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RAIN AND FOG.

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TWO CENTS.

IMMEDIATE ADOPTION OF THE PALESTINE AND SYRIAN MANDATES IS IMPERATIVE

Necessary, Says Earl Balfour, in Order to Allay Unrest
Among Racial Elements—Will Become Effective As
Soon As France and Italy Settle Minor Points Between
Them—Statement Forthcoming Today.

London, July 23.—Final confirmation was given the Palestine and Syrian mandates yesterday by the council of the League of Nations.

This means that the mandate system of government becomes effective throughout the world almost immediately. There remains for settlement only certain minor points between France and Italy, respecting Italian schools, immigration and some economic features in Syria.

The Earl of Balfour, Rene Viviani and Marquis Imperiali, respectively the delegates of England, France and Italy, will make declarations on Monday, regarding the future policy of their governments in the mandate areas.

Adoption Imperative

Regarding the confirmation of the mandates, Earl Balfour said yesterday that their immediate adoption was imperatively needed in order to allay the unrest among the different racial elements in the mandate areas. His contention was that while custody of the holy places was of great interest and importance to outside world, they were of little concern to the inhabitants of Palestine and Syria. M. Viviani endorsed this view. He said that France was anxious that the mandates should be accepted immediately. Marquis Imperiali, who contended for the definition of the Vatican's rights to the holy places, yielded on this point.

The action of the council marks the culmination of three years' effort and negotiation on the part of the league to institute the mandate system in the Pacific Islands, Central Africa and Asia Minor. It is construed as a victory for Earl Balfour and as giving further effect to the establishment of a Jewish national home.

The mandate for Mesopotamia automatically disappears with the adoption by Great Britain of an independent state in that country. There was no real divergence of opinion regarding the Syria mandate but Article 14 of the Palestine document, defining the functions and powers of the commission for the custody of the holy places, is the subject of the present discussion.

The article is now revised to meet the wishes of all the parties and the

text will be announced Monday. The composition and competency of the commission will be determined by Great Britain before the next session of the assembly in September. It became known today that the Vatican approached the council regarding the safeguarding of its interests through Count De Leon, Spanish ambassador to France. It is probable that Mgr. Cerretti, papal nuncio in Paris, will be heard on the claims of the Holy See on Monday.

Vatican's Position

London, July 23.—Monsignor Cerretti, papal nuncio at Paris, who came to London Thursday to present the views of the Vatican to the council of the League of Nations on the Palestine mandate, particularly the custody of the holy places, through some misadventure was not heard by the council. He made the following statement to the Associated Press today:

"I anticipated that the council would approve the Palestine mandate, but did not expect that it would, so before giving me an opportunity to express the views of the Vatican, I relinquished a holiday at Vichy to come here at the telegraphic request of the Holy See, and I naturally feel a sense of disappointment at the council's failure to hear me before confirming the mandate."

"It is obvious that the revision of Article 14, confirming the composition and authority of the commission for the custody of the holy places was a matter of great importance to Great Britain and that Great Britain will have the final voice in deciding the personnel and functions of the commission."

"The Vatican considers the holy places international in character, consequently the commission should be international; it should embrace the representatives of all countries which have special interests in the sacred areas. We do not want France or any one country to dictate in these cases."

"The custody of these places has been under an Italian, a Frenchman and a Spaniard, and recently an Englishman. It is only just that the commission should comprise members from these countries."

LABOR BOARD CONTEMPLATES NO FURTHER ACTION TOWARD ENDING SHOPMEN'S STRIKE

Restoration of Seniority Rights to Strikers Would End Strike, Says Secretary of Labor.

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STRIKE VOTE TAKEN ON THREE QUESTIONS

Since Then Supplemental Questions Arose, Causing Hitch in Negotiations for Settlement.

(Canadian Press.)

Chicago, July 23.—No further action toward ending the railway shopmen's strike is contemplated by the United States Railroad Labor Board at this time. B. F. Hooper, chairman of the labor board announced tonight on his return from a conference with President Harding, at Washington.

While Mr. Hooper was meeting the Government Officials in Washington, B. M. Jewell, and other strike leaders were in conference with James T. Davis, secretary of labor, at Mooseheart, Ills.

At the end of the meeting, and before departing for Washington, Mr. Davis expressed the belief, that the strike could be settled at once if the roads would restore the seniority rights of the strikers, and the labor board would take up the other questions in dispute.

In discussing the hopes of a settlement, members of the labor board reviewed the progress of the strike since its inception on July 1. He pointed out that the strike vote, which precipitated the country wide walkout, was taken on three questions. These grievances were given in a strike bulletin on July by Mr. Jewell, which said:

"1. The establishment of unjust working conditions which curtailed overtime pay allowed under governmental operation.

"2. The contracting out of shop work to evade the application of the law as provided by the 'Transportation Act'.

"3. The re-hearing of the wages and rules' dispute by the labor board.

"4. Roads to dismiss all lawsuits growing out of the strike.

"5. Restoration of seniority rights to the strikers."

Mr. Hooper asserted that his investigation had convinced him that "no serious obstacle is to be found to peace," in any of the points except the fifth.

Further progress was seen in the statement issued last night by Mr. Jewell, however, in which he said: "There are three principal issues now preventing a possible settlement of the railway controversy which are found in the refusal of the railway executives:

"1. To discontinue contracting out of work.

"2. To establish a national board of adjustment.

"3. To continue seniority rights of employees who suspended work."

MONTREAL FEARS HEAVY ADVANCES IN COAL PRICES

Forecast Hard Winter for Those Who Depend Upon Anthracite for Heating Purposes.

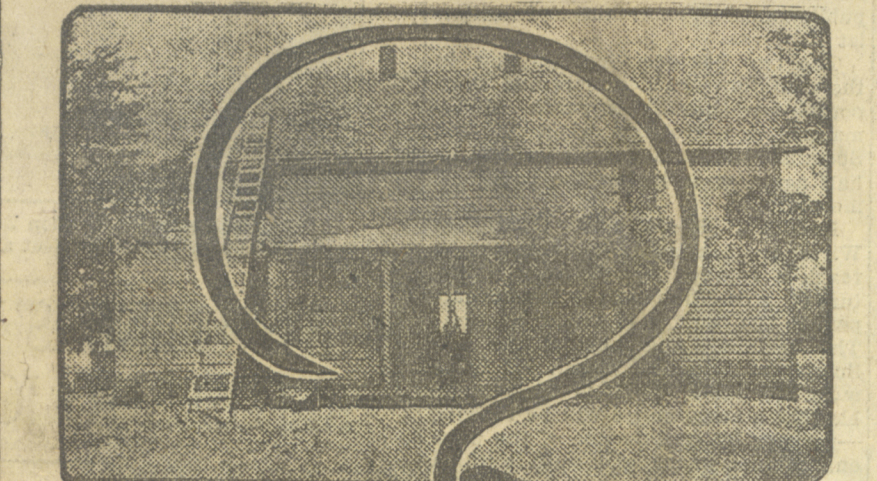
(Canadian Press.)

Montreal, July 23.—Coal dealers here are worried over the situation with which they find themselves faced as a result of the strike of anthracite coal miners in the United States, and are beginning to forecast a hard winter for those who depend upon this kind of coal for their winter's heat.

An enormous increase in the price of coal is forecast by some dealers, who claim that even soft coal will go up in price owing to the increase in the freight rates for large quantities of this coal to be imported by water and rail from Nova Scotia. No figures are as yet taken as a criterion of this increase although yesterday a coal merchant who has already delivered a small quantity of anthracite coal to a consumer, told this man that he quite expected the price of it to be \$20 a ton.

Reports are current that the Italians have been negotiating with M. Litvinoff in an endeavor to secure Soviet ratification of the Russo-Italian treaty arranged at Genoa, which the Moscow government failed to approve.

Baron Avezzano denies this report.



Norman, Okla., July 23.—Can science solve the mystery of the new Americanish—a ghostless haunted house—a spooky "fire home"—Where sheets burst into flames as one gets into bed—And wash rags start burning when raised to the face? That's what J. L. Wagoner, farmer here, says happened in his house. And members of his family bear out his story.

Farmers around Norman attribute these ghostly happenings to the supernatural. But authorities are seeking a scientific explanation—thus far without success.

In two days there were 12 fires—all of mysterious origin.

The first occurred when Wagoner's wife opened a clothes closet. A flash of flame shot into her face.

Several hours later the roof of the house started burning.

The farmer picked up a wash cloth to wash his face. But the cloth began to burn.

That night, the linen on his bed turned into a sheet of flame! The family ran from the house.

The next day they returned. The mysterious blazes broke out anew.

Sheriff W. H. Newblock threw a guard around the place. Every person who entered or left the house was searched.

But the mystery wasn't solved. A chemist from the University of Oklahoma took a hand. He is endeavoring to find a liquid solution that is combustible when it dries.

He hasn't found it yet.

So Farmer Wagoner still is haunted by fear that the mysterious fires may start again at any time.

People hereabouts are recalling the famous haunted house at Antigonish, N. S., where similar phenomena were reported.

COAL OPERATORS WILL BE ASKED TO CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT IN PLAN TO ASSURE COAL TO UTILITIES

Hoover Contemplates Creation of Emergency Machine to See That Coal is Distributed Where Necessity is Greatest and Also to Combat Any Profiteering on the Part of Coal Producers or Middlemen.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, July 23.—Operators from the coal producing districts of six states will be asked tomorrow by Secretary Hoover to co-operate with the Government in a plan to insure the distribution of fuel to the carriers and public utilities and to prevent profiteering during the strike emergency.

All angles of Mr. Hoover's scheme, which contemplates the formation of a central committee to operate through local committees in the producing districts were thrashed out today at a series of conferences of the Federal agencies involved.

In general, Mr. Hoover's programme was understood to contemplate the creation of an emergency machine with the committee composed of a representative from the departments of commerce, justice, interior and the inter-state commerce commission with the common secretary as chairman, operating through the local committees established in the producing districts at the time of the voluntary agreements fixing maximum fair prices.

Pooling of coal in the producing districts, and distribution of cars under a preferential system to be instituted under authority of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is planned to permit of the marshaling of fuel at the most available points for which shipment to the destinations where most needed. Co-operation between the railroads and Inter-State Commerce Commission would make possible adequate supply of cars and establishment of a freight embargo, if necessary to facilitate fuel movement.

Representatives of the operators and the railroads are to be drafted into service as administrative aids to the central committee to provide direct contact with those industries.

Primarily Mr. Hoover has indicated assurance of coal supplies to the railroads is the object of the distribution scheme, with industries producing necessities, public utilities and similar consumers to be taken care of as their needs become imperative, while at the same time the fuel requirements of the New England states and Great Lakes regions are to be met.

ORCHARDS OF N. B. GIVING PROMISE OF HEAVY YIELDS

Early Apples Will Yield Good Crop—Winter Fruit About Half Crop.

Fredericton, July 23.—The apple orchards of New Brunswick are so far advanced that a pretty accurate estimate of the yield can be made. The prospects are excellent, according to A. G. Turney, provincial horticulturalist, who recently has been through some of the orchard districts.

The winter varieties will be about a half crop. This, however, is not unusual, as these varieties of apples never yield heavily in this province, a different climate being required for full production. Bethel, Bishop Pippin and Ben Davis are included in these.

Early apples, such as the Duchess, formerly and still quite generally known as New Brunswickers, Wealthy, Dudley, etc., will be a good crop. Apples of this class usually bear well.

Famous and Macintosh Red, the

610,000 MINERS ARE IDLE IN U. S.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, July 23.—Approximately 610,000 coal miners are on strike in the nation's bituminous and anthracite coal fields and 185,000 still at work, the Department of Labor announced last night upon the completion of a survey of the coal mining industry.

FORECAST REVENUE FROM STUMPAGE

Fredericton, July 23.—T. G. Loggie, deputy minister of Lands and Mines, has made a forecast that the revenue from the stumpage in New Brunswick for the fiscal year will not exceed \$400,000. The decrease is due to reduced cut.

desert varieties which brought New Brunswick fame at the Imperial fruit show in London last year, will also bear well. Unfortunately scab has been caused by the rainy weather and the appearance of the fruit will suffer and cause lower grading on the market. These varieties are now accepted as the most profitable which can be grown in New Brunswick.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR SHIPS TO CARRY COAL TO AMERICA

Many Steamers Loaded in United Kingdom for Sailings to Various U. S. Ports.

(Canadian Press.)

London, July 23.—The demand for ships to convey coal to the United States is increasing daily. Many steamers have been loaded, in the United Kingdom this week for sailings to various United States ports, the freight rate being from eight to ten shillings a ton. Lloyd's shipping list says some ship owners are endeavoring to force a fixed rate of 9 shillings, six pence a ton, but as United States Shipping Board steamers are willing to come over and load at seven shillings six pence, there is little prospect of the higher rate being paid.

The chartering market has become considerably firmer recently and the United States demand for coal has caused a scarcity of tonnage in some sections. In Cardiff, Newcastle and Middlesbrough the heavy bookings for all kinds of coal for shipment to the United States have caused an advance of from six pence to a shilling a ton, and although the actual amount of business is difficult to ascertain, Cardiff export firms are said to have booked 300,000 tons and Newcastle firms 150,000 tons.

The coal supply on the east coast was somewhat scarce for July shipment and United States orders are being executed for August shipment at the dealers' rates.

Italians Have Been Negotiating With Litvinoff

Endeavor to Secure Ratification of Soviet-Italian Treaty Arranged at Genoa.

The Hague, July 23.—The Russian delegates to The Hague conference left here tonight for Berlin. The Italians, the last of the delegates, leave tomorrow.

Reports are current that the Italians have been negotiating with M. Litvinoff in an endeavor to secure Soviet ratification of the Russo-Italian treaty arranged at Genoa, which the Moscow government failed to approve.

Baron Avezzano denies this report.

Pensioners May Take Grievances To Appeal Board

Gov't Gives Effect to Report of Committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment.

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, July 23.—The Government has given effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the special Parliamentary committee on Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to appoint a medical board before which pensioners may appeal from the decisions of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment. Hon. H. S. Beland, Minister of D. S. C. R., has been provided with authority to create the board on either a temporary or permanent basis as he may deem advisable.

The pensioner may make appeals before this board when:

"1. D. S. C. R. gives a decision that a soldier is disabled to treatment owing to a disability being not attributable to war service and the applicant has produced a certificate from a doctor that the decision is at fault.

"2. Where the physicians of the Board of Pension Commissioners give a decision as to attributability or estimation of disability contrary to that of the district medical examiner;

"3. Where a disability pension has been suspended, reduced or cancelled by the Board of Commissioners without, or contrary to, the opinion of the district medical examiner or travelling medical board or similarly constituted medical board.

The appeals board will have practically all the power granted to commissioners under the inquiries Act.

GLACE BAY MINERS THREATEN STRIKE

Will Walk Out August 15th Unless 1921 Wage Rates Are Restored in Mines.

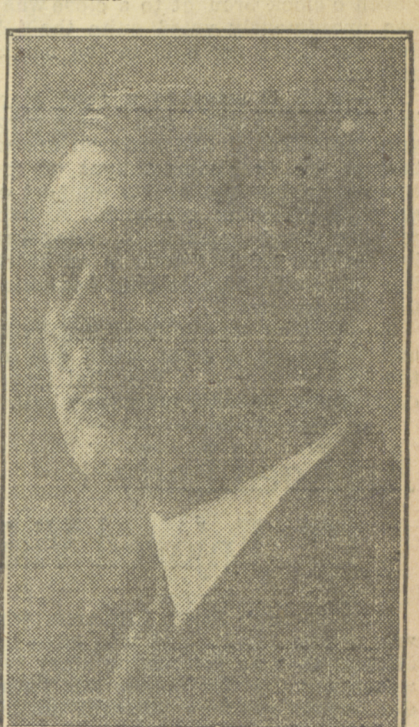
Sydney, N. S., July 23.—Threat of a strike on August 15th unless the 1921 rates of pay are restored in the coal mines of Nova Scotia, was made at a mass meeting of Cape Breton miners at Glace Bay today. The rates now in force are approximately thirty per cent lower than those of 1921, which were abrogated at the beginning of the year.

SIX PERSONS KILLED IN TRAIN SMASH

Springfield, Mo., July 23.—Six persons are dead, including five members

INTERESTING AND HAPPY NUPTIAL EVENT AT CHURCH OF IMMACULATE CONCEPTION

Thomas Nagle, Prominent in the Business and Social Life of the City to Take Miss Helen Margaret Flood As His Bride—Bride-to-Be Most Popular Among Young and Old, and Held in Highest Esteem by All—Honeymoon Trip to New York and Atlantic City



Helen Margaret Flood. Thomas Nagle. Participants in Most Happy and Charming Event at Cathedral of Immaculate Conception This Morning.

Miss Helen Margaret Flood, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Flood, 123 Duke street, will be united in marriage to Thomas Nagle, 219 Germain street, son of Mr. David and Mrs. Nagle of this city, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, at seven o'clock this morning. The Rev. Father Nugent, cousin of the bride, officiating. The young bride to be will look very charming in her navy blue tricotine suit, trimmed with steel beads, and taffeta hat to match, trimmed with silver lace, wearing also a handsome vampire fox fur. She will be unattended, and will also wear a quaint old-fashioned nosegay of sweetheart roses as a corsage and carry a white prayer book. The whole effect will prove simple and particularly artistic. The happy couple are to leave immediately on the Boston train for New York, Atlantic City and other points, to be gone three weeks.

Mr. Nagle is one of the most enterprising business men of the city, being the leading partner in the firm of Nagle & Wigmore, steamship agents and brokers, which has been established four years, and in the same stand where for eight years previous the Thos. Nagle Lumber Co. Standard business. Mr. Nagle was at one time interested in The Standard, as a director, and is president of the Y. M. C. I., and has been connected with many activities in the city, especially during the war. His chief interest now is in the vocational training, of which he is a member, being one of the finance committee, and an active member of the Board of School Trustees. He is always interested in athletics, and in everything that pertains to the progress of the city. He is one of the most popular men in the community.

The bride to be is a graduate of the Mount St. Vincent's Academy, Halifax. Her father is the well known contractor of the firm of John Flood & Sons, Ltd., of this city. Being of a sunny disposition she is much beloved by a large circle of people, both young and old. The large number of beautiful gifts are tangible evidence of their favor and best wishes for a happy journey through life. The father's gift to the bride to be was a thousand dollars in bonds.

VICTORY OF NATIONAL FORCES IN LIMERICK SECURED AT THE COST OF HEAVY DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Whole Centre of City Included in Battle Zone, the Combatants at Some Points Being Separated by Less Than Ten Yards—Civilian Population Suffered Acutely During the Fighting—Many Homeless, and Starvation Was Menace at One Time.

(Canadian Press.)

Limerick, July 23.—From the beginning to the end of the operations, which ended in the capture of Limerick on Friday by the British forces, the irregulars outnumbered the nationals. Not more than 700 free state troops were engaged, while the republican forces reached at least 1,000.

The whole centre of the city was involved in the battle zone, the line of the national troops extending the length of Thomas and William streets, and at some points the combatants were separated by less than ten yards.

The fighting during the week consisted mostly of rifle and bombing details each side tunnelled from house to house, so that entire streets were transformed into miniature fortresses.

The irregulars, from the outset, occupied the strongest positions and their final defeat was due to the isolation of their forces by the division of two important strongholds, the Strand and Castle barracks, by means of an artillery assault and the threatened encirclement of the irregulars, who were obliged to evacuate their positions in order to avoid the cutting off of their retreat to the south.

Before their evacuation the Republicans set fire to all the barracks, exploding mines, and the flames spread with such rapidity that it was useless to attempt to subdue them; hence the destruction was most serious. The new barracks, a great block of buildings erected around a square of about 200 yards, were levelled to the ground; Castle barracks was completely destroyed with the exception of the Thirteenth Century tower or King John's castle. One of the two blocks comprising the ordnance barracks and the Frederick police barracks were also destroyed.

The civilian population suffered acutely during the fighting; many

were made homeless and at times there was grave menace of starvation. Famine was averted by Free State General Brennan, who supplied food to 20,000 people, distributing flour, bread, sugar and similar necessities and operating the bakeries under military control.

Nothing definite is known about the leaders of the irregular forces except that Liam Lynch, the so-called chief of staff, who directed the operations in the early stages returned to Clonmel. The irregulars were extremely well armed and had an immense supply of high explosives. They fled in great haste at the end, destroying roads and bridges in their retreat.

The burning included a number of business premises and factories in William street, O'Connell street and neighborhood and also several private houses in Catherine street. The burning of the new barracks involved the destruction of the church.

Normal conditions are returning; postal service has been resumed and business is proceeding after three weeks of almost complete suspension.

HIGHWAY FOREMAN KILLED BY TRAIN

Struck by Dominion Atlantic Express at Kentville—Verdict of Accidental Death.

(Canadian Press.)

Kentville, N. S., July 23.—Norman Hardy, of Annapolis Royal, provincial highways foreman at the gravel pit at Harrington's Crossing, two miles from here, was instantly killed yesterday when he was struck by the incoming afternoon Dominion Atlantic express from Yarmouth. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" today.