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PAGES ONE TO EIGHT

ST. JOHN, N. B. MONDAY, MAY 14, 1925

SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT

DISAPPOINTED OVER PROPOSALS OF THE GERMAN

Italy's Reply to the Berlin Note on Reparations

Links This and Inter-Allied Debts Together—German Terms Considered as Not Offering Enough—Lukewarm Reception by the Press of Paris.

(Canadian Press)
Rome, May 14.—Italy's reply to the German note on reparations begins by expressing disappointment over the proposals. It defines the Italian attitude as a sequel to the plans submitted by Italy at the last two conferences in London and Paris.

Italy, it says, by reason of her economic and financial position, is obliged to consider the problems of reparations and inter-allied debts at all times closely bound up with each other, and cannot refrain from insisting that they be settled as soon as possible, taking into account the sacrifices as are being made by her invaded regions.

That necessity, continues the note, clearly explains attitude both as regards the deliberations of the reparations commission and as regards reports which followed the last Paris conference, it being understood that her interests and requirements in the solution of such questions are not inferior to those of any allied state whatsoever.

"As is proved in several official manifestations and explicit documents of the royal government, Italy is disposed to share the Italian attitude in order to insure a general economic settlement, but she cannot agree to the imposition of such sacrifices as are beyond her reasonable capacity.

"It must not be forgotten that Italy's relative position in the present, and the greater share reserved to her in the reparations due from all states, in conformity with generosity and moderation, and taking into account her difficult situation, agreed to concessions without so far invoking or claiming her right to have recourse to Germany's joint liability as sanctioned by the treaty.

"Besides, the German government knows that the Italian Government is not prepared to accept the scheme for the settlement of reparations proposed by the Government at the Paris conference, because, although inspired by elevated aims, Bonar Law's memorandum did not seem sufficiently to take into account the irreducible requirements of Italy. Considering this immediate proof of it, it is with the greatest astonishment that the Italian Government observes that the German memorandum of May 2, 1924, contains proposals contained in the British Government's scheme."

"As far as the fact that the sum fixed for reparations is manifestly much inferior to any figure, however small, that might be regarded as reasonable, and that no assurance was expected, an international loan whereby payment of that sum would be wholly covered, is contemplated, without necessary details and without it being specified what adequate dispositions would be made for the financing of its success. In addition, there are no concrete indications as to guarantees and pledges, or complete plans, that they would be properly furnished.

"The German proposal thus does not offer a methodical or complete plan, such as is indispensable to form the basis of even discussion of principle. It resolves itself into a series of vague and inaccurate indications which are all the more worthless when compared with the great importance of the questions which it refers."

Comment in Paris.
Paris, May 13.—The British and Italian notes to Germany have been received lukewarmly by the press, which, however, had them too late for detailed analysis. There is regret that the Ruhr occupation is not mentioned, but satisfaction over the strong condemnation of the German terms to low.

"The Temps, far from giving Lord Curzon the credit for inducing the Germans to make their proposals, says the offer would have come anyway, and contends that the British and Italian efforts to induce Germany to seek peace are partly responsible for the inadequate proposition.

"All the comment makes reference to consideration of the inter-allied debts, the Temps saying: 'The amount France and Italy demand from Germany will necessarily depend upon the sums claimed from them by England.'"

London Views.
London, May 13.—The chief criticism here of the British reply to Germany is that it ignores the German offer of an international commission.

"The Times is emphatic in condemning the omission and also regrets that the note is not more explicit in stating the British terms.

"The Westminster Gazette likewise is strongly condemnatory on these points, and that it is more disappointing than Germany's.

"Two Liberal papers, the Daily News and the Daily Chronicle, approve of the note, saying that it was well conceived for its purpose and that Germany's cue now is to play up to Lord Curzon's lead.

"The Conservative Post says the note is satisfactory so far as it goes, but wants Curzon to talk Poincare's language, which alone, it says, Germany understands.

"The Post declares that if Lord Curzon had hinted that British troops would soon go to the Ruhr, Chancellor Cuno would quickly begin to talk business."

GERMAN MUNITION BARON SENTENCED TO 15-YEAR PRISON TERM AND FINE

FUNERAL OF WORKERS AT KRUPP PLANT, ESSEN, GERMANY.



DR. KRUPP VON BOHLEN, HEAD OF THE KRUPP WORKS, TO SERVE JAIL SENTENCE AND PAY 100,000 MARKS. DIRECTOR OESTERLEN OF KRUPP WORKS WHO RECEIVES SAME SENTENCE.

Werdn, May 14.—The German "men behind the guns" are "getting their," and a speedy retribution is overtaking one of the overlords who have still remained in power. Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, head of the famous Krupp munition works at Essen, Germany, has been sentenced to fifteen years in prison and to pay a fine of 100,000,000 marks, an equivalent of \$27,500,000.

Stenoos Oesterlen and Theodor were given the same sentences. Director Bruhn ten years, while Directors Bauer and Schaeffer were given twenty years each and the same fine as the others. These fines were imposed by the French court-martial held as a result of shooting which took place at the Krupp plant when French soldiers entered it on March 21.

The French counsel for the prosecution contended that not only had Krupp and Oesterlen been guilty of complicity in the workmen and arranged for demonstrations should the French troops enter the plants, but had watched the mob from the factory windows without making any effort to stop them and avert the catastrophe which they knew must be inevitable.

So had Germany's war lords, said Captain Douvert, the French prosecutor, stood by and watched the French soldiers in northern France without raising a hand, and later sent their men out to take the head of a danger village in the Ruhr.

After two generations of manufacturing deadly weapons a member of the famous Krupp family is to have a taste of something different than has been experienced by German barons until the last two years. In the case of the Krupp directors the usual position of the man behind the guns is reversed, as they have sat safely in their offices and, figuratively speaking, have always watched the slaughter from a distance.

It is believed damage to crops and cattle is heavy and the loss of life and property is heavier in the Colorado district than in the town of Colorado City, according to the unconfirmed reports. Relief parties have left here in autos.

Aldene, Texas, May 14.—Joe Richardson and his two children were killed in a tornado eight miles from Colorado City, Texas, last night, according to reports reaching here.

SAYS ICE WORSE THAN FLOODS ON NORTH SHORE

Montreal, May 14.—That ice had caused more trouble in its part of New Brunswick than floods, was said on Saturday by Angus McLean, president and general manager of the Bathurst Lumber Company, who was in the city on a business trip.

"Floods did not bother our section of New Brunswick very much," he said, "so far as lumbering operations were concerned. Our greatest trouble was with the heavy ice coming down the rivers. The ice this winter was exceptionally thick, owing to the long and severe cold weather. It came down with the spring freshets in great fields several feet thick, which smashed a number of the log booms and caused a great deal of trouble."

"But while it sounded pretty serious to have a boom smashed by ice and several million feet of lumber sent charging down the river, we did not lose many of the logs, because they were generally caught by other booms that held, and our boats and tugs succeeded in picking most of them up after the flood waters had subsided."

RUSSIA SAYS SHE HAS RIGHT TO 2-MILE ZONE

Reply to Britain's Contentions is Equal Grounds of Complaint

Offers to Join Conference of All Interested States to Draft International Regulations—London Sees an About Face in Moscow Attitude.

(Canadian Press)
London, May 14.—The note from Soviet Russia in reply to the British proposal against the seizure of the trawler James Johnson has been given out in textual form by the Royal News Agency, London office. It maintains that Russia has a legal right to establish the twelve mile zone of territorial waters, which the trawler was alleged to have violated.

What she will not refuse to join in a conference of all the interested states to draft international regulations binding upon the whole world, she is ready to discuss the subject with Great Britain peacefully, in which case she is confident a satisfactory settlement can be reached, but will consider any demand that she renounce her rights under unjustified pressure as an infringement of her sovereignty and independence.

She purports to be a summary of the Russian note is printed under a Moscow date line today by the Daily Herald, Labor newspaper.

The article says that the Soviet government's reply proposes a conference of plenipotentiaries to discuss not only Lord Curzon's recent communication but the whole problem of Anglo-Russian relations with a view to establishing a general understanding.

The main essence of the note, says the article, is a contention that the Russians have equal grounds of complaint against Great Britain as she asserts, and Great Britain has always declined, to discuss the relations between the two countries. The note contends, says the newspaper, that many of Lord Curzon's charges are based on false information supplied by secret service agents, which are always of doubtful authenticity, and states that the Russian government would not discuss the matter with Great Britain.

Dealing separately with the British charge from which the British claims are either fabrications or falsifications. It declares its willingness to discuss the matter in a friendly conference with the regard to the three mile limit, the article asserts, and adds that the Russian government has released all British trawlers.

The note is said to admit that the Russian government is not prepared to discuss the matter with Great Britain, but that it is willing to discuss it with a friendly conference with the regard to the three mile limit, the article asserts, and adds that the Russian government has released all British trawlers.

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Wilson Little more than a lad, fresh from King's College, London, he filled various appointments in charge of subdivisions of surveys and construction in 1876-7 he was in charge of construction work, C. P. R. division, Thurso to Lachute, and resigned to accept appointment on the staff of the Royal Military College.

Later he was consulting engineer at Wular Mines, and general inspector of building construction on the Transcontinental. Professor Harris was twice married, first to Miss Ellen Pitton of Bathurst, then to Miss Bertha Wright of Ottawa, by whom he had twelve children.

Halifax, N. S., May 14.—Alister Munro, recently acquitted of the murder of Leslie A. Corliss last year, was this morning sentenced to four years in Dorchester penitentiary by Judge Wallace when he pleaded guilty to having burglarized the store of F. S. MacDonald, Argyle street, last January. Several other charges of burglary will not be pressed at the present time.

As Hiram Sees It

"Hiram," said The Times reporter to Mr. Hiram Horneham, "did you ever watch a bullfight with pericholoytita?"

"No, sir," said Hiram. "I've had some beef an' cabbage."

"Or hypopharynx?" queried the reporter.

"No, sir," said Hiram. "I'd no idea it was so bad. What's that fast one again?"

"The reporter tried to say it again with the result that Hiram ran for a surgeon."

"Hes a doctor got to know all that stuff," asked Hiram.

"No, I guess I don't," quoth Hiram. "But the surgeons came here last week to tell us these things," said the reporter.

"Then I'll never kick again a doctor agin," said Hiram. "No, sir—if he hes to keep sayin' them things over we can't do too much for him, I'd no idea it was so bad. What's that fast one again?"

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Glory of the Seas, Famed Craft, Burns On Seattle Beach

Once Sailed from Havre to 'Frisco, via Home, in 90 Days

MURDER TODAY IN LITTLE ITALY

Father of Mrs. Favetta Held by New York Police

Family Quarrel Leads to Fatal Shooting While the Crowd About Band is Thrown Into Panic.

(Canadian Press)
Seattle, May 14.—A famous old clipper ship, Glory of the Seas, said to be the fastest vessel of her type in the world, was burned on the beach here yesterday, efforts to have her preserved as a historic relic having failed. She was built in East Boston in 1849 by Donald McKay. She made the voyage from Havre, France, around the Horn to San Francisco in ninety days, a record said never to have been surpassed by a vessel of her type.

The passing of the Glory of the Seas will be an unenviable news to Nova Scotians in particular, since that staunch old vessel of which it has been said "there was never wind enough on the ocean fully to test her capabilities," stood as a monument to the genius of one of the most famous of Nova Scotia's sons, Donald McKay, designer of the Glory of the Seas, and of numerous other sailing ships, who has been immortalized in poetry, painting and sculpture, was born at Jordan River, Shelburne County, N. S., on Sept. 10, 1810. Dying at his home in Hamilton, Mass., Sept. 20, 1880, he had achieved international fame as a designer of clipper ships and his practice had been heard in the royal courts of Europe. His bust stands among those of the immortals in the Louvre, Paris.

VATICAN ENVOY SEES PRELATE IN RUSSIAN PRISON

Access Won After Waiting a Month—Word of Other Catholic Priests Who are Serving Sentences.

Moscow, May 14.—The Rev. Edward Walsh, head of the English Russian Relief Mission, was permitted to visit Archbishop Zepliak in prison yesterday, both in the United Kingdom and members of the state and political police, the archbishop said he was being well treated, although falling in health as a result of prison life.

"He looked badly, although any man unshaven for ten days would perhaps look the same," said Father Walsh later.

Archbishop Zepliak, who still wears his clerical robes, is not in solitary confinement, Father Walsh said, but is kept in a small cell with another priest named Zelinsky, who is awaiting trial. Previously the archbishop had been allowed only a half hour of exercise each day, when all the prisoners were turned out of their cells and allowed to talk in a tiny courtyard, but Father Walsh was able to have this period extended to one hour. He was also permitted to give the archbishop food, books, papers and pencils, all of which were closely inspected by the authorities.

Although past sixty years of age, Archbishop Zepliak is making use of his time in learning English and Italian.

It took Father Walsh one month to obtain permission to see the prisoner, but he now expects to visit him every fortnight. The other Catholic priests serving sentences are in very comfortable quarters in a sort of house of correction outside Moscow. This institution is located in a summer colony where the prisoners are working at various trades. Some have taken up cobbling, others school teaching, while one is the assistant of a note chemist who is also a prisoner. Father Walsh's visit was at the request of the Vatican.

A LIBERAL CANDIDATE

Regina, May 14.—According to Premier C. A. Dunning of Saskatchewan, western Liberals will not accept the tariff views of Hon. W. S. Fielding, as stressed in his budget speech that "the country should be content to accept the tariff as it will now stand, as fair and reasonable as can be prepared under the circumstances," and that the proposed changes mean "a low tariff and probably as low as the country can afford under the present conditions."

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MORE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN PARLIAMENTS

Montreal Manufacturers' Chief Hone from Italy

John R. Shaw Speaks Highly of Mussolini and What He is Doing for His Country—Imperial Trade Commissioner Arrives.

Quebec, May 14.—John R. Shaw, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association of Montreal, who attended the international convention of the World's Chamber of Commerce, in Italy, and R. W. Dalton, British imperial trade commissioner to Canada, were among prominent adepts passengers who arrived at Quebec by the Canadian Pacific S. S. Empress of Scotland yesterday.

Among matters at the convention were uniform international bills of lading, and the creation of a board of arbitration to settle all international commercial disputes. The delegates were fully gone into and relegated to committees to study and draft reports on the progress of the work, and at the conclusion of the delegates that the commercial and industrial interests of the world should take more interest in active politics in their respective countries, to replace the lawyer and the professional politician, in order to establish uniform and safe administration of the world's parliamentary legislation.

"I had the privilege of meeting the new political leader of Italy, Signor Mussolini, said Mr. Shaw, "he is in every truth a leader whom I may compare to the first tribune of Rome, Cola di Rienzi, a phenomenon who is bringing Italy out of chaos and into a country sound in policy and with the prospects of becoming a glorious and sane nation."

"Mussolini is the idol of the Italian people, in consequence a power in the land, a man of great force of character, with a brain replete with knowledge and all things appertaining to the progress of his country, and a judgment which is a marvel for righteousness in the cause of the people."

Mr. Shaw visited the battlefields in France and Flanders and was deeply impressed with the extraordinary care given by the Imperial War Commission assisted by the commission from Canada to the Canadian soldier graves.

Mr. Dalton said he realized more keenly than he was that the development of the inter-imperial trade was a matter of vital importance to the Empire, and that the extraordinary growth of the Dominion's resources and market for their products, both in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Empire, seemed clear to him that with intelligent and energetic effort, there was every possibility of approaching the ideal of a self-contained Empire, and England, in common with other parts of the Empire appreciated that they must first look to the needs of the Empire and the development of its resources before the development of former relationships.

PROFESSOR R. CARR HARRIS IS DEAD

Prominent in Civil Engineering, Passes Away at Home in Bathurst in 80th Year.

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STAY UNTIL PAID, SAYS POINCARÉ

French Premier Reaffirms Intention in Ruhr Occupation—Germans Increase Passive Resistance.

Coneroy, France, May 14.—France will stay in the Ruhr until she is paid, the French premier in an address here yesterday. He did not refer to the notes which are being sent the Berlin Government by Great Britain and Italy, but he emphasized his determination to stick firmly to his previously announced policy.

Essen, May 14.—The measures of passive resistance of the Germans are being strengthened under a decree issued by the Reich authorities which prohibits Germans in the Rhineland and the Ruhr from riding on military trains operated by the French and Belgians and otherwise tends to reduce the already limited communication between the Germans and the occupation authorities.

"Under the circumstances which have been permitted to travel on French or Belgian trains," says the decree. "All persons carrying on in an address here yesterday. He did not refer to the notes which are being sent the Berlin Government by Great Britain and Italy, but he emphasized his determination to stick firmly to his previously announced policy."

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ESTHER GRAY, WITH SOME 800 CASES, HAS BEEN SEIZED

British Schooner Taken by Revenue Cutter on Trip from Bahamas.

Miami, Fla., May 14.—The Esther Gray, a British schooner of about eighteen tons register, from Nassau, Bahamas, was seized yesterday by the revenue cutter Vidette off Triumph Reef, and held on a charge of violating the U. S. customs regulations. Captain R. S. Miller of the Vidette said the schooner was seized within the three mile limit with a cargo of liquor aboard, estimated at about 800 cases. Two shots were fired across the schooner's bows, he said, before she hoisted her flag.

DOES NOT AGREE WITH MR. FIELDING

Saskatchewan Premier Says Western Liberals Will Not Accept Tariff Views.

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WEATHER REPORT

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, K. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis: A pronounced area of high pressure has developed over the Great Lakes and middle states, while in the southwest states there is a deep depression which will