

# AN IRISH REPUBLIC" AIM OF DE VALERA

LONDON, June 17. (Canadian Press Cable)—An "Irish Republic" including Northern and Southern Ireland, which in special circumstances would act with the British Commonwealth in external affairs, and at such a time recognizing the King as its head, is the aim of President De Valera of the Free State. This was the vision—it is little more—which President De Valera put before J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for the Dominions, and Lord Halifax, War Minister, when the two saw him in Dublin last week. Mr. Thomas gave the account to the House of Commons today, and at the same time produced the latest note from the Free State, received this morning.

Mr. Thomas said President De Valera's aim was a United Ireland which would be called, understood and accepted as a Republic. He was pictured as recognizing circumstances in which the British Commonwealth would act as a unit for external purposes, at which times "His Majesty would be recognized as the head" of the British Commonwealth, including the "Irish Republic."



KNIGHT'S DAUGHTER HELD

Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney of London is being held, charged with the slaying, May 31, of Michael Scott Stephen, 26 year old Londoner, following a cocktail party in her apartment. She is the daughter of Sir John Mullins, London stock broker. Her husband, John Barney, a singer, from which she has been estranged, indicated that he "might leave New York to aid his wife."

# DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE

OTTAWA, June 17.—(By The Canadian Press)—Australian and New Zealand official delegates to the Imperial Conference will arrive in Vancouver on board the Arrangan on July 17. The antipodean representatives will leave the Pacific coast city immediately on their arrival to be in Ottawa in time for the Imperial parley opening on Thursday, July 21.

Delegates from the United Kingdom, Irish Free State, South Africa, India and Southern Rhodesia which has the status of a self-governing community, will largely arrive at Quebec via the Empress of Britain on July 16.

Sr. Richard Jackson and Lord Donegall will arrive with the British delegation. Sir Richard will be here during the Conference in the interests of the Lancashire cotton trade. Lord Donegall is styled an unofficial delegate.

From Australia, Colin Fraser will be in Ottawa for the gathering "unofficially." He heads a large smelter company in Tasmania and will also concern himself in the interests of Australian metal concerns.

Representatives of all countries of the Empire will be here. There is no change in the personnel of the delegations from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India and Southern Rhodesia, previously announced.

Information is expected daily on the representations from the Irish Free State and Newfoundland, Hon. Sean Leamas, Minister of Industry and Commerce, with President Eamon De Valera as the head, with another minister may constitute the Irish Free State delegation. Premier-elect Alderice, leader of the United party in Newfoundland is expected to head the Newfoundland delegation with two other ministers.

Restraint differences of opinion were shown as Great Britain, France and Germany laid down their cases before the private plenary meeting today. Great Britain declared outright for wiping the whole slate clean. Neville Chamberlain said that despite the heavy burdens the British people were carrying at the present time, they were willing to forego their legal claims to two billions of pounds sterling, if the other governments would do the same.

Premier Herriot of France opposed cancellation of reparations payments, although he agreed with the German declaration that she could not meet payments at the present time. The French Premier's remarks however cannot be construed as being fundamentally out of line with the aims of the other powers. His statements were clarified tonight by the issuance of the official text of his speech, which contains this significant phrase:

"The French delegates consider that a Franco-German entente is an essential element of European security, and that if by one side or the other necessary arguments have to be put forward, they should in the international interest be put forward calmly. Only in this way can tranquility be restored to suffering peoples."

Premier Herriot declared cancellation was not an equitable solution, for debts and reparations were but one element of the world's troubles. To restore economic equilibrium it was necessary to establish security. "There is no political peace without economic peace, and vice versa—more important than debts and reparations is the modification of tariffs, quotas and other trade restrictions." He added he wanted the German people to understand France was not calling to their difficulties, but was trying to work for the common good and the common peace.

In this connection the Premier said tonight that while it was his duty to defend the interests of France it was equally his duty to consider international interests.

Premier Renken of Belgium observed that cancellation of reparations would lay a heavy burden on his country, a burden dangerous for its national economy. It was impossible to conceive of such cancellation without a parallel suppression of intergovernmental debts, he declared.

J. G. Latham, Attorney General of Australia, unreservedly reported the British stand that the slate should be wiped clean.

Chancellor Von Papen commended the temporary agreement on reparations. He did not mention cancellation, but he did say that a moratorium on the private debts might be necessary. "The reparations have shown themselves to be abhorrent," said Herr Von Papen. "Experience excludes the possibility of recommending the payments. A new trial would end in a new defeat."

The German Chancellor pointed out the nations had let the Hoover holiday pass without decisive action and had failed to heed the warning of the world bank committee at Basle that catastrophe was approaching. "Two of Germany's creditor countries amassed so much debt it became sterile, while the debtor country was paralyzed," he said.

The next plenary meeting will be held on Tuesday. Police continued extraordinary precautions to guard the delegates against attacks by extremists. Soldiers are patrolling their hotels night and day.



FRUSTRATE ATTEMPT ON MUSSOLINI'S LIFE. Shortly before Premier Benito Mussolini was due to leave the palace in Rome on Saturday, June 4, police captured an anarchist who confessed he had attempted the dictator's life twice on the same day and intended to try once more. Angelo Shardelotte, the would-be assassin, carried a pistol, two bombs and a quantity of nitro glycerine. In the ABOVE photograph the coffin containing the body of Captain George Endres, who with Alexander Magyar flew from the United States to Hungary in 1931. Captain Endres was killed in a recent crash.

# Another Seat For Alderice Sinks With Fish Cargo

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., June 17. (By the Canadian Press)—Having vanquished the Liberal Government of Sir Richard A. Squires in last Saturday's general elections, the United Newfoundland party tonight appeared to be adding one more seat to its string of victories as he returned to St. John's.

The United Newfoundland Party led by F. C. Alderice, already had 23 seats out of 27, the government had two and one had gone to Dr. H. M. Meddell, former Squires' supporter, who was nominated as an independent in Fortune and received acclamation.

# Boys Escape Reform School, Are Returned

HALIFAX, June 17. (By the Canadian Press)—Descending from high windows to the ground on a string of bed sheets, 13 boys escaped from the provincial school early this morning. Their freedom was brief, for they were located later in the day by Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Tonight all but four had been returned to the institution.

Rev. W. D. Wilson, superintendent of the school, stated no guard was kept over the boys at any time. The departure of 13 was the result of agitation on the part of one of two of the older boys who had been confined. Sixty others had refused to leave.

He said it was a case of "misplaced confidence." Corporal punishment had been abandoned and a feeling of trust had been established between the authorities and the boys. He wanted the boys to consider the institution a home rather than a reformatory.

This plan had worked well for a long time, and some of the boys were allowed much freedom. Only Sunday one youth had been allowed, at his own request, to spend the afternoon at the airport watching the activity there. Now the trust had been broken and regulations might have to be more severe.

# WOOD-MACDONALD

A very quiet and pretty wedding took place at "Rowanwood" the home of the bride at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, June 15th when Miss Isabel MacDonald of Wheatley River was united in marriage with Mr. Leif Wood, Hunter River.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Hensley Stewart, M. A. B. D. in the presence of quite a number of the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. C. H. Murray, was prettily groomed in white silver brocade and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, jonquils and white forget-me-nots.

Little Miss Alta Frowse attended the bride as flower girl.

After the ceremony was over a very dainty buffet lunch was served.

About four thirty p. m. the happy couple, followed by the best wishes of all, set out on a short and to a number of the other Maritime towns and cities.

The bride's going away suit was of brown crepe-de-chene with lace and with cow and hat to match.

On their return Mr. and Mrs. Wood will reside in Hunter River where Mr. Wood carries on quite an extensive milling business.

The Guardian joins in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Wood many years of happy wedded life.

# Increased Catch Of Lobsters Gives More Employment

PICTOU PACKERS AND SHIPPERS BUSY HANDLING FISH FROM NORTHUMBERLAND STRAIT STATIONS AND MAGDALEN ISLANDS—HUNDREDS EMPLOYED.

PICTOU, N. S., June 17. (By the Canadian Press)—A large number of fishermen threw out a larger number of traps and caught a larger number of lobsters this season, and the packers and shippers are just a little perplexed about the results. The packers say they have enough lobsters in cans to supply their markets and the shippers of live lobsters have been over supplied. So far there has been little profit in the business for the shippers, but the hundreds of men employed in boats and packing plants have been earning a good living. The season is more than half over, and with the catch falling off a little there is a possibility of better prices and steadier markets.

At the opening of the season, the price to the fishermen was fixed at 6 1-2 cents for live "shippers" and 4 1-2 cents for "canners," but there was such pressure on the Boston market that the price for "shippers" had to be dropped to that of "canners" 4 1-2 cents. A great number of lobsters purchased for shipment had to be canned.

The over supply this season has been due not to large individual catches, but to the greater number of men fishing and the greater amount of gear in the water.

Commenting on the results, the editor of The Pictou Advocate wrote as follows:

Maritimes, the Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland, be controlled as to quantity and quality of pack and ratio of live shipments we would have in this one branch of the fishing industry an asset of tremendous value. As it is, it puts in circulation many thousands of dollars, the majority of which are brought in from the United States and overseas. Whether the industry will ever be properly regulated is a question, but one which should engage the best abilities not only of packers and fishermen, but also of governments."

He has visited most of the packing plants and stations along the shore, and here is his reaction: "There is a fascination to this fishing business, the strong, salty smell and tang of the sea in the early morning, boats coming in and fish being weighed, the speed at which fish are taken in, boiled or steamed, bodies, tails and claws separated, tails removed, claws cracked, the different kinds of meat gathered and packed neatly and with the utmost cleanliness, into cans, the cans sealed, boxed and shipped. The workmanlike efficiency and the clear cool sea air are wonderfully attractive, and the hands return to it year after year, preferring to steady jobs the pleasure and thrill of this business where a couple of months, whether packers or shippers will make money this year is still to be determined but those employed have already reaped good returns from their labors. For many years the industry has contributed a great deal to the welfare of our coast."

Lightening of Party Discipline. The Republican convention, having in three short days gone through the formalities expected of it, two important trends are indicated, the first toward tightening of party discipline and further concentration of power in administration hands—an interesting phenomenon in such troubled times as the present—and second a slight shift away from prohibition calculated to hold the drys still mollify the wets—perhaps miscalculated.

The Democrats will doubtless have a much wetter plank in their platform. Reservations for their convention beginning on June 28, are four times as numerous as for the Republicans.

President Hoover won renomination by 1,126 1-2 of the 1,184 votes and his 1928 running mate gathered 884 1-4.

The scattering votes in opposition to the president were divided with 15 for Senator John R. Blaine, of Wisconsin, four and one half for Calvin Coolidge, four to Dr. Joseph I. France, of Maryland, and solitary counters for Charles G. Dawes and James W. Wadsworth, of New York.

Curtis had no less reason for satisfaction in view of the Republican precedent against retaining vice-presidents that has been broken since civil war days, only by the choice of "Sunny Jim" Sherman, of New York, in 1912. When the end of the roll was reached, the swartly Kansan still had 20 behind the necessary 578, but Pennsylvania Mr. and Mrs. Wood many years of happy wedded life.

# HOOVER AND CURTIS RE-NOMINATED

Practically Unanimous Vote For Hoover — Compromise Plank On Prohibition.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Dull and dispirited the thousand delegates to the Republican National Convention of 1932 went off duty last night having been like well trained seals for three days, shuffled and balanced to the word of President Hoover coming over the long distance telephone from the White House in Washington.

Re-nominating Mr. Hoover and Vice-President Charles H. Curtis adopting a compromise plank on prohibition dictated by the President, endorsing without qualification the record of the President and party since 1928 and suggesting that greater discretion should be given the executive in foreign affairs, the delegates shut their eyes, knelt down and taking hold of Mr. Hoover's coat tails, prayed that his brains and his name might defeat the Democrats next November.

Despite the cracking whips of the administration chiefs, they hesitated about renominating Curtis. The American Legion made a determined effort to push the convention over for Hanford MacNider, once commander of the Legion, now Minister to Canada. The minister was second choice. The New York State wanted Maj. Gen. Charles G. Harbord, the new Englanders, former Governor Alvin T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and there were last minute booms for others. Curtis won only after several states withholding their votes on the first ballot were shoved into his column by the efforts of administration Sergeant Majors and Pennsylvania, switched its support from a favorite son, General Edward Martin.

The almost unanimous nomination of President Hoover was followed by a demonstration of proportions and lasting for 26 minutes but, to the eyes of newspapermen, drummed up. A typical American, crowd, stout old ladies, lively girls, sweating bandmen, young fellows from the mountains, and plains and big cities, one old man carrying his grandson on his shoulder, all gently waving little flags, cooed into the aisles and while bands and a magnificent organ played "California Here I Come" over and over, slowly moving around the convention hall in the traditional parade.

Streamers exhorted the crowd to "Push on with Hoover," multi-colored balloons floated down from nets in the ceiling.

Whenever the crowd, tired-faced gave signs of wanting to sit down, the organ played "Dixie" or "The Eyes of Texas are Upon You." The organist, who demonstrated his vagabondness by playing "Al" Smith's Democratic battle song, "The Sidewalks of New York" yesterday, even had the effrontery today to give them "Happy Days are Here Again."

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# The Montreal

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another frightful explosion as the shimmering oil in the vessel blew up. The blazing liquid threw a fiery look over the four men. A moment later the three firemen were dying before the horrified gaze of their comrades. Chief Gauthier had disappeared. Hours later a body was recovered and tentatively identified as that of the Chief, but it turned out to be that of another man. Grappling irons were used in an attempt to find the charred remains of the intrepid fire Chief but without success.

Tonight preparations were going forward to lift the drydock which settled during the explosions. High pressure air pumps were to be put to work so the dock and vessel could be lifted and the water let out of the Cymbeline's hold. Until that is done, the task of finding the remaining bodies was stated to be almost impossible.

The known dead are 10 including the firemen, 17 are missing and approximately 40 are in hospital with injuries, many of them serious.

After extinguishing the fire and waiting until early afternoon for the steel plates to cool, firemen entered the vessel but were unable to penetrate far enough to recover any of the bodies. A possibility is seen that some of the men on the drydock as well as those in the hold were missing, and perhaps among them the man whose electric drill went half an inch too far.

Property damage has been variously estimated at from 500,000 dollars to several million dollars. The drydock is understood to have cost \$5,000,000 when new and a considerable portion of it would have to be rebuilt. The Cymbeline cost \$400,000 and substantial repairs would be necessary before it could be refloated.

# CAPTAIN DESCRIBES SCENE

The narrow escape of the crew of the tanker Cymbeline which blew up while being repaired in dry dock in Montreal harbor at an early hour this morning was described by the Captain of the vessel, Robert S. Stonehouse. As he talked to newspaper men near the dock, ambulance rushed past carrying injured men to the hospital.

Captain Stonehouse said he was sleeping in his cabin when the first explosion rocked the steamer shortly after three this morning. The force of the blast threw him out of his bunk on to the floor. "For a few minutes," he said, "I was too stunned to know what to do. Then I jumped into some clothes and rushed out on deck. I found the members of the crew running in all directions. We all got together on shore some distance away from the ship and then I made a hurried check up of my men. They were all safe and no one was seriously hurt I think."

The captain got away in only his shirt and trousers and his hat. He showed a watch he snatched up in his dash for safety.

Captain Stonehouse was unable to say what had caused the explosion and could offer no theory as to whether it broke out no theory as to whether it broke out on the ship itself or on the drydock in oil tanks which lined the port side of the vessel. He was completely unnerved by his experience and excused himself from talking further saying: "Oh, it's been too terrible. I can't say any more."

# CAPTAIN TELLS

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York. The crew of the Ganefff stated they had manned the pumps incessantly to keep the boat afloat as water poured through her damaged stern.

Both Captain Myle Randall of the Ganefff and Captain Peter Johnston declared their boats had been bombarded by the coast guards before the ramming, "fouled" potatoes, paint pots, fuel oil and water being used.

Captain Randall said his boat was so badly damaged that it was in danger of sinking. He had eased the situation by transferring some of his cargo to the Mary F. Ruth, and had been favored by fine weather on the trip to Halifax.

Formal protest against the attacks has been drawn up by McInnes, Lovat and MacDonald, Halifax law firm, on behalf of the owners and the crews. According to the affidavit signed by Captain Peter Johnston three United States coastguard boats separately and on different occasions attacked the Mary F. Ruth. The first attack was on Friday May 27, when the cutter, Hermes "deliberately rammed the Mary F. Ruth on the port quarter."

On the following Monday, May 30, a United States cutter of the 125-foot class with name and identification marks covered, bombarded the Mary F. Ruth with iron bolts, potatoes, eggs, and bilge water from the deck house, at intervals for 24 hours. Captain Johnston claimed this vessel also tried to ram the motorship.

The last attack on his vessel, he stated, was on Thursday, June 9, when the cutter Daffney rammed the Mary F. Ruth on the starboard and began another bombardment of vegetables and other missiles.

Two unsuccessful attempts to ram the Ganefff were described by Captain Randall in an official protest. As the Ganefff dodged these thrusts, he stated, the Daffney's officers and crew pelleted the motorship with cans of various colored paints, bilge water and fuel oil from the deck house, potatoes in which nails and screw bolts had been embedded. This was on Friday, June 10.

"The cutter ran alongside, Captain Randall said, and her officers

# HONOR THEIR CHIEF

MONTREAL, June 17.—Flags flew at half mast over Montreal fire stations today in honor of Chief Raoul Gauthier, killed today in the explosion of the oil tanker Cymbeline in the Montreal harbor. The intrepid chief died leading his men in an attempt to rescue those injured in the first of a disastrous series of detonations. He was standing on the deck of the vessel when a subsequent blast sent flaming oil over him and two of his men.

Yesterday Chief Gauthier stood in Mount Royal and Cole De Neiges cemeteries with bowed head in token of respect for two comrades who had died in performance of their duties. Today his own death brought grief to his men and to all who knew and respected him. Raoul Gauthier became director of the Montreal Fire Department in 1928 after a career marked by rare courage and resourcefulness. He joined the force in 1904, became a lieutenant in 1911, advanced to a captain in 1912 and in 1921 was made district chief. He was a past President of the Dominion Fire Chiefs Association and was a regular attendant at fire chiefs' conventions throughout Canada and the United States.

The chief is survived by his widow and five children. Mrs. Gauthier is the daughter of the late district fire Chief Arthur Briere.

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# SPIRIT OF

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the impression that everyone was animated with goodwill, and that the atmosphere of the conference was a good augury for its complete success.

Interviewers passed from the hotel of Von Papen to that of Herriot, where, facing a crowded balcony with his back to a fence, the French Premier almost echoed the words of the German Chancellor. "I leave for Paris with a happy impression of the two days' work." He assured the newspapermen.

"As a result of the goodwill shown by everybody and of the manifest good sense we now have a situation which in my view is a most hopeful promise."

Meeting apart from the general conference the heads of the British, French, Italian, Belgian and Japanese delegations—representing the five principal creditor nations—reached an agreement to reserve all preparations and war debts payments until after the conference, pending the achievement of a definite agreement.

"This document," commented Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, "not only clears the path of progress for future discussions but it solemnly declares the necessity of a final and definite solution of the problems involved in the present conditions of Europe."

This document in effect prolongs the Hoover moratorium on intergovernmental debts. It applies to all payments due at the end of June, at the middle of July and until the termination of the conference, some time next month. It does not of course apply to payments due to the United States, for the United States is taking no part in the Lausanne conference. No payments are due to the United States however until next December, and Washington dispatches repeat the United States will "keep hands off" until Europe reached some decision.

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