

### Civil Re-Establishment Educational Announcement.

1. Any returned sailor or soldier is entitled to admission to the Re-establishment Day School.

2. Any returned sailor or soldier is entitled to admission to the Re-establishment Night School which is conducted from 7.30 to 9.30 on the following evenings of every week, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

3. Arrangements have been made with the Bishop Feild College and the Methodist College for a laboratory course in Physics and Chemistry for students who propose to enter a University in the Fall of the year. The lectures will commence on Monday, May 5th, and continue until end of June.

Applications for permission to take advantage of the opportunities indicated above and for further information should be made to the Vocational Officer, 17 Militia Building—may 1, 1919.

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Saint John's.

## Will Germans Sign the Peace Treaty?

**Growing Dissatisfaction Among Americans --- Winnipeg Conditions Improving --- Turks Form New Ministry---Germans Grant Extension.**

### GRANTED EXTENSION.

PARIS, May 21. The German peace delegation has been granted an extension of seven days, or until May 29, in which to reply in full to the peace terms, according to an official announcement.

### AMERICANS DISSATISFIED.

LONDON, May 21. Dissatisfaction on the part of some members of the American peace delegation with the German peace treaty is reported by the Paris correspondent of the Westminster Gazette today. "With every day that passes the dislike which some members of the American commission feel for the peace treaty grows into active opposition," the correspondent telegraphs, and he quotes one of the members of the delegation as saying "the treaty does not mean peace, it means war." The correspondent adds that he is greatly concerned with evidence of a changed feeling in American quarters regarding President Wilson.

### IMPROVED CONDITIONS EXPECTED.

OTTAWA, May 21. A feeling of optimism prevails in Government circles this afternoon as to the Winnipeg strike situation. What advice have been received from Winnipeg indicate that matters are moving steadily in the direction of negotiations and conferences, which it is believed will result in big improvement in present conditions. The belief is expressed in official circles that the despatches which came from the west last night indicating a possibility of serious developments, were

delayed despatches describing the situation at Winnipeg when it was at its worst.

### QUIET IN WINNIPEG.

OTTAWA, May 21. Senator Lough, Government Leader in the Senate, stated that the latest news from Winnipeg was satisfactory and that law and order was being maintained. He referred to the number of troops in the military district as six or seven units and that they were sufficient to cope with any situation that may arise.

### LIABLE TO TRIAL.

LONDON, May 20. Frederick William Hohenzollern, the former German Crown Prince, will be liable to trial under the terms of the German peace treaty, it was declared by Andrew Bonar Law, the Government leader in the House of Commons today. Mr. Bonar Law said that the commandants of prison camps would also be liable under the treaty's terms.

### ARRANGING ALTERNATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 21. Repeated statements by German officials of various ranks that Germany cannot consent to accept the peace treaty in the form presented have led officials in Washington to give serious consideration to the course to be pursued in the event of the failure of the Paris conference to bring about the restoration of peace in the near future. While the announcement has come from Paris that the supreme council has framed plans for dealing in a military way with the situation in the event of a refusal of the Germans to sign the treaty, it is assumed here that before resort was had to the use of troops an effort would be made to bring the Germans to terms through economic pressure.

### NC-4 DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, May 21. The resumption of the trans-Atlantic flight by the naval seaplane NC-4 has been again delayed. A message to the Navy Department early today said that one of the plane's engines had developed trouble, and that the start for Lisbon would not be made today.

### GERMANY WON'T SIGN.

BERLIN, May 21. "Germany declines to sign the peace terms laid before her because they spell the economic destruction, political disorder and moral degradation of the entire German nation," was the statement authorized by the Cabinet this morning through the Associated Press.

### GERMAN DENIAL USELESS.

PARIS, May 21. It is too late for Germany to seek to deny both the aggression in the war and her responsibility for it. This declaration is made by Premier Clemenceau, as President of the Peace

Conference, in replying to the German note on reparations, the text of which reply was made public last night.

### GERMANS WANT EXTENSION.

PARIS, May 21. Brockendorff Rantau, the head of the German peace delegation, has asked an extension of time for Germany to present her reply regarding the peace terms. The Count said further notes were being prepared and it would be impossible to complete them by one p.m. Thursday, when the time limit is up.

### NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 20. As a result of the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet, provoked by the Allied occupation of Smyrna, Ferid Pasha has been entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. Ferid Pasha will be Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister.

### POLES CROSS THE DNEISTER.

WARSAW, May 20. An official statement issued here today says the Poles are continuing their successes in Galicia, and adds the Poles have crossed the Dneister River near Sotzadow.

### JELICOE AT AUSTRALIA.

ALBANY, West Australia, May 20. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe of the British Navy, landed here on his mission of reorganizing the Australian Navy. The cruiser Melbourne and six destroyers have arrived. The Admiral will proceed east and stop off at many of the important Australian cities.

### Aeronautical Notes.

**Aerial Fighting Squadrons to be Maintained.**  
Brig-General J. E. B. Seely, in asking the British House of Commons for a considerable appropriation, stated on March 13th, that it was intended to keep 102 aerial squadrons for defence, but that the country would not rely on the number of machines as in remaining in the forefront of aerial developments. Air Forces, he added, would be maintained in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Archangel and the near and middle East.

### Vancouver Woman Files.

The first Vancouver woman to fly is Mrs. J. S. Patterson. Accompanied by Aviator Edward Hubbard in a Boeing seaplane, Mrs. Patterson spent 25 minutes in the air, during which time the "loop the loop" and "spinning fall dive" were undertaken. Mrs. Patterson enjoyed the experience very much.

### Possibility of Smuggling Aircraft.

Judging from the reports coming from various countries, the possibility of smuggling aeroplanes from one country to another will eventually be controlled by an aerial patrol, and all aeroplanes will be required to land before crossing the border.

### To Fly Around World.

A French aviator is planning a trip around the world by aeroplane, and is writing to various cities to enquire if a suitable aerodrome with hangar for aeroplanes is ready for use.—Canadian Motor Boat.

### The Books of Sports.

Although there are many church football and cricket teams, and many clergymen interest themselves in sports for their choir-boys and the youngsters in the parish, it would create a certain amount of consternation if a list of sporting fixtures were announced every Sunday from the pulpit.

After the Reformation there arose such controversy between the Puritans and the Roman Catholics on the subject of what recreation the people might take on the Sabbath, that James I., 1618, issued a declaration, commonly known as the Book of Sports. This was to be read in the churches by the clergymen, and it declared that archery, dancing, leaping, May-games, morrice-dances, vaulting, and other lawful games, might be indulged in on Sundays, after divine service.

### By this law, bear-baiting, bull-

baiting, bowling, and interludes were not permitted on Sundays. No person who had not attended church was allowed to take part in any game.

The order to read this declaration was not enforced in the reign of James I., but Charles I., at the instigation of Archbishop Laud, republished it, and the reading of it was enforced with strict severity.

This caused great aggravation and annoyance amongst the Puritans, and probably contributed in no mean degree to the ultimate overthrow of the monarchy and the church.

In 1644 the Long Parliament ordered all copies of the Book of Sports to be collected and publicly burnt.

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### Where is Teschen?

This is the latest breakfast-table problem. Although the town has figured prominently in European history at various times for over a century, Mr. Lloyd George had to confess, when it was mentioned at the Peace Conference, that he did not know exactly where it was situated.

Nor is he alone in his lack of knowledge. It is doubtful if one person in fifty would be able to give you any information about the town.

And yet it was once the scene of a great peace conference—that of 1779, when Vergennes, the Foreign Minister of France, arranged the peace of Teschen, thereby averting a great European war, and also, in all probability, securing the independence of the United States.

They Know All About Us. It is only a small town of some 30,000 inhabitants, just over sixty miles from Cracow; but it is the chief town of a large district in Austrian Silesia. Still, if we know little of Teschen, the Teschenians know all about us. That they are quite up to date is apparent from the fact that a recent number of "The Teschen Daily" contained a long article, on the front page, written in excellent English, describing our rule in Teschen.

The Teschenians could probably give us a few wrinkles in regard to printing, for the State printing and lithographic works are in the town.

### Bringing the Kaiser to Trial.

Much indignation has been expended, not to say wasted, over the question of bringing to trial the Kaiser and those associated with him in responsibility for the war.

Those who have felt all along that this sort of talk was mostly driven, will find their view confirmed by the report that a special tribunal is to be set up at Geneva. It is to consist of five judges, of different nationalities, and it is to make its own rules.

Apparently it is taken for granted that this alleged court will find the Kaiser guilty of something or other. Then he is to be sentenced to exile. In practice this would mean that he would be invited to leave the disagreeable climate of Holland and take up his abode on some pleasant Mediterranean island, probably in a villa maintained at the expense of Great Britain.

Better leave the Kaiser where he is. The fact that the Dutch don't want him, is good reason why they should be compelled to keep him. Why should they be allowed to unload him on anybody else? They might provide for his support by a special tax on Hollanders who grew rich through contraband trade during the war.—Vancouver Sun.

### Mediaeval and Modern Armies.

The armies of the present day far outnumber anything recorded in the world's history. Take the wars of the Middle Ages, for example. At Towton there were nearly 120,000 men on both sides in the White and Red Rose struggle, and the figure was hardly ever reached again. We used to invade France with a force infinitely smaller than the Mons Invincibles. At Agincourt there were only 60,000 French. In the Stuart Civil War, the average army at high-water mark numbered about 20,000.

In the American War of Independence it was always less—about 10,000 was a really strong force. Napoleon originated the huge modern army, and since then everyone has followed his example. Yet in the Peninsular War Wellington seldom had more than 40,000 to 50,000 British troops, though local auxiliaries helped him. At Waterloo each army numbered about 70,000 to 80,000 men only. The Americans in the Civil War undoubtedly put big forces in the field, though at Gettysburg there were only about 75,000 with Lee, and some 65,000 with Meade. In the Franco-German war of 1870 the troops engaged were not, as we reckon them, very numerous, while the losses were, as we hold them, trivial. Her casualties in the present battle to date are probably twice the entire losses suffered by Germany in killed, and wounded in the whole war of 1870-1. This will give some idea of what modern warfare means.

Good color schemes for the room of an elderly lady, are lavender and white, pink and gray or Alice blue on buff.

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SOUR MIXED PICKLES, PICKLED ONIONS, CHOW CHOW PICKLES,  
SWEET MUSTARD PICKLES, SWEET MIXED PICKLES,  
TOMATO CATSUP, SELECT ONIONS, SWEET ONIONS,  
PEANUT BUTTER, MUSTARD KETCHUP.  
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COLD BOILED HAM, OX TONGUE, PRESSED PORK (Sliced to order).

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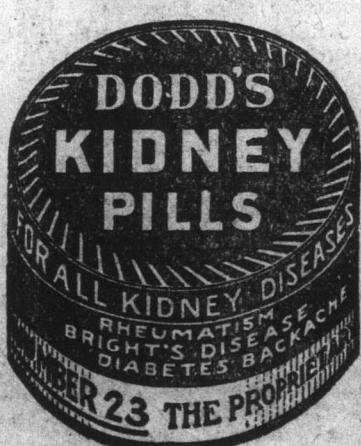
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### Blames Entente for Communism.

Vienna.—"Communism is the only logical result of the policy of the Entente toward Hungary and also, perhaps, it is the only economic salvation left to us under present conditions, yet the Allies are astonished that we have gone Bolshevik."

This statement was made to the correspondent by Count Michael Karolyi, who established a republic in Hungary last October and played a prominent part in her politics until recently, if he is not mixed up in them now. The count received the correspondent

in the only home left to him out of a dozen which he previously owned.

Writing a Book. The man who a few months ago was rated a millionaire, admitted that he is writing a book in English on Hungary's communist experiment in the hope of earning sufficient money to stave off hunger.

"There are plenty of people like me," the count continued, "who welcome the communist government because it guarantees to keep us from starving to death, which was not the case when we were employers. An absurd economic situation has been obtaining in the Central Empire for months."