

# The Standard

VOL. XL, NO. 80.

TEN PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1919.

WARM—SHOWERY

THREE CENTS

## ESCAPE OF CROWN PRINCE RAISES NEW QUESTIONS; UNIONIST PARTY AS PERMANENT ORGANIZATION; PILLAGE AND KILLING FOLLOW HAMBURG RIOTS

### DELEGATES ARE ON THEIR WAY TO VERSAILLES

The Men Appointed to Sign the Peace Treaty for Germany Are Reported to Have Left Berlin Thursday Night.

### SUNDAY PROBABLE DAY FOR SIGNING

Another Vote of Confidence Has Been Given the New German Gov't by the Prussian National Assembly.

### German Envoys Will Be Ready Sunday Morning

Paris, June 26.—Dr. Herman Mueller, the German foreign minister, and Dr. Bell, minister of colonies, who have been selected to sign the peace treaty, will arrive at Versailles Saturday morning, the Havas Agency learns.

Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell, are leaving Berlin tonight on the ordinary train.

New York, June 26.—The Associated Press tonight gives the following: While no information is at hand with regard to the appointment by the German government of delegates to proceed to Versailles to sign the Peace Treaty of the Allied and Associated Powers, news reaching Paris is to the effect that delegates are leaving Berlin.

This time for the signing of the treaty, also, still is in doubt. The German delegation, says the report, will reach Versailles Saturday morning, having been due to depart from Berlin Thursday night. There has been some talk of the possibility of setting Sunday, as the date for the function, and Monday also has been spoken of as the time. Everything, however, seems contingent on the actual appointment of the men who are to act for Germany, and their arrival at Versailles.

No further news from any source has been received regarding the flight back to Germany of the former Crown Prince from Holland where he had been interned since hostilities ceased.

Another vote of confidence has been given the new German government of the Prussian National Assembly following a discussion of the peace situation.

A News Agency despatch from Copenhagen says 125 persons were killed in the rioting in Hamburg. The casualties in Berlin have not been made public.

The Allied and Associated Powers have informed the German that reparations will be required for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and that the individuals guilty of this violation of the armistice will be tried. Likewise reparation is to be required for the burning of the old French battle flags.

The British labor party, with only one dissenting vote, in a resolution has called for a revision of the League of Nations of the "harsh provisions" of the Peace Treaty, which are declared to be not consistent with the terms made by the Allied governments when the armistice was signed.

Protest was also made against the blockade of Germany and failure to incorporate in the Peace Treaty measures for the restoration of industry throughout Europe with equality in fiscal treatment.

### HUGE PROFITS MADE BY ONT. SHOE DEALERS

One Retailer Tells Cost of Living Commission His Profits on Shoes Averaged Sixty Per Cent.

### WOMEN CRAZY FOR "FADDIST" SHOES

The Higher the Price Attached the More Eager Are the Ladies for That Particular Cut, Regardless of Real Value.

Ottawa, June 26.—Ottawa boot and shoe retailers were examined by the Cost of Living Commission of the Commons this afternoon.

E. Letellier, Rideau street, said that a month ago a shoe costing \$5.75 was now \$6.50. He sold it for \$9.50. He started business in 1914 and last year his turnover was \$51,802. His overhead expenses were \$10,832. He and his brother-in-law received salaries of \$3,400 each and they had left a net profit of \$2,619.

Witness said that on one line of shoes he paid the manufacturer \$8.10 and sold for \$12; on another line he bought for \$6.75 and sold for \$11.

Remarking that he kept a large staff for such a small turnover, Mr. Pringle said Mr. Letellier was making an average of sixty per cent. on the shoes he bought from Wright for instance.

Witness said he had to have this staff to attend to customers, or they would get away.

There was merriment when Mr. Pringle retorted: "You don't want to let a man escape. I don't blame you if you can get sixty per cent. out of him."

After further cross-examination the witness said he fixed prices to get about fifty per cent.

Mr. Pringle—"You try out a customer with fifty per cent. and if he stands for that it's all right; then you try him with sixty per cent. and if he stands for that it's all right."

"I think you are doing very well, you are getting along all right," added counsel.

Then the examination turned to expensive ladies' boots. The most expensive sold at \$15, and these, the witness said, cost him \$12.65.

Asked as to why the high profit he said: "When a woman wants something, and we have it, she is willing to pay the price."

Questioned as to what would happen if the price was knocked down, he replied: "If she had an \$18 boot and marked it down to \$9 she wouldn't buy it at all."

Robert Mason, Sparks street, stated that he had not increased his percentage of profit since the beginning of the war; nor since he started business. Three years ago a boot which (Continued on page 3)

### Jap Steamer in Collision With Sailing Ship

New York, June 27.—A wireless message from the Japanese steamer Teuraga Maru at twelve fifteen this morning said that she had collided with a sailing ship about six miles outside of New York, and that the sailing ship had not been sighted since. The Teuraga Maru said that she was remaining in the vicinity and searching for the missing vessel.

### UNIONIST CAUCUS DECIDES TO CONSOLIDATE THE PARTY INTO PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Ont., June 26.—At the Unionist Caucus, today, it was decided to consolidate the Unionist party into a permanent organization. Decision to take such a momentous political step was incorporated in the form of a resolution, moved by a Liberal Unionist, and supported enthusiastically and overwhelmingly by the caucus which led up to the formation of the Union Government and Unionist party, and emphasized that the same patriotic reasons which called for the great experiment taken two years ago, still existed, although in a different form.

The nation still faced difficult issues, difficult and solemn, and there was pressing need for men of all political faiths to stand together until such a time as more normal conditions could be achieved. Sir Robert, who spoke at length, said that he was not concerned with political power or personal ambition, and offered to make way for a successor if the party desired that he should do so. But the caucus was unanimous in its demand that he should remain in full possession of the leadership. The only failure in the caucus to support the idea of permanent party came from less than half a dozen of the Western Liberal Unionists, who opposed the government on the budget. These, however, did not oppose the step, but merely refrained from speaking or voting in its favor. As for Mr. Crerar, Dr. Clark, Mr. Pender and Mr. Fielding, they did not attend and may be counted in opposition to the scheme. The decision taken by the caucus

### WINNIPEG "VETS" SOUND WARNING NOTE TO PUBLIC

Claim Profiteers Among Capitalists and "Reds" Among Labor Are the Main Enemies to Peace and Prosperity in Canada.

Winnipeg, June 26.—In a statement issued tonight John Newman, president of the Winnipeg Branch of the G. W. V. A., says:

"There are two main enemies to peace and prosperity in Canada today, as great as bad as the other, and both really of the same type, viz., the profiteers among capitalists and the 'reds' among the labor. It is clearly the duty of the G. W. V. A. to see that the activities of both are brought to a close.

"The strike has not been an unmitigated evil by any manner or means. It has awakened the people from their apathetic slumbers; it has shown the government that the problems of the undesirable alien, the profiteer and the high cost of living must be satisfactorily handled immediately, and that if the present government is unable to fill the bill, another government must take its place; in other words, the present strike has focused public attention on what the G. W. V. A. has been urging on the government for months."

### Outlook Not Pleasing to Tittoni

Says Italy's Position Today is Less Favorable Than at the Beginning of the Peace Conference.

Rome, June 27.—The position of Italy at present is less favorable than at the beginning of the peace conference because the Italian delegation has approved all that Great Britain and France have asked in Asia and Africa, while those powers have not acknowledged the claims of Italy, including the declaration of an address to the senate today.

If this situation should continue, he added, Great Britain and France would be at peace and free to demilitarize and to heal their wounds, while it would be impossible for Italy to do so because she would not be at peace. "I tell you the facts," the foreign minister said, "but do not judge. History, in time, will do that."

Signor Tittoni summarized the present status of Italy's negotiations as follows: "The frontier with the Austrian republic is outlined as we desired.

"Regarding the Adriatic, after President Wilson's message in April, there was the Tardieu which failed of its object. This was to find a compromise agreeable to our Allies as President Wilson wanted, and the German government on the part of London, which President Wilson did not recognize, by which our Allies admitted in entirety, including the clause assigning Fiume to Croatia.

### PLUNDERING AND KILLING FOLLOW HAMBURG RIOTS

City is Completely in the Power of Communists and Spartacists Who Are Pursuing a Course of Wanton Destruction.

Hamburg, June 26.—(By The Associated Press)—Hamburg threatened to become a second Munich with, even greater bloodshed, as the city is completely in the power of the Communists and Spartacists, who are utilizing the riots as an excuse to gain control. Yesterday they stormed the city hall and overcame the government troops. They then swept over the city, plundering, killing and destroying.

Many of Hamburg's fine buildings were badly damaged. The rioters held the railways up for a time. The police were helpless and government troops are on their way to restore order.

Jails have been stormed and criminals released. The Spartacists are conferring with the idea of establishing a Soviet system.

The streets are lined with all kinds of debris. It is noticeable in many places, indicating casualties. The number of dead is unknown, rumors varying between one dozen and hundreds.

Efforts are being made, unsuccessfully, to burn the public buildings and with particular vandalism burning everything they could find.

### GERMANY PLAYS ITS GAME TO THE EXTREME LIMIT

Ottawa, June 26.—The following cable was received this afternoon by the Canadian government from Paris official headquarters:

"The Allied and Associated Powers today sent the following letter to the German peace delegation:

"Paris, June 26, 1919. "Mr. President—The Allied and Associated Powers feel it necessary to direct the attention of the German government to the fact that the Polish authorities have come into possession of the attached official German despatch which states that, while the German government means to sign the peace, they intend to give unofficial support, by all the means in their power, to local movements of resistance to the establishment of Polish authority in the territories allotted to Poland, in Posen and in East and West Prussia, and to the occupation of Upper Silesia by the Allied and Associated powers.

"In view of this information the Allied and Associated Powers think it necessary to inform the German government that they will hold them strictly responsible for seeing that at the time indicated in the treaty, all troops and all officials indicated by the Allied Commission are withdrawn and that, in the event of local disturbances in resistance to the treaty, no support or assistance to the insurgents is allowed to pass across the frontier into Poland.

(Signed) "G. Clemenceau." The telegram referred to in the foregoing letter follows:

"The government will sign. Nevertheless, I will proclaim for Silesia, Western and Eastern Prussia, against the East. The government will officially declare its opposition but support the action by every means. History has telegraphed to day, send my large parcel to Breslau.

### ONT. LIBERALS SNUB LIBERAL UNIONISTS

William Proudfoot Given a Disorderly Hearing at the "So Called" Liberal Convention in Toronto.

### HON. ROWELL'S NAME GREETED WITH HOWLS

Liberal Leader at Ottawa Takes Occasion to Refer to Hon. Mr. Rowell in a Slamming Way.

Toronto, June 26.—Liberals who supported Union government were not popular at the Provincial Liberal convention here today. William Proudfoot, who was leader of the Liberal opposition in the Ontario legislature, received only twenty-three votes out of 312 cast this afternoon in the election of a Liberal leader for the province, and when giving a brief address was interrupted amid a good deal of disorder. When the announcement was made that he had received only 23 votes on the first ballot, he withdrew from the contest saying that this demonstrated that no one who had had anything to do with the Union government would ever receive any support from a Liberal, "or so-called Liberal" convention. His reference to the "so-called Liberal" convention was received with strong remarks of disapproval, but he did not withdraw the words.

Hon. N. W. Rowell's name was mentioned by one of the delegates when D. D. McKenzie, M. P., temporary Liberal leader in the Dominion Parliament, was delivering an address to the convention.

"What about Mr. Rowell?" the delegate asked, just after Mr. McKenzie had announced that the Liberals of the Dominion had asked all Liberals "to come with us."

"There is an account in ancient history of a man," replied Mr. McKenzie, "and it is said he went to his own place." This was received with howls, jeers and laughter.

"Don't think I am saying anything against Mr. Rowell," added Mr. McKenzie. "I can see what the verdict is here."

H. H. Dewar, K. C., M. P. P., who was elected leader of the Liberals of Ontario by 158 votes out of 312, on the second ballot this afternoon, in thanking the convention for having thus honored him, said the Liberal party would care for the interest of farmers, the labor people and returned soldiers, and as far as the latter were concerned, they would not spend \$500,000 to settle ninety-four men at home, but would enable them to farm in old Ontario.

Among a number of resolutions passed by the convention was one advocating the abolition of the Senate. This was not carried unanimously, but a resolution condemning the action of the Senate for its legislation in connection with the prohibition question, similar to a resolution passed last night by the Ontario Women's Liberal Association, received an unanimous vote.

### Frederick Slips From Holland

The Escape of the Former Crown Prince Adds More and Perplexing Questions for Solution by the Big Three.

Paris, June 26.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, former Crown Prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

The peace conference has not been officially advised of the escape of the Crown Prince, the news coming through British sources.

Pending details, official discussion of the event, and the question whether it involves violation of neutrality by Holland, is withheld.

Recent Berlin despatches, printed in Paris newspapers, are recalled, in which unamed, but allegedly well placed persons, commented on the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow and the burning of French battle flags, said they were not surprised and declared that other equally startling events might be anticipated.

Since the Scapa Flow incident the Paris press has insistently alluded to the possibility of the former German emperor's escape from Holland, coupled with the indirect question as to what measures had been taken to prevent such a move.

In military quarters the belief was expressed today that the crown prince and Prince Max of Baden are on their way to East Prussia where the military reactionary element is strong. The opinion is that there may be among the old Junker officer class those who, whatever opinion is held against the former crown prince personally, might try to use him as "the man on horseback."

The presence in Germany at this moment of Frederick William, when the fate of the peace treaty still hangs in the balance, has caused disquietude in Paris, and there is considerable speculation regarding the next development in the situation.

### GOOD MAY COME FROM STRIKE AT WINNIPEG

Premier Norris Announces Royal Commission to Enquire into Causes and Effect of the Strike.

### DO ALL POSSIBLE FOR HARMONY

The Gov't to Proceed With All Public Construction in Order to Provide Employment and Set Industry Humming.

Winnipeg, Man., June 26.—In the course of a statement given out today dealing with the activities of the Provincial Government during the general strike, Premier T. C. Norris says:

"The Premier now proposes to appoint a Royal Commission, invested with full powers to ascertain the causes and effect of the strike and matters incidental thereto, so that the problems of the labor, and the difficulties of employers may be better understood, and that a sound and fair basis may be found on which matters in dispute from time to time may, hereafter, be adjusted.

"This step will, of course, not affect in any way any court proceedings.

"The commissioner we have in view is Mr. H. A. Robson and we are at present in communication with him.

"The Government throughout has taken the position that the calling off of the sympathetic strike was a condition precedent to any action on its part, but now that it has been called off, the government feel that it is its duty to do all in its power to regulate harmony and peace to the community.

To my mind it has been abundantly proved that the general sympathetic strike is wrong and futile. That the lesson has been learned, and such a strike is not to recur in the future. It is to my mind imperative, in the interest of the community, that such warfare should be retarded by co-operation, and all vindictiveness avoided.

"In furtherance of this, and with a view to providing the greatest possible volume of employment, the Government now proposes to proceed at once with its extensive road building programme, with its telephone extension work and hydro-electric transmission line, and with all other available works which are required in the public interest. The Government also is suggesting to municipal corporations that they adopt similar measures to the extent of their ability.

"We would also earnestly request all persons or corporations who have in contemplation any works to proceed without hesitation at the earliest possible moment with the same as far as possible before the approach of winter."

### "HINDY" THINKS GERMANS COULD MAINTAIN FRONTIERS TO THE EAST

Has But Little Faith in German Ability to Succeed in an Attack on the West—As a Soldier He Prefers an Honorable Fall to an Inimicable Peace.

London, June 26.—In military circles in Berlin, a despatch says, it is asserted that a counter-revolution will begin as soon as a Communist revolt against the government is started.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in reply to a request from Minister of Defence Noske, concerning the Allied rejection of German reservations in the Peace Treaty, said that, in the event of a resumption of hostilities, according to a Berlin despatch, German would be able to re-acquire Posen and maintain the frontiers to

the east, but hardly would be able to reckon on success in the west. The field marshal is said to have added:

"A favorable issue to our operations is, therefore, very doubtful, but, as a soldier, I must prefer an honorable fall, to an ignominious peace."

A report from Berlin Wednesday said Field Marshal von Hindenburg had resigned from the chief command, later despatches said General Groener had succeeded him.

### BRITISH FIRED 943,000 SHELLS DAY "HINDY'S" LINE WAS BROKEN

British Losses in Materials During the German Offensive in the Spring of 1918 Were Tremendous—Tons of Ammunition, Thousands of Guns and Many Tanks in the List—All Replaced Within Two Weeks.

London, June 25, (Reuters)—In the House of Commons, F. G. Kellaway, deputy minister of munitions, asked for approval of £180,000,000 for the year ending March 31, of which £90,000,000 is an estimate of the war and the balance represents supplies to other departments of the government, including estimates of the war office, air ministry and local government board, the last mentioned being purchased for the government's huge scheme. The total expenditure of the ministry of munitions since its establishment was £1,854,507,941.

Mr. Kellaway revealed that the British losses in materials during the German offensive in the spring of 1918 were: 1,000 guns, 70,000 tons of ammunition, 4,000 machine guns, 300,000 rifles, 700 trench mortars and 200 tanks. Yet within a fortnight all had been replaced and in many cases with superior weapons. On the day the Hindenburg line was broken the British fired 943,000 shells, more than were fired in the whole South African war. Fifteen thousand tons of poison gas was supplied in 1918 alone.