
Notice to Advertisers.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Moderate to fresh southerly winds much fog, becoming showery; Wednesday showery.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

FIVE PEOPLE KILLED AND FIFTY INJURED IN WASHINGTON RIOT

Robberies and Assaults by Negroes the Cause of a Wave of Disorder—Police Unable to Cope with Situation and Military Had to be Called Out—Martial Law Likely to be Proclaimed.

Washington, July 22.—Proclamation of martial law may be necessary to end the race rioting here which resulted last night in the killing of five persons and injury of at least fifty others. Several days of disorders following a wave of attacks on white women, robberies and assaults by negroes, culminated in a series of battles during the night hours with which the police were unable to cope fully, despite the aid of military provost guards. Several of the injured were reported fatally hurt this morning and at last 200 rioters were under arrest.

The dead includes Detective Sergeant Harry Wilson, shot through the heart by a negro girl when he entered a house from which she was firing indiscriminately into the street.

Detective Thompson was seriously wounded by a negress in the same portion of the city. Four negro men are dead and several others are believed to have been fatally wounded.

Three patrolmen were included in list of badly wounded.

NEGROES RACED THROUGH STREETS IN STOLEN

CARS AND PUMPED LEAD FROM AUTOMATIC PISTOLS

Although two troops of cavalry from Fort Myer had been called out to patrol the streets, and four hundred marines had been added to the provost guard as a precaution against disorders, the situation at times last night was more than the authorities could cope with.

While in the minor disorders of Saturday and Monday night crowds of white men assumed the aggressive, last night's rioting was marked by a general preparedness on the part of the negroes who, during the day, purchased hundreds of revolvers. Early in the evening they formed into crowds in their own sections and attacked white men wherever found.

Late in the night the negroes dispersed as mobs, but numbers of them took possession of high powered automobiles in which they raced through the streets pumping bullets from automatic weapons at all whites who happened within range. It is believed that numerous casualties resulted from this indiscriminate firing.

WINNIPEG STRIKERS CHARGED WITH SEDITION CONSPIRACY

Winnipeg, July 22.—R. B. Russell, William Ivens, W. A. Pritchard, R. J. Johns, Alderman John Queen, Alderman A. A. Heaps, George Armstrong and R. E. Bray appeared before Magistrate Noble at the law courts yesterday afternoon, facing charges of seditious conspiracy. Other informations have been laid, it was announced, against the other strike leaders who did not appear on this charge. The amended information is now a charge of seditious conspiracy, where before it was seditious activity. Further, according to a statement made by Crown Counsel Andrews, in addressing the court, "as far as these proceedings are concerned, the amendment practically amounts to a withdrawal against the other men previously mentioned, but in all probability there will be other information laid within a short time."

BELGIAN NATIONAL FESTIVAL IS BEING JOYOUSLY CELEBRATED TODAY

Enormous Crowds of People at Brussels for the Event—President Poincare of France a Guest—Parade of School Children a Striking Feature.

Brussels, July 22.—Never in its history has Brussels witnessed such tremendous crowds as those which took part today in the celebration of the Belgian National Festival. It is the first day of the fete, a notable feature of which is the presence for the event of President Poincare of France, and the event brought forth such an outpouring of people that the city's traffic was virtually paralyzed. It seemed as if the whole population was in the streets to witness the various features of the celebration program. A striking feature of the day's proceedings was the parade of school children, reviewed by the three children of King Albert—Prince Leopold, Prince Charles and Princess Marie Jose.

Maimed Soldiers Honored.

The burgomaster likewise took part in the review of the children, who placed wreaths at the feet of maimed soldiers, in tribute to Belgium's living heroes, while at cenotaphs erected in the park close to the royal palace thousands of persons paid tribute to the heroic dead.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth were participants in the ceremonies. They walked from the palace and laid wreaths before the empty tombs as their tribute, assisted by President Poincare later.

Last night's illumination of Brussels on the eve of the fete was on an unprecedented scale.

SOLDIER LOST LIFE IN RIVER ON MONDAY

**PTE. RUSSELL LENIHAN
OF ST. JOHN, OF N. B. M. H.**

**Slipped or Fell From a Small
Float Into Deep Water—
Death May Have Been
Due to Shock.**

Russell Lenihan, a member of the staff of the New Brunswick Military Hospital here, and a son of Patrick Lenihan of St. John, lost his life in the St. John river Monday afternoon. With two other soldiers he was bathing in the river near the hospital. They were on a small float which is used by the soldiers to reach deep water. Lenihan slipped or fell from the float and his companions could not get him out of the water. He could not swim. In all he was not more than three minutes in the water.

When men were seen bringing the body ashore, Capt. Joinville and Capt. Morrison rushed to the river bank and began to work on the man. The pulmotor belonging to the city was rushed to the hospital by the motor truck of the fire department and was used. Efforts to revive the man were continued for several hours without effect. No water was found in the lungs and it is possible that he died of shock.

The home address of the deceased soldier was 118 Queen street, St. John. He was aged twenty years. He had not served overseas but had three brothers who had; Frank, one of these, being killed two years ago. A brother John is taking a course in the vocational school here; the other brother,

Dirigible Crashes Through A Chicago Bank Building

**Eleven Persons Killed and Twenty-five Injured—
Employees of Bank Were Trapped and Burned
to Death by the Explosion of the Balloon's Gas-
oline Tanks—Many Had Narrow Escape—A
Horrible Disaster.**

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Eleven persons were killed and twenty-five injured when a large dirigible balloon on its test flight caught fire and fell 500 feet, crashing through the glass roof of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Jackson boulevard and LaSalle street, at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Most of the dead were employees of the bank, trapped and burned to death in a fire caused by the explosion of the balloon's gasoline tanks as they hit the floor of the bank rotunda where more than 200 bookkeepers and clerks, nearly all girls, were working. The balloon, owned by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, had been flying above the city for several hours when the accident occurred.

AN OFFICIAL ENQUIRY INTO THE DISASTER

HAS BEEN STARTED BY STATE AUTHORITIES

An official inquiry was started today by the State Attorney to fix responsibility for the explosion and the collapse of the dirigible. Seventeen employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, owners of the airship, have been detained, pending a decision as to whether charges of criminal carelessness should be filed against them. Among those detained are Jack Boettmer, pilot of the dirigible, who escaped by jumping with a parachute, and W. C. Young, in charge of the aeronautic department of the Goodyear Company.

NINE EMPLOYEES OF THE BANK AND TWO OF THE

BALLOON'S PASSENGERS WERE AMONG THE KILLED

Of the eleven dead, nine were employees of the bank and two were passengers in the airship. Five persons were in the airship at the time of the accident and three escaped.

The balloon was making its maiden trip above the city in the interest of an amusement park. According to witnesses, a spurt of flame appeared at the stern, above the engine. In a moment there was a puff of smoke and the flames attacked the big egg-shaped gas bag. Almost simultaneously four passengers leaped from the airship. Three got clear of the burning craft and fell to earth, but the fourth, Carl Weaver, of Akron, was caught in the falling balloon and burned. Earl Davenport, a publicity man for the amusement park and one time sporting writer, did not jump from the machine. His body was hurled through the bank and burned to a crisp.

PRESIDENT OF THE BANK SAYS DISASTER COULD

NOT HAVE BEEN FORESEEN OR FORESTALLED

Of the three who jumped clear, one, Harry W. Acker suffered a broken back, and another, Milton G. Norton, had both legs broken. J. A. Boettmer, the pilot, was the only one on the ill-fated airship who escaped unhurt.

The damage to the building was not more than \$15,000, according to John J. Mitchell, president of the bank. He was reticent in discussing the property loss in view of the death of so many of his employees.

"I don't see how we can blame anyone for this most regrettable accident," he said. "It was one of those things that no one could have foreseen or forestalled."

The City Council today began the work of drafting an ordinance regulating the operation of aircraft above the city.

TO RESTORE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN

Paris, July 22.—Directly after the sacking of Louvain some of the members of the French institute planned to make the restoration of the University and library a great international manifestation. One hundred and fifty universities have given their adherence to the scheme. An appeal has been drafted. It bears the signatures of three hundred statesmen, scholars, artists and writers who belong to thirty-two different countries.

Cross, and he did get rid of him. But Cross had been the western organizer for the late Sir Wilfrid in the 1917 campaign and had a strong Liberal following through the west. It was Cross who organized the Alberta provincial Liberal convention in January and it looked at one stage as if Stewart and those members of his cabinet whom he could influence would not attend but the interest in the meeting became general and when the delegates were called to order, Stewart was there with all his ministers just as much of a Liberal artist as Cross, whom he had ejected from his cabinet.

CROP OUTLOOK IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Winnipeg, July 22.—Summing up the crop situation in three prairie provinces the Manitoba Free Press this morning in its third report this season says that Manitoba continues to have excellent promise of a good crop, although possibly not the bumper crop that some anticipated.

Saskatchewan may have 35 to 40 per cent, and Alberta will have at the extreme best not more than a fourth of a normal crop, from the reports received by the Free Press up to a late hour last night.

So far as feed is concerned, there is still time for great improvement, and the recent rains in Saskatchewan insure that that province at least is already benefiting. In Alberta the Calgary district reports considerable improvement in the matter of feed, but further south, even where they have had rains, they have not been heavy enough to be of much benefit to start the grass. Harvesting will be fairly general in Manitoba between August 1st and 5th.

Serving Tax Notices

Mr. James Roberts started out this morning with the city tax notices which were handed him yesterday for service.

WEST MUCH INTERESTED IN LIBERAL CONVENTION

**Nearly All of the Constituencies Have Selected Their Delegates—
Provincial Premiers Taking a Prominent Part—A Mixup
in the Liberal Organization in Manitoba—Saskatchewan
Delegates Will Present Premier Martin for Leadership.**

Winnipeg, July 19.—There is much interest through the West in the approaching Dominion Liberal convention. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan complete delegations from each Federal constituency have been selected and this week conventions in Alberta and British Columbia are making their appointments. Premier Martin of Saskatchewan and Premier Stewart of Alberta have taken an active part in encouraging the move in those provinces. They have personally attended some of the conventions and their ministers have spoken at several. The organization of the provincial Liberal party in both of those provinces have been wholly committed to the convention and the Liberals have entered into the work of getting their federal party back into the national arena with considerable enthusiasm.

In British Columbia there is some division in the Oliver government as to the advisability of participating in the convention but it is assured that the coast province will be well represented though all the ministers may not be present. All Liberal premiers and legislative members are ex-officio delegates but not all west of the lakes will avail themselves of that privilege, though there will be an overwhelming majority at Ottawa.

In Manitoba there is a considerable mix-up for the Liberal organization—that is the federal Liberal organization—was retained by the opponents of the Union move in 1917 and they have since preserved their claims. This organization has been hostile to Premier Norris and if the premier proposes to attend the convention by virtue of his office he has not said as much yet for publication. The indications are, however, that he will be there. A very representative set of delegates have been selected by Manitoba Liberals, however, and their organization is in very fair condition.

Saskatchewan Candidate

Saskatchewan, of course, openly presents the Hon. William Martin, their premier, as leader of the national Liberal party and he has some considerable following in the other

western provinces. Martin did not swing over the support of the Union government until about the last week of the campaign in 1917, and then in but a half-hearted way. He had been prominent earlier in the year at the Winnipeg Western Liberal Convention when it looked very much as if there might be a split or at least the formation of an organization opposed to their old chieftain and the Saskatchewan government was the first of the western governments to come out ultimately against the Union government after the election. Martin was the leader of this spirit and took the stand early for a straight Liberal organization to oppose the Union government or at least for a return to partisan basis.

Norris of Manitoba, however, supported the Union Government energetically after he had gotten over the fever engendered by the Winnipeg Liberal convention. He has been up to the present very consistent and has not been quoted as favoring a return to partisan politics. Stewart of Alberta has been constantly prodded by the Hon. Charles Cross but not until the Alberta Liberal convention last January did Stewart permit himself to be forced out in the open as favoring recourse to national party action. True, he fought a bye-election in Alberta last summer on straight party lines and in the winter of 1917-8 he was persistently accused of attempting to form a coalition provincial government at Edmonton. This was when he was beginning to feel the pressure exerted on his government by Cross, his attorney-general and a number of Cross adherents on the Liberal side of the legislature.

But Stewart's flirting with George Hoadley, leader of the Alberta Opposition, came to naught and after he had carried the old Red Deer Liberal seat, vacated by the Rev. William Michener, when the old Conservative leader was elevated to the Senate as a reward for his work in promoting the Union Government cause, Stewart made up his mind that he was strong enough to get rid of