The St. John Standard

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GERMANS GET PEACE TREATY THIS AFTERNOON; PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP; ITALIANS ARE ACCUSED OF MANY CRUELTIES

The Italians Accused of Cruelties

The Assassination of Dr. Gurnis, Killed by a Moslem, Laid to the Door of the Italians.

GREEKS ASK HELP FROM CONFERENCE

Italian Troopers Are Alleged to Have Killed Old Women and Men Who Were Protecting the Greek Flag.

Saloniki, Monday, May 5.—Dr. Guinis, who for thirty years had worked for the deliverance of Northern Epirus from the Turks, and for its union with Greece, was assassinated several days ago at Koritsa by a Moslem. The funeral, which was attended by 10,000 persons, according to despatches to the Athens News Agency, resolved itself into a manifestation in favor of Greece. Women and children carried Greek flags and buildings were decorated in the Greek colors. The commander of the French military forces in Koritsa attended the funeral.

The assassin, who was named Ibrahim, and who is said to have been assassinated by two others, the despatches declare, is an agent of Italian propoganda in Northern Epirus. It is asserted that the Italians have been inciting the Moslems against the Greek Christians. The French authorities continue their investigations of the assassination.

Reports received here from Scarpanto Islands, in the Aegean Sea, coming by way of Crete, are to the effect that the Italian troops of occupation attempted to take down the Greek flag, hoisted on Easter Day after the proclamation of the union of the Dorecans Islands with Greece. The population, composed mostly of women and old men, opposed, with heroic resistance, in the village of Athos.

An old woman, named Penayimtakis, with several other women, who were protecting the Greek flag, were killed, and a priest was shot by the Italians. In the village of Menetes three old men and sixty women who were protecting the flag were starved out and compelled to surrender.

The Archbishop of Scarpanto is reported to have been seriously wounded by Italian carabineers.

A Greek sailing vessel off the Gassos Islands, reports a devastating fire by guns on the villages of Arvanithori and Marina. The vessel was prevented by gunfire from approaching the scene.

Greeks from Strumnitza, who have taken refuge here, have addressed a note to Premier Lloyd George, President Wilson and M. Venezelos, the Greek Prime Minister, begging them not to permit Italy, which has occupied Strumnitza, to follow the example of the Bulgarians and perpetrate cruelties against the Greeks there.

The note says that numerous sons of Greeks in Strumnitza enlisted in the Greek army, and shed their blood for civilization and for the union of Strumnitza to Greece.

ALL IS IN READINESS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE PEACE TREATY TO GERMANY TODAY

The Smaller Powers Have Been Acquainted With the Contents of the Momentous Document and it Only Remains for the Germans to Receive the Verdict Brought Against Their Country for Being the Instigator of the War—Should They Decline to Affix Their Signatures Economic Isolation of Germany Will Follow.

Final Draft of The Treaty Provides For Trial of William

Bulletin—Paris, May 6, (By The Associated Press)—The clause regarding responsibilities, which was not acted on at the previous session of the plenary conference, it is understood has been incorporated in the final draft of the treaty. This provides for the trial of the former German Emperor for "a supreme offence against international morality, and the sanctity of treaties," by a tribunal composed of representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan.

New York, May 6.—The Associated Press, tonight, issues the following: All is in readiness for the presentation Wednesday afternoon of the peace treaty to Germany.

The small powers have been apprised of the contents of the momentous document, and all that remains to be done is to call the German delegates before the peace congress at Versailles and hand to them the verdict which the Allied and Associated Powers have brought in against their coutnry for being the instigator of the world war.

The terms, admittedly, will be hard for Germany but it is asserted that there is but on road for her to follow if she is to obtain what her spokesmen have so frequently declared she so ardently desires—the return of peace and the chance to rehabilitate herself economically. Acquiesance even to a demand for the trial of their former imperial master, William Hohenzollern, which is understood to have been incorporated in the treaty, charged with "a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," is to be required.

Reports have it that the steps for the complete economic isolation of the country are being considered, if Germany should decline to affix her signature to the treaty.

There is still dissent among the Allied and Associated Powers over some provisions of the treaty. Chief among the objectors is Italy, with Fiume and the Dalmatian coast the point in dispute. Italy's chief delegates to the peace conference did not visit Versailles Tuesday afternoon, when the treaty was read to the smaller powers, but are expected to be present Wednesday. Their credentials already have been handed to the Germans.

The Italians were represented at the session Tuesday by Signor Crespi who made reservation concerning any provisions of the treaty which are not acceptable to Italy.

The Chinese delegates have reiterated their protests concerning the disposition of Kiao-Chau, and Portugal has placed herself in the role of an objector to the awards of the council of four, by expressing dissatisfaction against the treatment accorded the republic.

Marshal Foch, generalissimo of all the Allied armies in the great war, also has expressed opposition to the treaty as it stands ,and declared it to be his personal opinion that it should not be signed, as the military security given France is inadequate.

Nevertheless the treaty as formulated is to be placed in the hands of the Germans, according to the latest reports from Paris.

Allied troops have defeated the Bolshevik and captured the town of Meslakaya, on the Murmansk coast in Northern Russia. On the Archangel front the first Allied river flotilla has reached the fighting front, as a result of the ice having passed out of the river under the spring thaw.

Hot Debate Over Gov't Ownership

Opposition Demands That the New National Railways be Brought Under the Direct Control of Parliament.

ACTING PREMIER ARGUES FOR OWNERSHIP

Says the Only Method of Getting Away from Political Patronage is to Remove Operation of the Road from Dept. of Railways and Canals.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 6.—The character of government ownership of railways, whether it is to be strangled in its infancy by the grip of partisanship, or divorced from politics and given a fair fighting chance against the C P. R. was the question which concerned parliament today. The Opposition, led for the time being by Mr. Fielding, demanded that the new National Railways be brought under the direct control and supervision of Parliament, in other words, that the new departure upon state ownership should be begun burdened by the system which handicapped the Intercolonial for a generation. The Government's reply was that, while its creation of a holding company to run the people's railway independently of political interference was breaking ground, it was the only method of avoiding partisan control and influence, as well as the only practical means of giving the system a fair fighting chance against the C.P.R.

Mr. Fielding presented his amendment for Parliamentary control with his characteristic force and power of persuasion, and while he was probably technically correct in his contention that a government owned public utility should be under the direction of Parliament, and have its estimates annually voted by the House, Sir Thomas White's practical reply, absolutely detached from theories, and driving straight into the face of facts, carried the House overwhelmingly with him.

Sir Thomas pointed out that Mr. Fielding's proposition would mean there would have to be two complete audit systems which would result in tremendous overhead costs. He doubted, moreover, whether the British Parliament voted the estimates annually of the Suez Canal Company of which it owned all the shares.

The Canadian Northern was being taken over as a corporation and, in view of the position of its bonds, it was necessary to maintain its corporate existence. They desired to get away from political patronage, and for this reason were removing the operation of the road from the department of railways and canals, the policy which would have to be followed if Mr. Fielding's amendment was adopted.

Referring to the protests of the ex-Minister of Finance against the use of closure to passing the bill through the committee stage, Sir Thomas had little difficulty in showing that closure had only been resorted to in order to overcome obstruction. He proceeded to quote from statements of Hon. D. D. MacKenzie, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Hon. Jacques Bureau and other Opposition leaders to show they were all antagonistic to Government ownership.

After Mr. Fielding and Sir Thomas had spoken, the debate lost interest. Opposition back benchers merely repeating their somewhat threadbare argument that the Canadian Northern was being handed back to MacKenzie and Mann. Early in the evening, Mr Fielding's amendment was rejected by a vote of 110 to 59, the Unionists solidly supporting the Government.

THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT FURNISHED 113,461 BONA FIDE SOLDIERS FIT FOR SERVICE

The Act Made Available a Total of 179,933 Men—153,708 Men Were Turned Over to the Military Authorities—Over 24,000 Disobeyed Orders to Report — Quebec Leads in Number of Defaulters — New Brunswick's Record Throughout Almost a Perfect One.

Ottawa, Ont., May 6.—The report of Lieutenant Colonel H. A. C. Machin, director of the military service branch tabled in the House this afternoon, reviews in detail the operations of the Military Service Act. It shows that in all the M. S. A. made available for military service the total of 179,933 men, and that up to the signing of the armistice, there were 113,461 bona fide soldiers in uniform furnished by the Military Service Act.

Leaving out the men ready for call on November 11, 1918, the act resulted in a total of 153,708 men being turned over to the military authorities—not including any men who, at the time of ordering, had not been medically examined and who, upon reporting, were at once found to be not physically fit—this total being made up of 116,347 men ordered to report for duty by registrars, 19,644 class 1 registered and voluntarily reporting to C. E. F. units, and 7,673 to units outside the C. E. F., before orders were issued to them, and 10,044 unregistered defaulters apprehended and placed on military strength.

Of the total of 153,708, some 16,108 were returned to the jurisdiction of registrars owing, in general, to their being lowered in medical category.

Further, another 24,139 disobeyed orders to report for duty, and, at the time of the signing of the armistice were still unapprehended. Making deductions for these, there is a net total of 113,461 bona fide soldiers furnished by the act.

Particular interest is attached to tables showing how the different provinces contributed. The total of 179,933 made available was made up of the following:

Quebec	55,814
Ontario	55,145
Saskatchewan	14,863
Manitoba	12,591
Nova Scotia	11,122
New Brunswick	9,071
Prince Edward Island	1,739
Alberta	9,871
British Columbia	9,719
Total	179,933

In all 27,631 disobeyed registrars' orders to report for duty, and of these 3,492 were apprehended and placed on military strength. Out of every one hundred men ordered to report, or voluntarily reporting under the M. S. A., the following numbers in each province disobeyed such orders:

Quebec	41
Nova Scotia	17
British Columbia	10
Saskatchewan	10
New Brunswick	9
Ontario	9
Alberta	5
Manitoba	4
Prince Edward Island	1

"The province of Quebec," the report observes, "very grievously outstripped her sister provinces in the number of defaulters, for, not only is her total of 18,827, considerably more than all the other provinces combined, but her percentage is less than 40.85, which, to say the least, is a most regrettable state of affairs."

The district of Hull, Que., has the highest percentage of defaulters in the Dominion, viz., 55. Charlottetown, with a percentage of 3.5, has the lowest. Expenditure by the Justice Department under the act to the end of January, 1919, was $3,661,417. The per capita cost in each province of the net total of men put into uniform, was:

New Brunswick 15.10; Nova Scotia, 20.65; Manitoba, 31.30; Ontario, 21.50; Prince Edward Island, 26.56; Saskatchewan, 31.29; British Columbia, 35.88; Quebec, 40.78; Alberta, 42.44.

Treaty Now Considered Complete

Final Draft Was Presented to the Minor Powers at a Secret Plenary Session Yesterday Afternoon.

PROTESTS ENTERED BY DELEGATES

Marshal Foch Declares the Security Given France is Inadequate from a Military Point of View.

To Obtain Fiume Italians Will Make Other Sacrifices

Paris, May 6.——The note sent by Premier Orlando to Paris on Sunday night from Rome indicated an intention to treat with the other powers on the basis of a letter drawn up by Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, which Premiers Lloyd George and Clemenceau handed him on the eve of his departure from Paris, according to "Portinax," in the Echo, Paris, today. The Italians, says the writer, will agree to make certain sacrifices in Dalmatia so as to attain their object, the acquisition of Fiume, "even should they have recourse to these transitory formulas which the League of Nations has furnished to the peace treaty."

Bulletin—Paris, May 6.—The peace treaty was presented to the minor powers at a secret plenary session this afternoon which adjourned at 5.15 o'clock. The draft of the treaty is considered now as having passed the final stage before being presented to the Germans.

Marshal Foch, in a speech at the plenary session declared that the security given France was inadequate, from a military point of view, and said it was his personal conviction that the treaty should not be signed. The marshal emphasized the necessity of France holding the bridgeheads along the Rhine, and said that occupation limited to fifteen years was not sufficient.

The Chinese delegates presented a brief, formal and dignified protest concerning the disposition of Kiao-Chau. The Portuguese delegates expressed dissatisfaction regarding the treatment accorded Portugal. The protestations made by the various delegations are not regarded as serious as no definite reservations were made by the protestants.

Italy was represented at the session by Signor Crespi. The Italian spokesman said he desired to make reservations concerning any provisions in the treaty not acceptable to Italy.

Lu Cheng-Hsiang, Chinese foreign minister, asked for reconsideration of the decision regarding Shantung and Kiao-Chau. The Chinese foreign minister said that in the opinion of the Chinese delegation the decision had been made without regard for justice or for the protection of the territorial integrity of China. He said that, if reconsideration was impossible, he desired to make reservation on behalf of China.

Albany, N. Y., May 6.—Edward Lawton, of this city, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment today after having been convicted of first degree manslaughter.

Lawton confessed that he shook his six months old baby until its neck was broken because the little one's cries disturbed his sleep.

ALLIES AND GERMANS DISCUSS ECONOMICS

Delegates Met in a Short Conference Yesterday Afternoon.

Versailles, May 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The Inter-Allied and German economics delegates resumed their deliberations at the Trianon Palace Hotel at 10.30 o'clock this morning, under the chairmanship of Major Exbrayat, of France. A half hour later the French financial delegate, M. De Lasteyrie, drove up for a conference with Herren Warburg and Melchier of the German delegation. The Germans walked through the park to the hotel.

BRITISH AVIATORS CRITICIZE THE NAVY PROGRAMME

Say There is Nothing Practical or Theoretical in the U. S. Scheme for Trans-Atlantic Flight.

St. John's, Nfld., May 6.——The British aviators, Harry Hawker and Captain Frederick P. Raynham, made no move today toward starting their trans-Atlantic flight. After arival of reports of unfavorable weather in mid-ocean, with cross winds here, they sent several motor parties out in search for an auxiliary airdrome, to allow them to take advantage of north and south breezes for a "hop off."

Local interest turned to the progress of the United States navy's flight and St. John's papers are carrying columns from Trepassey Bay as against paragraphs regarding the project of the Britishers here. Hawker is inclined to belittle the American effort, declaring that he will wager that any fast steamer leaving New York on the same day as the planes of the navy will beat them to England. The British airmen here appear skeptical of the ability of the Liberty motors to stand the test of the long flight.

Captain Charles W. F. Morgan, Raynham's navigator, signing himself "Captain C. W. F. Morgan, R. A. F., F. R. G. S., announced responsibility for and attached his signature to an article printed in the St. John's Daily Star, this afternoon which asserted that the American navy "flying boat would prove nothing practical or theoretical." The article said in part:

"At no time, during their flight, will they be out of sight of a ship, as the American navy is putting a ship every fifty miles of the way, which means that the machines will never be more than 25 miles from a ship. This eliminates any risk, and also does away with any need of navigation. The Americans might just as well fly the English Channel fifty times, an ordinary exploit these days. The flight proves nothing practical or theoretical. The personal guidance of the pilot does not rule in the question as the machines can land at any time alongside a ship, rest and proceed. They are also able at any time to replenish their petrol tanks."

PLANS CONSIDERED FOR THE ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF GERMANY

Should the Delegates Refuse to Sign Peace Preliminaries Drastic Methods of Coercion Will be Employed Against That Country.

Paris, May 6.—(By The Associated Press)—The following official communication was issued this evening:

"The Supreme Economic Council held its sixtieth meeting May 5th at 1 a.m. under the chairmanship of Lord Robert Cecil at the Ministry of Commerce.

"The Council considered plans which had been formulated to bring about the complete economic isolation of Germany, in the event the German delegates should refuse to sign the preliminaries off peace. The blockade section was directed to be drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Council of Foreign Ministers, a plan of blockade measures to be immediately put into effect should the associated governments desire to have recourse to economic coercion.

"Upon recommendation of the financial section, the Council decided to make the following relaxations of financial restrictions of trade with Germany, pending the signing of the peace treaty:

" 'First—The financial list to be suspended (if this has not been done already), and announcement to be made that neutrals are entirely free to extend credits of any kind to Germany or to its nationals.

" 'Second—That German-owned cash, balances and bills already in neutral countries are freely available in payment for imports.

" 'Third—That the proceeds of exports from Germany may be freely available in payment for all kinds of permitted imports.

" 'Fourth—That the finance section shall have discretion to grant licenses for the export of gold and securities from Germany in payment for imports, on application from the German authorities.

" 'Fifth—That the above be communicated to the financial commission at Villette and to the committee of neutral financiers, and that their suggestions be invited as to what further relaxations are desired by them.'

"The Council considered again the question of the control of navigation on the Danube and it was decided that this control should be placed entirely with a view to expediting the reopening of commercial and relief traffic on the Danube."

COUNTY COURT AT WOODSTOCK

Grand Jury Brings in True Bill Against Respondents Charged With Theft of a Wagon.

Special to The Standard.

Woodstock, N.B., May 6.—In the absence of Judge Carleton, who is out of town on a holiday, Judge Wilson presided at the County Court, which opened this morning. J. A. Lindsay was chosen foreman of the Grand Jury, which brought in a true bill against James Campbell and Ernest Hartley, charged with theft of a wagon owned by Robert Jamison. This is the only criminal case before the court. Wm. M. Connell and Fred C. Squires represented the Crown, and R. L. Simms the prisoners.

SCHOLARSIHPS GO TO STUDENTS OF ROTHESAY

Degrees to be Conferred at the Convocation of King's College, Windsor, Tomorrow.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, N.S., May 6.—The degrees to be conferred at the convocation of King's College, Windsor, on Thursday, will be as follows:

Doctor of Divinity, Honoris Causa, Right Rev J. Fielding Sweeny, Bishop of Toronto; Doctor of Divinity in course, Rev. Henry Smart, New York, in absentia; Doctor of Civil Law, honoris causa, Rev. W. R. Hibard, head master of Rothesay College, St. John; Bachelor of Divinity in Absentia, Rev. Edgar P. Fletcher; Master of Arts, Robert Miller, Sydney Smith, Rev. Edwin Jukes, Henry P. Pinn (in absentia), Rev. J. William Foster (in absentia), Cyril Pearce (in absentia); Bachelor of Arts, T. B. Wintle, J. F. Shupe, A. E. Gabriel; Bachelor of Civil Law, Adeundum, J. N. Keefe, Rev. P. C. St. Clair, H. G. Vaughan Evans; Licentiate in Theology, Rev. Joseph Prescott, Rev. Edgar H. Fletcher. The prize winners are: Governor General's medal, T. B. Wintell; Stevenson Scholarship, Miss A. E. Miller; Binney Exhibition, Miss Lesley Pickett and Reginald Parnell; Almon-Welsford testimonial, G. F. Edsforth; Bishop Binney prize, Horace Walsh; Deblois prize, T. B. Wintle; Matriculation scholarships, G. F. Edgeforth, Rothesay School, and H. J. Best, Rothesay School; Laurie Memorial, Rev. F. Ellis.

KNOW NOTHING OF ENGAGEMENT

Buckingham Palace Has No Confirmation of Reported Engagement of Princess Mary to Earl of Dalkeith.

BY ARTHUR DRAPER.

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard)

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London, May 6.—"We know absolutely nothing about it," was the only response at Buckingham Palace today, to inquiries for the verification of the story printed this morning, reporting the engagement of Princess Mary to the Earl of Dalkeith.

NO ATTEMPT AT FLIGHT TODAY

U. S. Aviators Will Stick to Rockaway as They Have Received Adverse Weather Reports.

New York, May 6.—No attempt will be made tomorrow by the United States Navy's trans-Atlantic aviators to "hop off" on the first leg of their journey because of adverse weather conditions advanced tonight by Commander John H. Towers, the flight commander. Scattered rains along the Newfoundland shore and changeable winds generally from New York to Trepassey combined to promote pessimism. All four motors on the N. C. 3 are being replaced, it was announced tonight. A ball bearing in one of them, believed to have been jarred out of place during a test night of the machines several days ago with 28,000 pound load was the cause of orders to replace one motor. Later, in the interests of doing a "good job" and leaving nothing to chance, Commander John H. Towers, in command of the flight directed that the three other motors be replaced. The big N. C. 3 will be ready for flight in the morning, however, with all motors running.

MATHERS ROYAL COMMISSION GETS NEW EVIDENCE AT EDMONTON

Nationalization of Industries, Improvement in Housing Conditions, Cooperating of Employers and Emplyoees, Abolition of Antagonism Toward Trade Unions Among the Many Suggestions Made.

Edmonton, May 6.—Nationalization of all industrial improvement of housing conditions; establishment of a forty-four hour work week; a furtherance in the training of apprentices; the co-operation of all employers and employees; abolition of antagonism toward trade unions; remodelling of banking systems; provision for mothers at and before child birth, and provision for old age.

Such are some of the suggestions offered by Edmonton witnesses, both of the employer and employee classes, before the Mathers Royal Commission on industrial relations, which concluded its Edmonton session this afternoon.

Those giving evidence during the afternoon included Mayor Clark, Peter Daly, representing the boiler makers; and chief engineer of the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia railway; R. J. Thompson, representing local Grand Trunk Pacific machinists, P. M. Dickinson, C. M. Sheldon, secretary of the Humberston Coal Company, and E. E. Roper, of the Trade and Labor Council.