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The Daily Journal.

SUCCESSOR TO THE ST. JOHN STANDARD.

WEATHER TODAY: SOUTHERLY WINDS, SHOWERY AND FOG.

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SWIFT JUSTICE METED OUT TO SELF-CONFESSED SLAYERS OF FIELD MARSHAL WILSON

Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan Sentenced to Death for the Crime of Murdering the Noted Irish Soldier — Prisoners Expressed Pride in What They Had Done, and They Were Proud to Die for Their Country.

(Canadian Press)

London, July 18—At the opening of the trial in Old Bailey, today, of Reginald Dunn and Joseph O'Sullivan, charged with the murder of the late Field Marshall Sir Henry Wilson, both prisoners admitted that they shot the famous Irish soldier, last month. The judge, however, said he would treat this statement as a plea of not guilty, as the defendants refused to say anything further.



Slayers of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, who were sentenced to death after having been pronounced guilty of murder by court jury.

Elaborate precautions were taken to see that no Sinn Feiners or sympathizers with the Irish republicans gained admittance to the court. Even the few admitted into the public gallery were carefully scrutinized by the police, and those who obtained seats in the public part of the court were well known to the sheriffs and chief officials.

Dunn and O'Sullivan were found guilty. Both were sentenced to death.

The Attorney General's case for the prosecution required barely half an hour to present. The prisoners had admitted the killing of the Field Marshal, but the judge nevertheless ordered the trial to continue.

Before opening the defense, Artemas Jones, of counsel for the prisoners, asked that Dunn be allowed to judge, who declared it to be a political make a statement from the dock.

The statement was handed to the manifesto justifying the right to kill, and that he therefore could not allow it to be read. The court said Dunn could give evidence if he wished.

The defendants' counsel thereupon asked the court for a short adjournment for consultation, which was granted. When the attorneys returned Mr. Jones announced that the defendants took the view that owing to the judge's refusal to permit Dunn's statement to be read they no longer wished to have legal representation. Therefore, Mr. Jones stated, that he had no alternative but to withdraw from the case.

Statements of Prisoners

The judge said he was not going to prevent either of the prisoners from making any statement relevant to the case. Addressing Dunn, the court then declared that he was at liberty to give evidence on his own behalf or make a statement from the dock.

Both Dunn and O'Sullivan said that they did not wish to give evidence or call witnesses. Dunn was then given the liberty of addressing the jury. He said:

"I suppose I must cut out the patriotic attitude I feel inclined to use, but I must state that I still feel proudly conscious that I am an Irishman."

Dunn then said that he desired to give an honest statement from his own national point of view. This privilege, he stated, had been denied him. He had taken his share in European war fighting, he said, for the principles for which Great Britain stood.

"Those principles, I have found, are not applied to my own country and I have, therefore, endeavored to strike a blow for them," asserted Dunn.

He stated he did not doubt that the jury would find both him and O'Sullivan guilty. He then added:

"The motives which impelled me in this action were seriously considered. I received no money for this particular bit of business. I trust that a higher court will judge me by my actions in this world and will consider the purity of my intentions."

O'Sullivan said that he had nothing to say other than what was contained in the unread document. The judge remarked that he did not wish that there should be any imaginary grievance about the reading of the document. He then read passages from it referred to the defendant's career in the British army. His summing up on the case lasted five minutes. The jury returned after an absence of three minutes with a verdict of guilty.

Asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, Dunn rose and began:

"There exist certain living exceptions to this general rule of justice. Captain Colthurst, who murdered Mr. Skeffington, and Captain Hardy, who murdered Brigadier——."

Here the judge interrupted saying that he would not allow the occasion to be used for political purposes. Dunn continued with a suggestion that the case should be arbitrated by a "court of the higher powers of Europe, competent to deal with these matters, which would be more considerate of the rights and wrongs of ridding the human world of a scourge."

O'Sullivan then rose and said in a husky voice:

"All I have done, my lord, I have done for Ireland and for Ireland I am proud to die."

There was a cry of hear, hear, from the rear of the dock.

The black cap was placed upon the judge's head. He then passed the sentence of death on Dunn. When he ended with the words "and may the Lord have mercy on your soul," Dunn said quietly, "He will my Lord."

The judge then sentenced O'Sullivan, who at the conclusion, cried: 'You may kill my body, my lord, but my spirit you will never kill."

After the prisoners were removed, the judge referred to the sorrow and regret the tragedy had caused. He characterized the crime as "cowardly, useless and futile."

BRITAIN WILL FLASH NEWS HALF WAY ROUND THE GLOBE

Direct Communication With Antipodes Possible With Powerful New Installation, Official Announces.

London, July 17—International importance attaches to the British Postmaster-General's announcement last night that a wireless station is to be set up in England powerful enough to send messages direct to Australia. It is now possible to construct such a station, though its rate of dispatch is not likely to be very fast until further improvements are made in wireless methods. There exists, nevertheless, a large field for its usefulness in cheapening and improving communication between the far-severed branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

British India already possesses a chain of powerful wireless installations of the kind, doted across that continent from Karashi and Peshawar on the west to Calcutta and Rangoon on the east. These stations during the war kept India in constant touch with French and German propoganda, and they should be enabled by the proposed new installation in England to exchange messages direct with this country.

Australia's Government is setting up similar installations for itself and the New Zealand and South Africa administrations will no doubt do the same.

Ordinary newspaper communications must continue to be transmitted by cable, as being a swifter and more dependable means of transmission, but the new installation may hope to take on much of the routine official and private cable matter, where promptitude of delivery is less essential. This means a large extension of "deferred" facilities, which should cheapen communication and promote much of what now is mail matter to the status of cable stories published within 24 hours of despatch.

As practically all this will be broadcasted throughout the world, it should help to reduce international misunderstandings and to draw races and peoples together.

New Radio Device



A new radio phone is just like an ordinary desk telephone except the earpiece of the radio is located where the mouthpiece is on the phone. Pretty handy when the boss or the stenog wants to know how the ball game's going.

RAILWAY QUESTIONS CHIEF TOPIC BEFORE CABINET COUNCIL

Hon. W. E. Kennedy Reported His Success in Looking for General Manager in U. S.

Ottawa, July 18—The cabinet sat for over four hours today and at its close the premier said that good progress was made with the discussion of the problems before it. It is understood that several appointments were made, but as they have not yet been approved by the deputy governor, they were not made public.

One appointment which is understood to have been made today, is that of Hon. Wm. Martin to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeals. Three others, which also probably went through, are those of a district judge for Gravelbourg, Sask., and two judges on the Superior Court bench at Montreal.

Reports on Washington Trip

The premier made a report to council today on his trip to Washington, and some time was spent in discussing the various problems which came up between the two governments. It is understood that detailed study of the questions involved was laid over for a subsequent sitting of the cabinet. There are a number of intricate details that yet remain to be worked out in regard to the revision of the Rush-Bagot agreement, and it is likely to be some time before a treaty will be signed.

The railway question continues to occupy the close attention of the cabinet and it is said that steady progress is being made towards its settlement. It is understood that Hon. W. C. Kennedy made a report to the cabinet today as to his success in looking for a general manager in the United States.

The cabinet will meet again tomorrow morning and is expected to be in session all day. Unless it completes the business before it, a session will also be held on Thursday.

Japanese May Go To Colonize Brazil

Party of Business Men Going Soon to South America to Investigate.

Tokio, July 18—Looking towards south America for the solution of its emigration problem, Japan, whose emigrants are barred from North America and other parts of the world where they might normally settle, will send investigators to Brazil to look into an offer that country recently made. A party of Japanese business men is now being organized for the Brazilian trip, to investigate the possibilities of increase in Japanese-Brazilian trade, as well as conditions related to the emigration question.

The Brazilian Government is understood to have offered the Japanese 250,000 acres of land on condition that the Japanese immigrants turn 25,000 acres of this into sericultural land. The feasibility of accepting that offer will be considered by the mission when it gets to Brazil.

Chambers of commerce of Japan are planning to raise capital amounting to $100,000,000 to finance the Brazilian project.

FIRE WIPED OUT FARM PROPERTY

George Clark of Rosedale Loses House, Barn, Automobile and Other Property.

Woodstock, N. B., July 18—Fire last night at Rosedale totally destroyed the residence and all the barns and other buildings belonging to George Clark. The fire was first seen at eleven o'clock in the rear of the house between a shed and garage. The barns burned first, with 700 bushels of oats. All machinery, cattle and horses were safely removed. The household effects were also saved. A new Overland automobile was destroyed. Insurance of $1,400 was carried on the buildings, and $700 on the car. The loss is a severe one, and is estimated at $12,000. The conflagration was seen for miles and a large number from Woodstock went to the scene.

FARMER PARTY WINS VICTORY IN MANITOBA

Liberal Government of T. C. Norris Rejected by the Electors

FARMERS SECURE WORKING MAJORITY

Will Have at Least 29 of the 55 Seats in Provincial Assembly.

Winnipeg, July 18—Manitoba is to have a government by United Farmers, following the precedent set just a year ago by the province of Alberta. Today the Liberal government of Hon. T. C. Norris went to the electors for a vote of confidence and was rejected. Premier Norris himself was returned in Lansdowne, his old constituency, and Hon. Robert Jacob, his new attorney general, will get a place in Winnipeg, but three of his colleagues, Hon. Dr. Thornton, minister of education; Hon. John Williams, minister of agriculture, and Hon. C. D McPherson, minister of public works, went down before the Farmer movement. Hon. Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, had intended to run in the deferred election in The Pas, but, under the circumstances, it is thought he will retire to private life.

Mr. Norris will find himself at the head of a group of about eight members, one of four opposition groups, confronting a farmer party which is expected to have the support of a clear majority over all in the new house. The United Farmers came to the city with 24 members. In Winnipeg their allies, the Progressives, failed to live up to their own expectations and it appears that only one of their eight candidates, R. W. Craig, K. C., will be among the ten chosen, but he will give his support to the Farmers.

Dr. J. H. Edmison, elected in Brandon as a Fusion candidate, is likely to support the controlling party, and it is considered that the farmers have an excellent chance of electing their candidates in the three deferred elections.

In a legislature of 55 members, a government can elect a speaker and carry on with a total of 29 members, particularly when the opposition is divided as it will be in this case, and there is no thought tonight that anything can prevent the United Farmers from entering into control of the administration at an early date.

Norris' Resignation

Premier Norris, undoubtedly will place his resignation in the hands of the Lieut.-Governor. He will be asked to carry on until the Farmers have had a chance to organize and they will be called together at an early date—elected and probably defeated candidates—to select a leader who will become automatically Premier of the Province. At this time, it appears to be very doubtful if George C. Chipman will be elected in Winnipeg, and it is impossible to predict what effect his personal defeat might have on the prospect of his election to the leadership. Mr. Chipman has been considered, in many quarters, to be the favorite for the position in the event of a Farmer victory. He has been for years editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, and, therefore, associated closely with the economic and educational work of the organized farmers movement in the Western Provinces. Other names have not been discussed very much in recent weeks.

The Liberals went into the fight with twenty-one members, with whom Mr. Norris had carried on the work of government for two years as a minority administration. They come back with probably eight. Conservatives find their group reduced by one or, at the best, no greater than in the last house, where they had seven members. The little group of independents of various degree, all of whom are not likely to be very decided in their opposition to a farmer party, is increased from four to eight. Labor's representation is cut in two, from ten in the last house to five or six in the new. A. E. Smith, Labor member for Brandon in the last legislature, went down in Brandon before the Fusion candidate, and Palmer in Dauphin and Stanbridge in Kildonan met defeat. Labor, however, was gratified in great measure by the tremendous vote given in Winnipeg to F. J. Dixon, its leader, who headed the poll again. In the same manner the Conservatives express much pleasure over the success of their leader, Major F. G. Taylor, over a minister of the crown in Portage La Prairie.

Five women were candidates, and one of them, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, on the Winnipeg Liberal ticket, may be counted in. She sat in the last house. The Farmer group contains only six men who were in the last legislature, Little of Beautiful Plains, Prefontaine, of Carillon, Boivin of Iberville, Clubb, of Morris, McKinnell, of Rockwood and Emmond of Swan River. Of 31 members of the old House who sought re-election in constituenceis outside of Winnipeg only thirteen were elected. Mr. Norris' little group of four from the country has only one old member, Kirvan, of Fairford. Hon. J.B. Baird, former Speaker, who ran as a Liberal in Mountain failed of election. Hon. Dr. Thornton, Minister of Education, was ill during the greater part of the campaign, and his friends, including Mr. Norris, made valiant efforts in his behalf, but to no avail. Mr. Williams, Minister of Agriculture has held office only a few weeks, but Dr. Thornton was a veteran of the Norris administration and among those who entered the Cabinet which Mr. Norris formed seven years ago when he took over the reins of office from Sir Rodmond Roblin.

SCOTLAND YARD HEAD



INSPECTOR NICHOLLS.

Inspector Nicholls has just been appointed chief of Scotland Yard, the criminal detective branch of the British Government. He succeeds Chief Inspector Crutchett, who recently retired.

FIREMEN KILLED DURING STUBBORN BLAZE IN NEW YORK

Others Missing, 15 Seriously Injured, and Property Loss Heavy.

New York, July 18—A stubborn, puzzling warehouse fire in the Greenwich Village section of the city broke out about eight o'clock this morning, burned through the day, and was still blazing tonight after nearly 4,000,000 gallons of water had been placed on the flames by forty hose lines.

With the flames checked but not conquered, investigation showed that two firemen had been killed, three more were missing, about fifteen persons had been taken to hospitals, seriously injured and more than 175 had received first aid treatment at three emergency stations opened by the Red Cross. In addition, about 500 families were driven from their homes in the Bohemian quarter, and tonight were barred by the police from returning lest the warehouse walls collapsed.

The outstanding feature of the fire was the mysterious, pungent black smoke that rolled out of the building soon after the first of the blasts. Firemen used searchlights in an effort to pierce the gloom.

Although the property damage could not be accurately estimated without a check of the contents, said to include newsprint, rubber, rice and epsom salts, it was evident that it would run into the hundreds of thousands.

MINERS ASSURED PROTECTION IN ALL LAWFUL ENDEAVORS

Harding Urges Governors of Mining States to Co-operate in Ending Strike.

(Canadian Press.)

Washington, July 18.—Governors of 28 coal producing states were called upon in telegrams sent them late today by President Harding, to "second" his invitation to miners and operators to resume coal production and to give them "assurance of maintained order and the protection of lawful endeavor."

The President said he wished to convey to the Governors the assurance of the "prompt and full support of the Federal Government, whenever and wherever you find your agencies of law and order inadequate to meet the situation."

TEAMSTER DIED FROM INJURIES

Moncton, July 18—Moody Horsman, age 29, unmarried, son of John Horsman, Lutz Mountain, near Moncton, received injuries from which he died in the City Hospital this evening, as the result of his team running away, throwing him under the loaded wagon and the wheels passing over his body. The deceased was hauling a load of shingles from New Scotland to Ammon where a barn raising was in progress when the accident occurred. An inquest will be held.

SCHOONER LIKELY TO BE TOTAL LOSS

Lunenburg, N. S., July 18—The fishing schooner Doris L. Corkum is ashore at Cape Ballard, Nfld., and is likely to be a total loss, according to advices here to her managing owners, Zwicker and Company, this evening. Her crew of twenty were saved.

The vessel has been fishing on the Grand Banks and is thought to have been making Cape Broyle for bait.

ENGINEER SHOT FOR CALLING "SCAB"

Wilmington, N. C., July 18.—H. J. Southwell, Atlantic Coast Line engineer, was shot and fatally wounded tonight by H. E. Dallas, yardmaster and special guard at the Atlantic Coast Line yards, when, it is alleged, Southwell referred to Dallas as a "scab."

Dallas was arrested and held without bond.

CITY'S HARBOR REQUIREMENTS PLACED SQUARELY BEFORE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

At Board of Trade Luncheon in Honor of Hon. Dr. King, President Burditt and Others Stress Needs of City As Related to Federal Treasury — Minister Convinced of Harbor's Needs, But Intimates Federal Finances Would Not Permit of Any Extensive Undertaking for the Present.

Dept. of Public Works 30Nov22

Although no definite promises of any specific improvements at the port of St. John were forthcoming at the complimentary luncheon tendered the Hon. Dr. J. H. King, federal minister of public works, in the Union Club, yesterday afternoon by the council of the St. John Board of Trade, the various addresses partook of the nature of a frank discussion of the problems relating to this port, and hopes were entertained for an adjustment of conditions at no very distant date. The meeting was presided over by W. F. Burditt, president of the Board of Trade, the others present being, the guest of honor, Hon. Dr. King, Hon. A. B. Copp, secretary of state; Hon. W. E. Foster, J. B. Hunter, deputy minister of public works; A. St. Laurent, chief engineer of the federal public works department; Alexander Gray, resident engineer; R. E. Armstrong, G. E. Barbour, M. E. Agar, R. A. Macaulay, John Sayre, A. H. Wetmore, J. Fraser Gregory, W. C. Allison, H. W. Frink, J. G. Harrison, H. C. Schofield, A. C. Skelton, L. W. Simms, H. W. Rising, D. W. Ledingham, George L. Warwick, F. G. Crosby.

Extended Welcome

In extending welcome to the guest of honor, Mr. Burditt spoke of the number of New Brunswick's sons who had distinguished themselves during the years, making special reference to those from this province who had attained a high measure of success in the political field, and paying a tribute to the Hon. Dr. King, himself a former New Brunswicker. In congratulating the minister on his election to the distinguished position of minister of public works for the Dominion, the chairman expressed gratification at the fact that this important portfolio had fallen to one, who, although representing a western constituency, having been reared and educated in this province, will have a sympathetic interest in its affairs and will be better able to understand the problems existing in this province.

Relating to Port

Mr. Burditt read a statement of some of the matters relating to this port, which were submitted to the honorable minister for the consideration of his department, by the council of the Board of Trade. An extract from this petition follows:

"We wish to take the opportunity of your presence among us to direct your attention to one or two matters which we trust will receive the careful consideration of your own or kindred departments of the federal government in the near future.

"The first and most urgently important of these relates to the better protection of our harbor by extension of the Negrotown Point breakwater to Partridge Island. Realizing that the future progress of St. John depends very largely upon the development of our overseas commerce, large sums have been expended by our city in providing dockage and other ocean traffic facilities to our waterfront. The federal government, recognizing the importance to the whole Dominion of its Atlantic seaports, has supplemented the expenditures made by the city, by further extending the dockage on the main harbor front. In doing this it became necessary to remove a natural breakwater known as the Beacon Bar, which formerly afforded a large measure of protection to the main harbor, and the result has been, that not only are the new docks, constructed by the government, in an exposed position which renders them to such a degree unsafe as to be unacceptable to shipping interests, but also to deprive the previously existing docks in the main harbor of the protection which they formerly enjoyed from the Beacon Bar; and the whole harbor, particularly the government property on the eastern side, is much more exposed to the action of southwest winds than formerly, serious damage to it having actually resulted.

Protection to Harbor

"As the partial protection of the harbor is provided by what is known as the Negrotown Point Breakwater, constructed by the Dominion government some years ago, the obvious solution to the problem of affording complete protection from southwest gales, as has been pointed out by all engineers who have studied the subject, is to extend the Negrotown Point breakwater to Partridge Island. This conclusion has not only been fully endorsed by shipping men, but the necessity for the improvement has long been recognized by the Dominion government, appropriation therefor having been voted by parliament in 1914 when tenders were called for, but no further action was taken on account of the outbreak of war. This appropriation was made only after careful inquiry as to the vital necessity for the work as a measure of needed protection to the existing government owned docks and other government property on both the east and west sides of the harbor.

"What has been said with reference to the need of this extension as a necessary protection to the main harbor, applies with equal force to the eastern harbor at Courtenay Bay, where the government is now making heavy expenditures with the ultimate purpose, as we understand, of making it available as a shipping terminal for the national railway system. It is the general opinion of shipping men that Courtenay Bay will be untenable as a shipping harbor unless the western channel is closed by the extension of the Negrotown Point breakwater.

"An incidental advantage which it is believed will be derived from the closing of the western channel, is that the silting-in of the main channel will be thereby prevented and the depth be maintained by natural forces without dredging.

"We hope that, before parliament is again in session, our city will be able to make proposals to the government, which will form a basis for legislation, acceptable to all parties, that would provide for the continuous development of the harbor of St. John as a public work in the interest of the country at large.

Shipping Facilities

"Although it may not come exactly within the province of your department, we wish, Sir, while speaking of shipping facilities, to direct your attention to the fact that the shipping facilities at this Atlantic terminal of the Canadian National Railway system, are inadequate to the needs even of the present very limited volume of traffic which that system brings to this port. Were the National Railway system functioning, as we believe it should, in carrying the largest possible volume of Canadian export and import traffic through exclusively Canadian channels, the shipping facilities at the Atlantic terminals of that system—Quebec, St. John and Halifax—would need to be increased to a very large extent. It takes time, as well as money, to provide such facilities, and those we have being inadequate for present needs, we hope that you will urge upon your government the importance of early and serious consideration of this matter.

"We recognize fully the need of strict economy of expenditure under existing conditions, but the expenditures we advocate are only those which are directly or indirectly of a revenue-producing character — necessary for the expansion of the trade and commerce of the country—to hamper which is to choke the main sources of revenue and to retard that general development upon which so largely depends the future of our great Dominion."

Hon. Dr. King

Hon. Dr. King, in rising to address the meeting, expressed his great appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the council of the Board of Trade, and the great pleasure it afforded him of being once more in the province of his birth. In dealing with the questions submitted by the council he said that the government was largely interested in the development of the harbors, because, if the country as a whole was to be developed, her trade must be built up, and incidental to this, came the need for increased and better facilities at the harbors.

The minister spoke of his visit to Courtenay Bay yesterday morning, where he was impressed with the tremendous undertaking being carried out there. The completion of this work, he felt, would mean added facilities for the port of St. John. He visited the Negrotown Point breakwater, but the fog at this point was too dense to permit of a satisfactory inspection. However, the speaker said, this matter of extending the breakwater to Partridge Island had been investigated by the engineering department, and the necessity for the undertaking was fully realized by the government.

In the matter of expenditures, an account must be taken of the conditions in which the country finds itself at the present time, and the responsibilities attendant upon the existence of the national debt contracted during the war. "As a government, however,' said Dr. King, "we must not be too penurious. We must try to arrange the distribution of our finances in such a way as to make for extra development and the prosperity of the country as a whole."

(Continued on Page 2)

Fifty Millions For German Children

Berlin, July 18.—Germany's own contribution for child relief to supplement the relief work of American and other associations, raised by the national subscription for child relief work last year, amounted, according to the final report of the subscription committee, to more than 50,000,000 marks. Direct contributions to the German fund from friends abroad yielded 10,7000,000 marks, the total receipts of the fund totalling 63,456,459 marks.

The sum is being applied to sending sickly and underfed children into the country, to the seaside and abroad to recuperate and to the maintenance of mother and infant homes, orphanages, creches, kindergartens, etc.