

The Lucky Four Winners of the \$250.00 in Special Prizes Announced Today

VOL. XI, NO. 124. TWELVE PAGES. ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1919. CLOUDY THREE CENTS

PRESIDENT WILSON DISCUSSES PEACE TREATY WITH SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMM.

At a Conference, Unprecedented in American History, President Sits as Target for Republican Questioners—Inside Details of Peace Conference, How League of Nations' Covenant Was Drawn, and Other Historic Happenings Were Revealed.

Washington, Aug. 19.—In a conference at the White House today, unprecedented in America's history, President Wilson discussed the peace treaty with the Senate foreign relations committee, answered questions put by senators, and gave out stenographic transcript of the proceedings to the public. Some of the inside details of the peace conference, how the League of Nations' covenant was drawn, and other historic happenings, were handed out verbatim for the world to read, in contrast to the time honored procedure of secrecy of presidential and senatorial "confidence."

Nothing approaching the conference in that respect is recalled since George Washington went to the Senate to discuss troubles with the Indians.

President Wilson told the foreign relations committee at the outset of the conference that he could see no "reasonable objection" to interpretations of how the United States accepts the League of Nations, provided such interpretations did not form a part of the formal ratification itself.

If interpretations were a part of the formal ratification the president contended long delays would follow as other governments would have to "accept in effect the language of the Senate as the language of the treaty before ratification would be complete."

Meaning Clear. Most of the interpretations, the president said, seemed to him to suggest the "plain meaning of the instrument itself." The much discussed article ten the president told the senators was not of doubtful interpretation when read in connection with the whole covenant. The council, he said, could only "advise" and his action would be unanimous, the affirmative vote of the United States would be necessary to any question affecting it.

British Plan Adopted. The plan for the league, finally submitted in Paris, the president said, had been built up first from a plan drawn by a British committee, headed by a Mr. Phillimore, and later included ideas from the president and Gen. Smuts. From these and other discussions coupled with the president's own ideas, the league plan was made. "That is the full story of how the plan I sent to the committee was drawn up," the president stated.

His own private redraft of the Phillimore plan, the president said, was not submitted to the American people. He had seen Secretary of State Lansing's proposals only informally.

Reparation Considered. As to whether the United States would receive any part of the German reparation fund, President Wilson said he left the question open, because he did not feel that he had any right to decide it.

LOYAL AND TRUE ISLANDERS TENDER HEARTY RECEPTION TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

Thousands Gather at Charlottetown to Honor Their Apparent to British Throne—Welcome Was Inscribed on Arch, Shield and Banner, and Was in the Hearts of the Populace—Genuine Joy Day for Prince Edward Island With Its Deferred Celebration of Peace in Conjunction With the Prince's Reception—Prince Gives Expression to His Pleasure at the Cordial Reception Given Him.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 19.—Charlottetown, called after Queen Charlotte, the capital of a province also rejoicing in a royal name, Prince Edward Island, tendered a right royal welcome today to Prince Edward Albert. Our people acclaimed the heir apparent to the British throne, with the genuine enthusiasm which comes straight from the heart, the heart that is loyal and true.

August 19th, 1919, will be a memorable day in the history of this staunch little seagirt island, which has sent five thousand men to the great war, for on that day Prince Edward Islanders not only welcomed the Prince of Wales, but they began the peace celebration deferred so as to synchronize with the Prince's visit. Tuesday was the first of the soldier joy days, and joy certainly did abound; joy among the soldier lads on again greeting their soldier prince, whom they were glad to honor "over there."

For among all the people who joined with the Great War Veterans in demonstrations of devotion to His Royal Highness over here. A hundred thousand welcomes, a welcome from every man, woman and child in this province, were accorded the future sovereign of the world's greatest empire as he set foot upon the soil of our dear little island. Welcome was inscribed on arch, shield and banner. It was expressed by fluttering flags and waving pennants. It was written on the faces of the thousands who came from the three counties of Kings, Queens and Prince, to pay tribute to royalty. The stirring strains of martial music sounded as the prince, the royally named counties of Kings, Queens and Prince, to pay tribute to royalty. The stirring strains of martial music sounded as the prince, the royally named counties of Kings, Queens and Prince, to pay tribute to royalty.

Grateful for Hearty Reception. The Prince's reply to the address of the provincial government followed Mr. Premier and Gentlemen: "I thank you sincerely for your cordial welcome and loyal address, which is a great pleasure to me to make this my first acquaintance with Prince Edward Island, and I keenly regret that I shall not have time to travel beyond the capital and to see the countryside. I will not fail to convey to my father, the King, your warm expression of attachment to his personal throne. I know his happy memories of his visit to the island in 1870, and that he regretted his inability to repeat that visit during his last tour through Canada. You may rest assured, as you have rightly said in your address, that he will always be interested in the welfare of the people of this province. The British Empire has just emerged from a terrific ordeal in which its unity of purpose and sentiment alone availed to save it from disaster, and I agree with you, Mr. Premier, that all its peoples stand more closely together by virtue of their common service and sacrifice. Canada played a worthy part in that struggle, and I believe that she may now look forward with confidence to a new period of prosperity and peaceful development. I trust that Prince Edward Island may share that prosperity in full measure."

Decorates Heroes. After a number of citations had been presented to His Royal Highness, the latter was then driven through streets lined with cheering thousands to Victoria Park where he decorated a number of battle-scarred heroes with medals. The Prince also inspected the veterans, boy scouts and cadets. This part of the programme over, he was held, and a heartfelt address given by Past Grand Chief Margaret Tanner of Westville.

The administrator of the government (Continued on Page 2)

HAIG HAD IMPLICIT FAITH IN ABILITY OF CANADIAN TROOPS TO WITHSTAND ALL HEAVY BLOWS

The Last Hundred Days of the War, in Which Canadians Struck Many Heavy Blows, Which Finally Brought About Collapse of the German Machine, Reviewed by Gen'l Currie—Rugged Determination of Canada's Fighting Forces Turned Defeat to Victory on Many Occasions—Makes Strong Plea for the Returned Men.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—The last one hundred days of the war in which the Canadian corps struck many heavy blows, which finally brought about the collapse of the German military machine, came after the decision of the Supreme Allied War Council that only one more battle should be fought in 1918, Sir Arthur W. Currie, commander of the Canadian corps, and now inspector of Canadian forces, told an audience of 700 persons at today's Canadian Club luncheon in the Chateau Laurier.

"On August 1st, 1918," said General Currie, "the war council had decided we would fight only one more battle, which was to be an effort to free the Paris-Amiens railway, and gain the Amiens defence line. Then all the Allied forces on the Western front would make their positions secure and wait until the spring for the American army to get there in strength. Then it was planned that we would finish the war."

Attack a Success. However, said Sir Arthur Currie, the attack on the Amiens line had resulted so splendidly that it was decided to push ahead, and the result was the collapse of the German defence system and the signing of the armistice on November 11. Previous to the victory of the great hammer blows planned by Marshal Foch, the Canadians had been held in reserve, and had held thirty-five miles of front, and was one-fifth of the entire British front, and included ground where there was no more tempting bait for the Boche.

Cheers for Currie. The main dining room of the Chateau Laurier was filled to capacity when the guest of honor arrived, and by the time he had spoken every available room of standing room was also taken up. Mr. J. R. MacPherson presided and introduced the speaker as a British officer and true Canadian, and a first class man, and in welcoming him to Ottawa extended that welcome also to another Ottawa officer, General Sir Edward Morrison, and also to every officer and man of Canada's fighting force, who had done splendidly overseas.

Determination Won. There were days previous to August, 1918, said Sir Arthur in his address, when it was nothing but a rugged determination and will to win that carried officers and men through, but with the breach of the Hindenburg line at the hinge with the Cassin-Drocourt switch, things had changed and people in the allied countries began to get new heart for the struggle.

Relied on Canadians. The hundred days from August 8, 1918 had been remarkable successes, and General Currie said he would urge the government to educate the people more in what that period meant to Canada. The Canadians had previously been held on Haig's reserve, ready to move wherever the Boche struck, and said General Currie, "It was only a question then of how many more blows we could withstand." Haig had said that in all that carried officers and men through, but with the breach of the Hindenburg line at the hinge with the Cassin-Drocourt switch, things had changed and people in the allied countries began to get new heart for the struggle.

Expected to Make An Inspection Trip Over Valley Railway Thursday. Fredericton, August 19.—Premier Foster and several other members of the provincial government arrived here this evening and a meeting of the executive council opened soon afterwards. The government will be in session here all day tomorrow, and leave here Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, daylight time, for a trip to St. John over the Valley Railway, with a party that will be composed of some 30 or 40 persons, on a special train.

Four Fortunate Candidates Win \$250.00 In Gold For Two Weeks' Effort.

THE STANDARD'S SPECIAL PRIZE WINNERS
First Prize, \$100.00, won by Mr. James C. Fetherston, District 2.
Second Prize, \$75.00, won by Mr. Roy H. Keith, District 2.
Third Prize, \$50.00, won by Miss A. Kathleen Woods, District 3.
Fourth Prize, \$25.00, won by Miss Hilda P. Smith, District 3.

The Winner of the First Prize Took the Advice Given Out in This Column, Entered the Contest After the Special Prize Announcement Was Made and Won Out—Read Below How a Prospective Candidate May Enter the Contest Now, Get \$6,225 Votes Right at the Start and Lead All Candidates—This is the Most Direct Route to An Automobile, Piano or Phonograph.
Now For the \$10,000.00 Worth of Prizes to Be Awarded in a Few Weeks.
The announcement today of the winners in the Special Prize Contest for the \$250.00 in Cash Prizes puts an end to the special contest and it is high time that all candidates step lively between now and the close of the contest for the big prizes are now at stake and will soon be won. The revised vote standing of candidates today shows gains in each district and also shows the candidates who were on the hurdle during the past two weeks. When the Special Prize contest was first announced, it was stated that new candidates had a fine chance to enter the contest and win a special prize and also establish a vote which would help greatly in winning at the end of the contest. The winner of the first special prize was one who acted on this advice, got into the contest and hurriedly and now finds himself a hundred dollars richer than he was two weeks ago. This proves that the advice given out in this column, if followed will lead to success and the winning of a big prize at the end of the contest. Right here we want to give out some very valuable advice to candidates who are prospective candidates and that advice is, that there is yet time for any person to enter the contest and win the regular number of votes as given, on the next five subscription days. Should these first six subscriptions be for four years each, daily by carrier, the total vote would be \$6,225 votes. Just think of it, all you have to do is get six subscriptions for four years each right at the start and you have a vote which will be bigger than the leader today. This done you are as well off as those who have been in the contest since the start and between now and the close you can get just as many votes as the others and perhaps more for your friends and territory have not been canvassed. If you get the point, clip the application blank from another page and send it in. What applied to getting in and winning a Special Prize, and was demonstrated possible, equally applies to those who care to enter the contest now and devote the remaining weeks to building for subscriptions. The prizes are by no means won by any candidate as yet and as we have said all along there (Continued on Page 2)

Crown Prince Charles Renounces Right To Crown of Rumania

Crown Prince, Who is in His 26th Year, Contracted a Marriage Without the King's Sanction and Was Disciplined for His Behaviour.

Paris, Aug. 19.—(Havas).—Crown Prince Charles of Rumania, announces that he has renounced his rights to the crown of Rumania, a dispatch from Bucharest to Le Journal says.

Sweden Purchases GERMAN TRACKS
Stockholm, August 19 (Havas).—The importation into Sweden from Germany of tracks and wagon made for war purposes is assuming very large proportions, according to local newspapers.