.

WILL PROVIDE FOR EX-EMPEROR'S FAMILY

Allies Prepared to Contribute to Their Support—Some Objection.

Paris, April 5.—The Council of Ambassadors today, took up the question of providing for the family of ex-emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, who died in exile in Madeira last Saturday. The Allies are ready to contribute to the support of the family, but some of the countries that benefited by parts of the fortune of the Hapsburgs, including Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia, are declared to have refused to release for this purpose any part of the property of the imperial family that was handed over to them.
The Ambassadors postponed a decision of the question, pending further negotiations.

MAJ. TAYLOR TO LEAD MAN. CONSERVATIVES

Winnipeg, April 5.—(By Canadian Press)—Major F. J. Taylor, K. C., member of the Manitoba Legislature for Portage La Prairie, was today chosen as the new leader of the Liberal-Conservative party in Manitoba at the party convention held here. He succeeds R. G. Willis, who recently announced his resignation.

BRITISH GOVT WINS VICTORY OVER DIE-HARDS

Motion Censuring Gov't Overwhelmingly Defeated After Lengthy and Sharp Debate.

GOVERNMENT WAS ANXIOUS FOR VOTE

'Die-Hards' Accused of Shirking Responsibility, and Lacking Constructive Policy.

London, April 5.—Although a number of Laborites and Independent Liberals voted with the "die-hards," the motion of Sir William Joynson-Hicks, censuring the Government, which was debated in the House of Commons last night, was overwhelmingly defeated. No division was taken on the motion itself, but the amendment of the Coalition Unionists was carried 238 to 95.
"The Union Party meeting," as Joseph Devlin described the discussion of the "die-hards' resolution, attracted a full house. There was much bicker throughout the debate, but bitterness was discernible below the surface between the "die-hards" and their Unionist colleagues. Joynson-Hicks appealed to the Conservative leaders to take command of the Conservative party as the country's greatest instrument for political good.
Gov't Welcomed Vote
Austen Chamberlain, the Government leader, who at an early stage entered the arena, declared that the Government was anxious for a vote. He twitted the "die-hards" on the delay in introducing the motion, assuring that there was not a single principle contained in the resolution, or a single definition of faith. The "die-hards," he declared, were either unable to define their principles or deliberately refrained in order to swell the small section of the Conservative Party which they might be able to split away from it.
Lord Hugh Cecil, vehemently assailed the Government, generally, and Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain, particularly, declaring that their actions and failures were endangering the country's safety. He and Mr. Chamberlain had several sharp tiffs, ministerial upsets drowning some of Lord Hugh's caustic remarks.
"If the Government cannot follow their political principles they should resign," he cried and he added that he feared the discredit of Britain had affected its commercial reputation throughout the world.
In speaking to his motion Joynson-Hicks declared his intention of a personal attack on the Prime Minister or his colleagues.
"Neither do I attack the Premier's principles," he continued, "what I object to is the application of Liberal principles to Conservative policy."
He feared that if the coalition were perpetuated on the present lines, it would inevitably result, sooner or later, in a revolution or an attempted revolution. Ronald McNeill in seconding the motion, argued that it was necessary in Great Britain's democratic system to conduct politics on party lines.

ARBUCKLE ON STAND IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

Declares It Was Act of Mercy That Precipitated Him Into His Difficulties.

San Francisco, Cal., April 5.—Roosevelt (Fatty) Arbuckle testified in his own defense today, declaring that an act of mercy and not of evil intent toward Miss Virginia Rapp precipitated him into the difficulties leading to a manslaughter charge against him as a result of her death.
"I found Miss Rapp ill on the floor of my bath," he said, "and I called a physician to attend her. He explained that he came to San Francisco two days before the party purely for pleasure."
"I had a new car to try," he said. He denied acquaintance with several guests at the party but Miss Rapp, he said, he had known for five years. He also denied acquaintance with Miss Rapp, who testified that while he was a watchman at Oliver City motels picture studio, Arbuckle attempted to bribe him with a "fast full of greenbacks" for the key to Miss Rapp's room at the studio. At the behest of his counsel, Arbuckle detailed the incidents of the party, saying he had no knowledge Miss Rapp was in his room when he entered to dress for another engagement. He acknowledged the presence of much liquor and his appearance in pyjamas and lounging robe.
His Only Threat
The only threat, vocal or otherwise, at the party was uttered by himself when he told Mrs. Bambino Delmont, "shut up or I will throw you out of the window," he said. He testified that it was made because she opposed his efforts to aid the suffering Miss Rapp.
He told of assisting a hotel attack by carry Miss Rapp into another room, where she could receive better attention. Arbuckle said that, although he knew Miss Rapp to be unconscious, he went to the hotel bathroom after the party and danced until after midnight.
Arbuckle's testimony occupied three hours, the cross-examination consuming two-thirds of that time. The witness was dressed in sombre blue. He smiled as he took the stand, but appeared bored at some points in the cross-examination.

TWENTY HORSES BURNED TO DEATH

Cabs, Automobiles and Hearses Destroyed When Stables Burned.

Montreal, April 5.—Twenty horses were burned to death, several hearses, cabs, automobiles and a large quantity of stock, including coffins, boxes, silk and cloth ornaments, were destroyed when fire of undetermined origin broke out and partially burned the stables and sheds of the Societe Cooperative Des Frais Funeraires, 243 St. Catherine Street, East, here, tonight. Damage is estimated at \$90,000 by Wm. A. Wayland, general manager of the company, partly covered by insurance.

HAMILTON "CLUES" LEAD TO ASYLUM

Many So-Called 'Clues' Cropping Up in Ambr6se, Small Case.

Hamilton, Ont., April 5.—All Hamilton "clues" to the Small mystery lead to the asylum. Miss Small, one of the sisters of the missing theatrical magnate, is in Hamilton following up cases. All she has been able to discover so far is that a woman in the asylum, who had gone insane over the case, had thrown a letter out of a window at the asylum. It was addressed to the police but contained the ravings of a disordered mind. Three people here have gone insane over the case.

STEARL WHISKEY AND FOODSTUFFS

Stullinger, Ireland, April 5.—A freight train was held up here last night by a group of men who carried off several barrels of whiskey and large quantity of foodstuffs bearing labels of Belfast manufacturers. The foodstuffs were distributed among the crew.

HANCE LOGAN FRIGHTENED OUT OF GOOD INTENTIONS BY PROGRESSIVE BARKING

Withdraws Resolution Designed to Help the Winter Ports of Canada.

ST. JOHN MEN FOR THE RESOLUTION

Demanded British Preference be Confined to Goods Brought in Through Canadian Ports.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—Members from the Maritime Provinces united today, in an impressive appeal to Parliament to help more toward the building up of Canadian ports. The matter was brought up by Mr. Hance Logan, of Cumberland, who moved a resolution demanding that the British preference be confined to goods brought into Canada through Canadian ports. His proposal, he declared, was not inspired by sectionalism, but by real Canadianism, by a desire to see Canada built up by Canadians for Canadians, to see Canadian ports, Canadian railways and Canadian industry prosper under wise Canadian laws. Mr. Logan quoted figures to show that under existing conditions, an enormous quantity of British goods, deriving all the benefits of the British Preference, are coming into Canada through United States ports, building up American harbors, American railways and American shipping. Why, he asked, should goods so consigned, be given any benefit by Canada?
Mr. Logan received strong support from Dr. Baxter, of St. John. The time had come, the ex-minister of Customs said, for the people of Canada to forget their sectional differences and to unite upon some policy that would help develop their own country instead of the country to the South. Why should they tax themselves to build up Portland, Boston and New York, when they had four of the greatest ports in the world, ports that were nearer Liverpool than either Boston or New York? Dr. Baxter said that he was glad to support the resolution, not as a friend of the Government, nor as a Conservative, but as a Maritime man who had faith in the Maritime Provinces, a section of the confederation which asked nothing of the rest of Canada but just treatment and fair play. He presented the resolution in the House last night and he believed he was standing for a policy the adoption of which would be a benefit to the whole of Canada as well as to his native city of St. John.
Crerar Opposes
Mr. Crerar, as was expected, opposed the resolution. In so doing he made little or no attempt to controvert the facts adduced by Mr. Logan and Dr. Baxter, but rested his case solely on the old cry that any kind of limitation of the British preference would be another blow at free trade. The same argument was used by a number of his supporters.
Mr. Logan, who concluded the debate, referred in scathing terms to the Progressive attitude, an attitude "which is sectional, which does not range outside the Prairies, which seems to assume that Canada's life begins and ends with the marketing of wheat at the highest possible price."
The only weakness about Mr. Logan's resolution was that he did not press it to a division. To that extent it was futile—even though it did succeed in putting before the Government a number of salient facts regarding the importance of Canadian ports.

De Valera Calls On Supporters In Londonderry

Proceeded Thence to Donegal Where He Will Remain Several Days.

Belfast, April 5.—Eamon De Valera, the Republican leader, paid a visit to Londonderry today. His movements were attended by much secrecy, but it is known he arrived in Londonderry during the forenoon, conferred with his supporters in St. Columba's Hall, discussing with them the present situation in North Ireland, and then he subsequently went by motor car to Donegal, where it is believed he will stay several days.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE PROROGUES TODAY

Provincial Treasurer Defends Gov't's Financial Policy—Province Not Bankrupt.

Winnipeg, April 5.—The business of the present session of the Provincial Legislature was concluded shortly before noon today and prorogation is expected to take place tomorrow.
The prorogation of the Legislature, Provincial Treasurer, delivered a lengthy defence of the Government's financial policy, during which he declared charges that Manitoba was bankrupt were nothing more than "booby man" talk. J. T. Haig, leader of the Conservative group, charged the administration with wholesale extravagance, while P. J. Dixon, Labor leader, declared that not the Province but the two old political parties were approaching bankruptcy.

ENGLAND TO ITALY MAIL CAR ROBBED

Belief Prevails Robbers Were After Mail Matter Pertaining to Genoa Conference.

Paris, April 5.—A car containing mail from England destined for Italy was broken into last night between Paris and Laroche and thirty bags of English mail matter were stolen, it was learned in Paris today.
The French police are not yet aware of the contents of the bags, but are working on two theories. The first is that the robbery was the work of ordinary bandits seeking money and valuables. The other theory, entertained generally at police headquarters here, is that English mail going to Italy just before the opening of the Genoa Conference might have contained matter in which many countries might be interested.

CHATHAM MAN UNDER ARREST

Taken Into Custody by Halifax Police for Passing Worthless Cheque.

Halifax, N. S., April 5.—Local detectives tonight arrested Fred Carvell of Chatham, N. B., on a charge of passing worthless cheques and also of violating the Nova Scotia Temperance Act. Carvell has been living here with a young woman from Chatham who, it is alleged, ran away from her home. She was also locked up under her family notified.
The police say Carvell is married and has a wife and six children. He formerly conducted a meat market in Chatham.

MINERS AWAIT DECISION FROM THE OPERATORS

Are Ready to Meet Them in Conference Over Wage Dispute.

LEWIS PLEASED WITH SITUATION

Feels There Is Sympathetic Response from Public to Justness of Their Cause.

New York, April 5.—John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, established temporary strike headquarters in New York today to await the outcome of the House Labor Committee's invitation to bituminous coal operators to join the miners in a wage conference in Washington, D. C. While awaiting further advice from Congressman Nolan, chairman of the House Committee, he announced he would attempt to hasten negotiations for settlement of the anthracite strike through the miners and operators' sub-committee, but to contract negotiations, in session here.
Referring to reports from Washington that the operators of Ohio and Indiana already had sent telegrams to Mr. Nolan declining to meet the miners, Mr. Lewis said:
"I have not received any official notification that the operators refused the invitation. I can only reaffirm our willingness to negotiate with them at any time."
Lewis Satisfied
Mr. Lewis appeared well pleased with the attitude taken by the Congressman toward the presentation of the miners' case, and expressed belief that the workers had established their sincerity of purpose at the hearings in Washington.
"Our position remains unassailable," he said. "There also seems to be a sympathetic response on the part of the public to our efforts to settle peacefully our controversy with the operators."
The strike, both in the bituminous and anthracite fields, is effective 100 per cent. Mr. Lewis said. Although reports were too incomplete to indicate to what extent the 100,000 non-union members had joined the walk-out, he asserted that it is rapidly being extended into non-union territory.

AMHERST MARKET DAMAGED BY FIRE

Two Women Held Up Mail Car

Belfast, April 5.—Two women flourishing revolvers held up a mail car today on the Donegal border and demanded to know if there was any Belfast merchandise on the train which they might burn. Nothing was interfered with, however.

INTER-URBAN CAR SPLITS SWITCH

Pinned Group of Pedestrians Between Trucks and Line of Automobiles.

Rochester, N. Y., April 5.—One person was instantly killed and six others injured, two perhaps fatally, early this evening when a Rochester and Syracuse inter-urban car split a switch and pinned a group of pedestrians between its rear trucks and a line of automobiles. Walter Schrier, 15, and Theodore Brown, 19, were pinned under the rear trucks of the car. Schrier's body was almost severed, but Brown escaped with an injured left arm and a few fractured ribs.

HAVE NO FEAR OF 4,000 POUND BOMB

British Admiralty Not Worried Over Reports from the United States.

London, April 5.—Reports from the United States of the successful dropping of a 4,000 pound bomb from the air gave rise to several questions in the House of Commons this afternoon. One of the questioners was Rear Admiral Murray Fraser-Sector whose question was:
"Whether the new designs for a post-Jutland battleship, as contemplated to be built in 1923, can resist a 4,000 pound bomb when dropped from the air within thirty feet of a ship, if filled with a delayed action fuse for detonating the explosive charge at about twenty feet under water."
Mr. Amery, parliamentary secretary for the admiralty, in replying declared to give details with regard to experiments now in progress, but he declared the admiralty considered that absolute protection could be provided in the new ships against such attacks.

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