

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY READY TO REJECT THE TERMS

26TH BATT'N AMONG 5,600 ON OLYMPIC

British Public at Southampton Give Canadians Enthusiastic Send-Off.

OTHER BATTALIONS ON THE GREAT LINER

The Scandinavian Also Sails for Canada With Full Passenger List.

London, May 12.—(U. A. I.)—The steamer Olympic sailed from Southampton on Saturday evening with 6,500 Canadian soldiers on board. The authorities combined to give her quite a dramatic departure for, in addition to the civic farewell led by the Lord Mayor and a great crowd of cheering people in the gathering twilight, the steamer had to clear without the aid of tugs on account of a strike of their crews, which had led to the expectation that the liner might not sail. The captain declared boldly that no question of tugs was going to prevent his setting the Canadian boys home, and at 8 o'clock the Olympic cleared under her own steam and started on her voyage amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

The Scandinavian sailed on Saturday from Liverpool for Quebec with 29 officers from London, 10 warrant officers, 33 sergeants and 231 other ranks from Exeter, with their dependents—418 wives, 150 children—and 42 repatriated officers from Bramshott.

INCREASE PAY IN THE BRITISH NAVY

Marines in the Future Will Be Paid on Naval Instead of Military Rates.

London, May 12.—(Reuter's.)—The government has approved the decisions of the Admiralty, arising from the report of the Jerram committee on pay of the navy. Marines will be paid in the future on naval instead of military rates. The total annual cost of the new rates will be £4,447,000 and eventually £6,148,000. An able seaman of six years' service can now obtain a weekly wage of 31 to 53 shillings, 20s. 6d. better with allowances and including the value of food; if married, with two children, 80 shillings, including separation allowances. The petty officers' pay ranges from 49 to 12 shillings, according to service; if married, with two children, 97 to 107 shillings, with allowances. A chief petty officer may reach 128 shillings. The new scale is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1919.

RUSSIAN PROTEST.

Paris, May 12.—(By the A. P.)—The Russian commission in Paris has protested against the Entente Powers against the unconditional recognition in Finland's independence, on ground that the Russian consent must be obtained before Finland can be legally separated from the Russian empire.

Entente Forces Preparing For an Attack Upon Petrograd

French Cruisers Are Now Lying in the Gulf of Finland Off Helsingfors, Which Will Be the Base of Operations for Some 50,000 Troops.

Stockholm, May 12.—(By the A. P.)—Entente forces are preparing military operations, with Helsingfors as a base, for an attack upon Petrograd, according to a Helsingfors despatch received here. Fifty thousand troops are expected to take part in the operations, according to the despatch which says French cruisers are now lying in the Gulf of Finland, off Helsingfors.

Majority of Members Will Carry Out Old Bluff and May Threaten to Join Up With Russian Bolsheviks

German Delegates Send Two Communications to Allies, One Stating That Germany Has Already Affected Reforms Contained in Labor Section of Treaty, and Other Asking for Release of 400,000 German War Prisoners When Treaty Signed.

Basle, May 12.—A German news agency reported today that the majority groups of the national assembly had decided to reject the peace treaty.

Count Rantzau Asks that 400,000 Hun Prisoners in Allied Hands Be Released When Treaty Signed

Paris, May 12.—The Allies were expected to reply today to the latest German communications regarding the peace terms.

These communications were contained in two notes filed with the French foreign office by Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the enemy delegation.

The first stated that Germany already has many of the reforms contained in the labor section of the treaty and proposed that an international labor conference be held in Versailles at once to revise this article. The second note asked that the 400,000 German war prisoners be released as soon as the treaty is signed and that they also be guaranteed adequate food and clothing.

Allies Will Not Admit Any Discussion of Right To Enforce Terms as They Have Been Drafted

The latest communication followed two submitted by the Germans last week, one of which asked immediate admission of Germany to the League of Nations. The other declared that the terms in general are not consistent with the principles of right and justice. To the first the Allies replied by referring the Germans to the League covenant, which shows how Germany may seek membership. To the second the Allies stated they would not admit discussion of their right to enforce the terms substantially or drafted.

Couriers are rushing back and forth between Versailles and Berlin like shuttles, keeping the German Government posted on progress of the official transaction of the treaty and whatever information is gathered by the delegates.

Maximilian Harden Tells Compatriots that Only Way to Save Germany is by Openness and Honesty

London, May 12.—Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin Die Zukunft, writing on the peace treaty says: "The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the people, but could one really have expected them otherwise? The Germans have not given very convincing mental guarantees during the six months since the revolution that they have changed their system; on the contrary, the present government and the press have used the same methods of incitement, the same tricks of bluff as under the old rule of the petty nobility. The government proclamations and speeches are only bad copies of the Kaiser's time. The whole press resounds in protests and has started a campaign of incitement against the Allies, couched in violent language. It is agitating for refusal to sign the treaty, and to what use? All know that the Allies by keeping up the blockade and occupying the coal districts can force Germany to sign whatever they want. The Allies have been threatened that Germany would join the Bolsheviks. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment. Germany should have sent men who would have laid their cards on the table and got the Allies to understand that some of the conditions were unacceptable. If Germany showed its goodwill to do what is in its power to comply with the Allies request, the Allies would see that conditions were changed in favor of Germany, because they know there must be a Germany and that it is impossible to destroy the German people."

SIR EDWARD KEMP BACK AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, May 12.—Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of the M. H. C., returned to Ottawa late last night. It is understood that with the war over and demobilization so well advanced he will not return to England. The revolution of the German Ministry is now being a matter of time, but will await the Premier's return. Sir Edward stated that he would accept an early opportunity to reply in the House of Commons to allegations regarding Argyle House.

DREAD INFLUENZA WIPES OUT INDIANS

Port Arthur, May 12.—The influx of influenza upon the Indian population in this district are revealed in a statement by Indian Agent Brown, showing a recent decrease of 200 in a former total population of 1,500. While the epidemic was raging many of the several families were all taken sick and starved to death, as no one was available to summon aid.

A French Paper Calls Attention to the Fact That There is No Restrictions to the Building of Airplanes by Germany

PARIS, May 12.—"The air should have become the property of the League of Nations," says Le Matin, in calling attention to the fact that in the peace treaty handed to the Germans no reference was made to the building and equipment of aeroplanes by Germany for civil purposes. "What difference is there between military and bombing aviation and civilian flying. Civilian aviation lends itself to all sorts of camouflage. A peaceful postal airplane or a passenger machine can easily and rapidly be crammed with explosives and armed with machine-guns in a few minutes and aero stations can be transferred into huge aerial mobilization centres."

Entente Conference Leaders Decide Upon Terms of Reply to The German Communications

The German Peace Delegation Advances a Counter Proposal on International Labor Legislation—The Surrender of Personal Property Also Taken Up.

Paris, May 12.—(Havas)—The peace conference leaders are reported by the newspapers to have decided upon the terms of the reply to be made to the two notes sent President Poincare on Saturday evening by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau. The first of these notes asked that there be a reciprocal policy adopted as to the repatriation of prisoners, and requested that the details of the transfer be placed in the hands of a commission. In his second note, the head of the German peace delegation advanced a counter proposal as to international labor legislation. According to the newspapers, the basis of the second note is a labor charter inspired by the conference at Louve and Berno, and they argue that the purpose is to create among socialists an opinion favorable to Germany by putting in direct collaboration the working classes and the present government of that country. The German Proposals. Paris, May 12.—(By the A. P.)—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister and chief of the German peace delegation, in addressing Premier Clemenceau relative to the repatriation of prisoners, asks that the details of the transfer be entrusted to a commission. The German Foreign Minister states that the German peace delegation is "noted with satisfaction" that the draft of the treaty recognizes in principle the repatriation of German war and civilian prisoners with great expedition, and says that special commissions might carry on direct oral discussions, which would include all relevant states, it being pointed out that even during hostilities this had proved a most effective way of solving difficulties. The note says that the work should be much easier now that the war is over and would remove differences of conception or lack of clearness on particular points, such as legal conception in individual countries. The German delegation, it is said, considers it indispensable that those war and civilian prisoners detained or undergoing punishment for other than disciplinary offences should be unconditionally repatriated. "Regarding war and civilian prisoners of Allied and Associated Powers in its hands," the note says, "Germany has recognized the same principle. It appears self-evident to the German delegation, therefore, that on grounds of fairness certain alleviations in the treatment of prisoners should be agreed upon pending their return."

Surrender of Personal Property. "In a one-sided manner, some of the stipulations have been made in favor of the Allied and Associated Governments. For instance, those regarding the surrender of personal property, the search for missing objects and the care of graves might be cited. It is assumed that in these questions a demand for complete reciprocity is founded on general human rights."

The note then refers to a number of minor points and proposes that deliberations by commissions should be begun speedily to clear up preliminary and similar difficulties, which may be solved and the removal of the prisoners may be possible. It alludes to the importance to Germany that the prisoners return home under orderly conditions, assuring their reinstatement into economic life with the greatest possible despatch, and says that this seems only possible if everything is done to "raise the moral and physical state of those returning. Since Germany's economic position prevents her by her own strength from providing the requisite guarantees, the delegation suggests that the deliberations of the commissions might extend to the question of how far it would be possible on the part of the Allied and Associated governments to help Germany in the matter, and, for example, in return for the repayment of the cost to provide the prisoners with new outfits, underclothing, civilian suits and boots, before their return. The note concludes: "Accept, Herr President, the expression of my most particular esteem."

OTHER LATE NEWS. For other late despatches and general news see page 7.

REPORT THAT BELGIANS HAVE REFUSED TO ACT AS DESIRED IN PROSECUTION OF EX-KAISER

Some Uncertainty as to What the Entente Nations Will Do Under the Circumstances, Should the Belgians Really Decline to Accept Task.

FORMER GERMAN EMPRESS SAID TO HAVE DISPLAYED MARKED EMOTION WHEN INFORMED OF COMING TRIAL

In the Meanwhile, the Kaiser Appears to Be Laboring Under Great Excitement and He Works as Never Before at His Usual Occupation of Sawing Logs.

Paris, May 12.—Uncertainty has developed regarding prosecution of the Kaiser, it was learned today. This was said to have risen from the Belgians refusal to act as prosecutors.

The Hohenzollern Party Begin to Get Nervous Over Probability of Punishment for the Kaiser

Amerongen, May 12.—(By the A. P.)—An official abstract of the preliminary peace terms published in the Dutch newspapers, which was translated and read to the former German Emperor on Friday, aroused considerable excitement among the members of the Hohenzollern party. An inkling concerning what the Entente intended to do in connection with bringing William Hohenzollern to trial had reached the German officials earlier in the week. They communicated the information to the former Emperor, who displayed signs of marked emotion, but decided to await the appearance of a fuller official report before making the news known to her husband.

Not Known How the Ex-Emperor Took the News As All of His Entourage is Sworn to Secrecy

A special messenger motored to Arnhem on Thursday to procure a copy of the local newspapers. Meanwhile the former Emperor continued his usual occupation of sawing logs, but apparently he is suffering from ever-growing excitement. He worked as never before, and his physician, Dr. Foerster, who assisted him, was completely exhausted at lunch time. How the former Emperor took the news the correspondent was unable to ascertain, as every one in the castle is sworn to secrecy regarding happenings. Rumors were circulated in the village that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging, but these are considered incorrect since his attendants are quite calm.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE TREATY

Paris, May 12.—The general assembly of Socialists of Paris and the department of the Seine yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against the peace treaty in which they said: "Justice is violated in nearly every phrase." One of the speakers demanded that the Socialist deputies refuse to approve the treaty. The executive committee for peace appointed by the International Socialist Conference has been urgently summoned to Paris to consider the attitude which the Socialists will take toward the treaty.

THE IRRITATION IN ITALY CONTINUES

Rome, May 12.—(By the A. P.)—The discontent and irritation of the people are growing again because of news from Paris that Italy is not likely to get what she claims on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. The Moscoroo says: "President Wilson is obstinately obdurate in his views regarding Fiume, showing that he has not changed his mind." Other reasons for dissatisfaction are the Anglo-French-American alliance, from which Italy was excluded; the asserted project that the former Austrian merchant marine will be divided among the Allies, although it is being demanded entirely by Italians; the clause in the treaty with Germany saying the three principal powers were sufficient to ratify the treaty, thus, it is alleged, again excluding Italy; and the reported scheme to place Ethiopia under the protection of France. All the newspapers of Rome publish adverse comments on these subjects.

THE PAPER MILL WORKERS STRIKE

Gleason Falls, N. Y., May 12.—Repeating an offer made by the International Paper Company of approximately ten per cent. increase in wages, a new working agreement which was to be effected today, five thousand members of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers employed in this company's mills throughout the country, struck between midnight and 5.30 o'clock this morning. Members of the mechanics' organizations also went out.

Pitched Battle on Streets Of Naples, With Bloodshed

Liberated Convicts and Soldiers Come in Contact With Gendarmes and a Riotous Encounter Resulted in Serious Injuries.

Paris, May 12.—A battle occurred last night on the streets of Naples between liberated convicts and soldiers on one side and gendarmes on the other, a Rome despatch to L'Information reported today.