

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Iron and lead unchanged. Spelter, quiet; East St. Louis delivery spot, 6.10@6.22½; March, 6.12½@6.22½c.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; Saturday, probably fair.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1919. LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

Crown Prince Escapes From Holland And Makes His Way Into Germany

Military Caste Scheming To Violate Peace Treaty

Clemenceau Warns Germany Against Acts of Bad Faith

SON OF KAISER LEAVES

Frederick William Hohenzollern Gets Out of Holland in a Hurry.

CAUSES A STIR

Plot to Block Carrying Peace Treaty Into Effect.

PARIS, June 26.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German crown prince, has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany. News of the escape of the ex-crown prince caused a considerable stir in peace conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless, his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of other German recalcitrancy.

Plot of Military Caste.
Hints have come from Germany within the last few days that the military caste there would not be averse to bringing about a military situation within the former empire that would embarrass the allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the ex-crown prince is connected with some such plan.

The former crown prince made his way into Holland shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned there by the Dutch government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen, in the Zuider Zee.

Two days before the armistice was signed, a decree issued by the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announcing a decision of the former German emperor to abdicate, stated:

"The imperial chancellor will remain in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of the regency have been settled."

This generally was accepted as an official announcement of the crown prince's intention to renounce his rights to the succession.

Crown Prince Makes Denial.
Later, however, the crown prince denied any such intention in an interview given to The Associated Press correspondent December 3, 1918. At that time the crown prince said:

"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I should be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen ready to do anything to assist my country."

Notwithstanding this categorical statement, the semi-official Wolff bureau at Berlin three days later issued what was said to be the exact text of the crown prince's renunciation of his rights to the throne.

As regards The Associated Press interview mentioned, however, the correspondent who obtained it holds an autographed letter from the ex-crown prince in which the latter states that in this interview he was quoted correctly in every particular.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Confidential reports that the former German crown prince and also probably the former emperor would attempt to re-enter Germany after the signing of the peace treaty were received recently by government officials here. This became known today after an Associated Press dispatch telling of the escape of the crown prince had been received.

GERMANY IS SENT WARNING

Allies Notify Huns That They Will Collect For Ships.

ARMISTICE VIOLATED

Persons Responsible for Sinking Fleet Will Be Punished.

PARIS, June 26.—Germany has been notified in a note sent today by the allies that they possess the right to punish the persons responsible for the destruction of the German ships and to collect reparation for the loss. The sinking of the fleet is denounced as a violation of the armistice and a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions of peace.

When the investigations have been completed, the note states, the allies will exact "the necessary reparation."

Letter to Germans
The allied and associated powers today sent the following letter to the German peace delegation:

"June 25, 1919.
"Mr. President: The terms of the armistice signed by Germany on the eleventh of November, 1918, provided as follows:

"Article 23. The German surface warships which shall be specified by the allies and the United States shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them, the allied ports designated by the allies and the United States. They shall there remain under supervision by the allies and the United States, only care and maintenance parties being left on board."

"On June 21 the German warships which had been handed over to the allied and associated powers at anchor in the roadsstead at Scapa Flow with the German care and maintenance parties on board as provided in the armistice, were sunk by these parties under the orders of the German admiral in command, according to the information which has been collected and transmitted by the British admiralty. The German admiral in command of these parties of the German naval forces has alleged that he acted in the belief that the armistice expired on June 21 at midday and consequently in his opinion the destruction in question was no violation of its terms.

"In law, Germany, by signing the terms of article 23, set out above, entered into an undertaking that the ships handed over by her should remain in the ports indicated by the allied and associated powers and that care and maintenance parties should be left on board with such instructions and under such orders as would ensure that the armistice should be observed.

"The sinking of these ships instead of their preservation as had been provided for, and in breach of the undertaking embodied in article 23 of the armistice against all acts of destruction, constituted at once a violation of the armistice, the destruction of the pledge handed over, and an act of gross bad faith toward the allied and associated powers.

"The admiral in command of the care and maintenance parties belonging to the German naval forces has, while recognizing that the act was a breach of the armistice, attempted to justify it by alleging his belief that the armistice had come to an end.

"This alleged justification is not well founded, as under the communication addressed to the German delegation by the Allied and associated powers on the sixteenth of June, 1919, the armistice would only terminate on refusal to sign the peace, or if no answer were returned on the 23rd of June at seven o'clock. According to international law, as embodied particu-

TRUE LOVE'S COURSE SURELY IS ROUGH



PRINCE CAROL

Crown Prince of Rumania, he has just been released from the 75 days' confinement which followed a reported attempt at suicide when his royal parents would not permit him to live with the daughter of a commoner whom he had married against the royal will.

ularly in articles 40 and 47 of the regulations annexed to the fourth Hague convention of 1907, every serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it and even in case of urgency to recommence hostilities at once.

"A violation of the terms of the armistice by individuals, acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of these offenders and, if necessary, indemnity for the losses sustained. It will, therefore, be open to the Allied and associated powers to bring before a military tribunal the persons responsible for these acts of destruction, so that the appropriate penalties may be imposed. Furthermore, the incident gives the allied and associated powers a right to reparation for the loss caused, and in consequence a right to proceed to such further measures as the said powers may deem appropriate.

"Lastly, the sinking of the German fleet is not only a violation of the armistice but can only be regarded by the allied and associated powers as a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions communicated to Germany and now accepted by her. Furthermore, the incident is not an isolated act. The burning or permission for the burning of the French flags which Germany was to restore constitutes another deliberate breach in advance of these same conditions.

"In consequence the Allied and associated powers declare that they take note of these signal acts of bad faith and that when the investigations into all the circumstances have been completed they will exact the necessary reparation. It is evident that any repetition of acts like those must have a very unfortunate effect upon the future operation of the treaty which the Germans are about to sign.

"They have made complaint of the fifteen years period of occupation which the treaty contemplates. They have made complaint that admission to the league of nations may be too long deferred. How can Germany put forward such claims if she encourages or permits deliberate violations of her written engagements? She cannot complain should the allies use the full powers conferred on them by the treaty, particularly article 429 if she, on her side, deliberately violates its provisions.

(Signed) "G. CLEMENCEAU"

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

(By the Associated Press)
While the peace conference is troubled over the failure of the German delegates to arrive to sign the treaty, news comes of the escape to Germany from internment in Holland of the former German crown prince.

Semi-official information in formation in Paris is that the German delegates will arrive in time to sign Saturday afternoon. The tentative hour selected is 3 o'clock.

Announcement is made that Foreign Minister Mueller and Colonial Minister Bell would leave there Friday to sign the peace treaty.

The escape of Frederick William Hohenzollern is regarded in conference circles as having possible significance in view of other recent happenings in connection with the German situation.

Premier Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, has informed the German government that the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow is looked upon as a breach of the armistice and a violation of the peace terms. Germany is told that those responsible will be held to answer and that reparation will be required.

Germany is warned in another note that she will be held accountable for failure to withdraw her forces from Poland, and for any help given insurgents in those regions. The note is based on a German telegram which said the government would unofficially support a declaration of war "against the east" by the provincial presidents of Silesia and East and West Prussia.

In the meantime, there come reports of increasing disorders in Germany. There was a riotous lawlessness in Berlin Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and battles occurred between government troops and mobs. In Hamburg representatives of the industrial council have seized the power. Government troops are being sent there to restore order. It is reported.

FACES SENTENCE OF DEATH WITH INDIFFERENCE

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby, who fired the shot which killed Dewitt C. Peal, a paying teller, during a sensational daylight holdup of the East Brooklyn savings bank last December, was sentenced in the supreme court in Brooklyn today to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison during the week of July 28.

NEW YORK, June 26.—Gordon Fawcett Hamby maintained his air of indifference which has characterized his every action since being brought back here from Tacoma, when he faced Justice Lewis Fawcett in the supreme court in Brooklyn today to be sentenced to die in the electric chair. Hamby, or Allen as he prefers to be known, was convicted on Tuesday of killing Dewitt C. Peal, paying teller of the East Brooklyn savings bank while Hamby and a confederate were robbing the bank of \$13,000 on December 13 last.

Aside from expressing the hope that he might live to hear the result of the Willard-Dempsey championship bout, Hamby offered no objection to the court setting an early date for his electrocution.

UNITED STATES TAKING HONORS AT RIFLE SHOOT

LEMANS, Tuesday, June 24.—The United States made a clean sweep of the honors today in the individual rifle competition of the inter-allied games on the D'Avours range. American marksmen took the first eighteen places in the matches. The lowest score made by any of the 25 American entries landed that rifleman in thirty-fourth place. There were 175 marksmen representing eight nations.

First Sergeant Stanley Smith of Cleveland won the championship with a score of 275 points out of a possible 300 on the international target. He led the field at all ranges except one.

REVIEWS IRISH CAUSE

Senator Phelan Sees No Handicap in League Covenant.

NOT PARTY QUESTION

Great and Worthy Cause Should Not Be Disgraced.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Assertions that the league of nations would handicap the effort for Irish freedom were denied in the senate today by Senator Phelan, Democrat, California.

"Some persons interested in the Irish cause," he said, "have objected to article 10 because they fear it would guarantee the territorial integrity of the British empire. This it does only while before the disposition of the Now, Irish independence can be won either by the voluntary act of England, a successful revolution or the intervention of a superior force from the outside. Of these three avenues to independence the league only stands in the way of the last.

"If an Irishman tells me that he would put Irish independence before the spectacle of a world bathed again in blood, the loss again of millions of lives, and the hunger, disease, privations, suffering and torture inflicted upon millions more, then I would say he has forfeited generous consideration by an exhibition of unutterable selfishness."

Deprecating any effort to make Irish freedom a party question, Mr. Phelan said the Republicans could not claim credit for the resolution recently passed requesting a hearing for the Irish delegates at Versailles. Mr. Phelan supported the solid Republican declaration a few days ago of the Borah resolution asking the hearing for Irish delegates "was intended to embarrass the president."

"It was also done, I believe, to deflect the league of nations by exciting a false suspicion that article 10 prevented 'internal revolution,' he continued. "It is unfortunate that so great and worthy a cause should be so crudely used as a vulgar means of winning votes by men whose previous action would indicate that they have no real sympathy with Ireland."

"In conversation recently with President Emmon de Valera of the Irish republic," said Senator Phelan, "he emphatically declared that he trusted the Holy Cause to which he had pledged his life and honor would not be dragged into the mire of American party politics."

SIGNERS OF THE TREATY

Germany Semi-officially Assures Allied Peace Council.

IDENTITY OF MEN

Names to Be Given Out and Signatories to Arrive.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 25. (By the Associated Press)—Hermann Mueller, the foreign minister, and Dr. Bell, the colonial minister, it was announced tonight, have been selected as the German envoys to sign the peace terms. They will leave Berlin Friday.

Efforts were being made today to arrange for the signing of the peace treaty at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The council of three is apparently satisfied with the semi-official assurances that the Germans would be on hand.

Although the unofficial intimation received was that the German signatories probably would be Hermann Mueller, the foreign secretary, and Herr Giesberts and Herr Leinert of the old delegation, it developed today that Herr Giesberts, who had remained in Versailles for a time, had left there for Germany. A third man will be named, however, to accompany Herr Mueller and Herr Leinert, it is indicated.

BERLIN, June 25. (By the Associated Press)—The identity of the men to be delegated to go to Versailles as the German representatives to sign the treaty of peace will not be announced before Thursday, according to an official statement issued today. There was no session of the cabinet today.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 25. (By the Associated Press)—General Groener, who succeeded Field Marshal von Hindenburg as German chief of staff, has tendered his resignation to President Ebert, but has agreed to remain at his post until the situation in the eastern provinces becomes stabilized.

ROME, Wednesday, June 25.—Foreign Minister Tittoni, addressing the senate today called upon parliament and the country for their full and unconditional support, regardless of party. He said the Italian parliament and the country realize with anxiety that while the disposition of the national aspirations still are uncertain, those of other powers already have been acknowledged. He said he was quite willing to answer all legitimate requests for explanations.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—Three presidents of eastern provinces of Prussia have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of their districts, expressing the deepest grief at the unconditional acceptance of the Allied peace terms, but adding that the people "must not under the circumstances prevent the government from fulfilling its word to the enemy."

"Regard for our compatriots who would have to bear the consequences of such action," the proclamation says, "makes it our hard duty to refrain from fighting for our right of self determination and honor, and bow to the decision which has been taken."

PARIS, June 26.—(By the Associated Press)—It is understood that if no official communication is received by nightfall from Berlin, relative to the plans of the German government for signing the peace treaty, some thing in the nature of an ultimatum will be sent to Berlin by the peace conference.

At noon the conference was in complete ignorance as to Germany's plan.

DRASTIC ORDER TO HUNS

Clemenceau Informs Germany Allies Demand Accountability.

NOTE BASED ON WIRE

Telegram Reveals Treachery of Germans.

PARIS, June 26.—The German peace delegation has been informed in a note from Premier Clemenceau that the German government will be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen and in east and west Prussia.

The text of the note reads:

"Paris, June 25.—Mr. President: The Allied and Associated powers feel it necessary to direct the attention of the German government to the fact that the Polish authorities have come into possession of the attached official German dispatch which states that, while the German government means to sign the peace treaty, they intend to give unofficial support by all means in their power to local movements of resistance to the establishment of the Polish authority in the territories allotted to Poland in Posen and in east and west Prussia and to the occupation of Upper Silesia by the allied and associated powers.

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

"G. CLEMENCEAU"

(Signed)

The telegram referred to in the foregoing letter follows:

"Posen, June 21, 1919.
"The government will sign. Nevertheless, Horsing (provisional president) will proclaim for Silesia and Wig (provisional president) for western and eastern Prussia, war against the east. The government will officially declare its opposition, but will unofficially support the action by every means.

"Horsing has telegraphed today: 'Send my large parcel to Breslau.'"

Paul Dutasta, secretary of the conference, went to Versailles this morning seeking information. He was informed verbally by Dr. Haniel von Haimhausen that the German signatories, who will probably be Herr Mueller, Herr Giesberts and Herr Liener, might arrive by Saturday, but he was unable to speak authoritatively on the subject.

Poles Break Armistice.
PARIS, June 26.—The armistice entered into several days ago by the Poles and Ukrainians has been broken by an advance on the part of the Ukrainian forces, according to information received here today.

Jury Unable to Reach Verdict.
SPOKANE, Wash., June 26.—The jury in United States district court here which heard the evidence in the trial of William H. (Lone Star) Dietz on charges of false registration for the draft and falsification of his questionnaire, was discharged today after it had reported its inability to reach a verdict.

HIS WASTE.
"He shied an alarm clock at his wife when they quarreled."
"He ought to be ashamed of himself to throw away his time so."

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED IN FIGHT IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, June 26.—One officer and three enlisted men were killed, two men were wounded and one officer and four enlisted men were captured in recent fighting with anti-Kolchak forces in Siberia, the war department was advised today by Major General Graves, commanding the Siberian expeditionary forces.

All of the men were of the Thirty-first infantry. Those killed were: Lieut. Albert Francis Kidd; Corporal Jesse M. Reed and Privates D. P. Craig and Charles L. Plake. Wounded, degree undetermined, were: Corporal George A. Jensen and Private Clarence G. Crail.

FRENCH TO CELEBRATE

PARIS, June 26.—The French government has decided that the official victory celebration by France shall take place July 14.

July 14 is Bastille Day, the principal French holiday. It also is the anniversary of the beginning of the Germans in 1918 of their last drive toward Paris, which ended so disastrously for them through the staunch Franco-American resistance and ultimate counter attack.