

French Grieved Over Wilson's Position As He Appears Defending Germany; Lord Cecil Pleased With League Draft

Lord Robert Cecil Says Way Draft of League of Nations Has Been Received is a Happy Omen.

FRAMERS INTEND LEAGUE SHALL WORK

All Believe it Will Work if the People Stand Solidly Behind it and Boost.

NO STATE BOUND AGAINST ITS WILL

No Nation Can Go To War, However, Until All Means of Averting it Have Been Exhausted.

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Paris, Feb. 18.—Lord Robert Cecil, the foremost figure in the drafting of the covenant of the League of Nations, who some time ago declared that if America joined the league there would be no more danger of war but if America did not join, the factor of international insecurity would remain and that another European war would result in the reversion of the league to barbarism, gave an interview to the correspondent of the Tribune today. Lord Robert said:

"I regard the way the draft of the league has been received as a happy omen, and it confirms my impression that the course of the negotiations will be much encouraged thereby. The fact is that, as discussions proceeded, the feeling that the scheme would succeed grew steadily. It is not successful because it is not successful. It is practical. Those who framed it intended it to work. Those who examined it believe it will work if the people choose to make it so. It has been suggested that the body of delegates should be deliberative and advisory, and that the executive work, assisted by a permanent secretariat. A small body like an executive is necessary for this purpose. It should be noted that to do so, there can be no more danger of war. I never thought it practicable to have any considerable scientific of government. Our progress in this respect, are strictly limited. The fact remains, however, that nations cannot go to war until all means of averting it have been tried. I do not think the small nations are likely to receive large representation on the executive board for the present. This arrangement is fair and generally acceptable. In regard to the question as to whether a member of the league is obliged to accept mandatory power over any territory it requested to do so, there is no doubt that in the covenant, but it is likely that in a league of any organizations, unless the people constituting it are determined to make it work, the chances of success are diminished. The machinery is necessary but, after all, the motive power must be a world spirit and the intentions of the nations forming the league."

Lord Robert Cecil is known to be a strong advocate of American assumption of a mandate from the League of Nations over Armenia, Syria and other territories in the Near East.

COSTA RICANS MOBILIZING

They Are on the Border Between Their Country and Nicaragua.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Eight thousand Costa Rican troops have been mobilized on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua and threaten invasion of the latter country.

It was said in some quarters that Nicaragua would look to the United States for protection in the event that she was attacked.

PAN-GERMAN MILITARY PARTY BITTERLY RESENTS NEW TERMS

Especially Complain Over Limiting the Army to the Size of a Simple Police Force—See Many Thousand Officers Without a Job.

London, Feb. 18.—(By The Associated Press.)—A despatch from Berlin by way of Basel today is to the effect that the Pan-German military party, headed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, bitterly resents the new terms in the armistice, especially those limiting the German army to the size of a simple police force, the supervision of control of ammunition factories, and the demand that Germany pay the expenses of the Allied armies of occupation on the Rhine. These conditions, it is complained, will throw out of work thousands of German officers. From General's downward, while the army of six hundred thousand volunteers, reported by the German press to have been organized, must be disbanded.

The advice said that indignation against Matthias Erzberger on the part of the military authorities is increasing.

Plan of Action Indicated Between Berne Labor Congress and German Government

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard, Copyright, 1919, N. Y. Tribune, Inc.) BY CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Paris, Feb. 18.—William English Walling, the Socialist, author and secretary of the American Social Democratic League, said today:

"The sudden outbreak of wrath against the League of Nations from the Paris Socialists and the syndicalist press before the ink had dried on the Wilson project, indicates a plan of action between the Berne Socialist Labor Congress and the German government.

"Each and every point of the German governmental policy stated by Scheidemann was adopted at Berne. Mr. Wilson declares himself wholly satisfied with the league project, whereupon the French Socialists and syndicalists screech that the plan is a complete betrayal of the Wilson principles. There is no longer any doubt the latter are working in agreement with the Socialists controlling the German government.

Their refusal to repudiate Bolshevism at Berne demonstrates the willingness of these unrepentable demagogues to utilize Bolshevism for their own purposes. Moreover the Berne congress established the principle of the open door, meaning that the six Socialist parties which have gone over to Bolshevism will be admitted to the next conference in April.

"The propaganda possibilities of this new Socialist internationale thus constituted are infinitely superior to anything ever possessed by the German General Staff, and its entire strength will be directed against the League of Nations. Thus that plan will be subjected to a frontal attack by the Germans and a rear attack by the Socialist allies of the Germans in Europe and America.

"Here is the first practical test of Mr. Wilson's influence upon Europe's working classes. Now it will be seen whether popular acclaim will serve him and the League of Nations, or whether the Socialists have succeeded in using his name to build a pro-Bolshevik, pro-German movement, and are now able to get the people to repudiate him utterly when they find that they are unable to use him for their evil purposes."

OTTAWA TODAY IS A CITY OF MOURNING AT SIR WILFRID'S BIER

Quite Apart from His National Fame Sir Wilfrid Was Ottawa's First Citizen and He Was Beloved by His People—He Will Go to His Last Resting Place With All the Honors a Nation Can Bestow.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will go to his last resting place with all the honors the nation, upon which he shed so much justice, can bestow. Parliament will meet on Thursday afternoon, and the adjournment will immediately afterwards, the casket containing the body of the dead statesman will be brought into the Commons Chamber, where, draped by the flag of the Empire he served so valiantly and long, and surrounded by a guard of honor, Sir Wilfrid's remains will lie in state until Saturday morning, thus affording the people an opportunity to take one last look at the statesman who, for half a century, played so vast a part in the nation's life.

The funeral arrangements, while not yet complete, are to be carried out with all the impressive pomp and ceremony of the Catholic church. Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina, one of the most distinguished prelates of the church in Canada, and a personal friend of the dead statesman, will likely pronounce the funeral oration in French, while it is expected that Father John Burke, a noted Parolite, will deliver the oration in English. The High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated in the Basilica, the little parish church of the Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, who, in the course of his tenure in Ottawa, became one of Sir Wilfrid's closest friends.

Quite apart from his national fame, Sir Wilfrid was Ottawa's first citizen, and he was beloved by his people.

All day long a sad throng of men and women (irrespective of creed, or race, or party, weaned their way to the veteran statesman's home, and faced all over the city are at half mast. Saturday, the day of the funeral, has been proclaimed a civic government holiday. All stores, offices and places of business will be closed.

Parliament will meet on Thursday, but will adjourn until the following Tuesday. It had been planned to meet again on Monday, but in order to give the Liberals an opportunity of selecting at least a temporary leader to succeed Sir Wilfrid, it was decided not to resume until Tuesday.

A Liberal caucus will be held on Monday to select the speaker of the House of Commons, which it is to be held in Ottawa next spring.

TWENTY THOUSAND IN HOSPITALS

Sick Rate Among Canadians Overseas Reported Very High.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 18.—A special to the Toronto Telegram from London says: "Twenty thousand Canadians are in hospitals in England and France now. Five thousand were invalided from France in January, and 100 a week are being invalided now. The sick rate is very high.

"At the signing of the armistice there were 48,000 in the hospitals in England and France, which was the maximum of the war. Westcliffe hospital at Folkestone has been closed.

EQUIPMENT OF GERMAN ARMIES SURRENDERED

Announcement of Materials Turned Over to British up to February 9th.

London, Feb. 18.—(British Wireless Service.)—On behalf of the government, it has been announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9th:

"Heavy guns 2,500; field guns 2,500; machine guns 25,000; trench mortars 5,000; airplanes 1,700; locomotives 4,000; motor trucks 1,200."

Up to February 14th, the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

HERR ERZBERGER TEARFULLY TELLS OF HIS MISSION

National Assembly Listens in Agonized Silence to the Terms of the Armistice.

FOCH'S ULTIMATUM APPROVED BY WILSON

Touches Briefly on His Successful Protests Against Polish Incorporation of Silesia.

Paris, Feb. 17.—(Monday, by the Associated Press.)—The party speeches in the National Assembly, which had been set down for this afternoon, suffered a rude interruption by the outcome of the new armistice negotiations. The general outlines of the new terms were known early today, and it was no surprise when President Fochbach said that the speeches and arguments would be deferred, so that Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, might give a personal explanation of what happened between his departure for Treves last week and his unexpectedly quick return today.

Herr Erzberger, noticeably wrought up and laboring under a strain, began with the announcement that the delegates were entitled to know, at the earliest moment, the full details of the negotiations. He then read the terms, and the public listened in almost agonized silence.

The loudest stir or noise brought angry hisses. The assembly never had been one like this so still.

The Minister, in heavy voice, read the terms and the members of the House stirred, uneasily, as he finished, and stopped for breath. Before continuing his explanation, Herr Erzberger interjected:

"It is my wish that you may never have the fate of Russia. I have had We on the armistice Commission, have had to bear undue responsibilities."

He then referred to the unfortunate, well-known fatal day in the arrival of Marshal Foch's ultimatum, which, he said, he was assured was framed with the unqualified approval of President Wilson. Herr Erzberger then read the terms of the armistice, which, he said, he was assured was framed with the unqualified approval of President Wilson.

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ITALY SHOWS SOME DOUBTS

British Are Apparently in Accord With the Wilson Proposals and Plans.

By Frederick Moore.

Paris, Feb. 18.—President Wilson departed from France Saturday under circumstances strikingly different from those attendant upon his arrival. He came as the great liberator and benefactor of France and the protector of mankind, loudly acclaimed. His departure was accompanied by none of the enthusiasm which reached its height on the brilliant day of his entry into Paris exactly two months ago.

During these two months it has been his duty to observe him here, to follow him through England and Italy, watching the demonstrations of the populace; also to endeavor to learn from day to day how he was working out his program. And it witnessed a gradual yet remarkable change come over France. The change was not in Mr. Wilson. His policies and intentions seem to have deviated little from those with which he left the United States early in December. The alteration was in the French people of his attitude and program.

Before his arrival the French were unprepared regarding him. The President, however, the British and the Italian, who had eliminated many phrases from his speeches, even from that of September 27, when victory was within the Allied grasp, and they had a long interview with the President, which, he said, he was assured was framed with the unqualified approval of President Wilson.

Herr Erzberger then demanded whether the short indeterminate continuation of the armistice might lead to an early peace, to which Marshal Foch replied:

"I think so; I assume so."

The Minister said the difficulties had been greater because the negotiations had become sharper and more acute, recently, and a long discussion demonstrated that nothing more would be changed.

The Minister assured the Assembly: "I have confidence that Marshal Foch's given word 'I assume so.'"

Herr Erzberger said he had achieved almost no results in his efforts to have German prisoners released, beyond a promise by France and England to send back two thousand badly wounded men each. He then read the German note, which he presented to Marshal Foch as the armistice terms were signed.

"The world knows," he concluded, "that we do not want a new war and cannot conduct one. The world will condemn the Entente for its severity."

President Fochbach then announced that the ministers and delegates intended to withhold their declarations until Wednesday, and suggested that the House adjourn immediately in view of the new situation.

The House accepted a proposal to consider nothing tomorrow but an interpellation by Dr. Heins, with reference to the armistice terms.

LIBERAL CAUCUS NEXT WEEK

To Choose a Successor to Late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ottawa, Feb. 18.—A suggested Liberal caucus for the choice of a temporary successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as leader of the opposition will not be presented until next week in all probability. Thursday has been stated as a day, but with general arrangements for Saturday, it is unlikely that the caucus can be held before the early part of next week.

The Italians and Jugo-Slavs Can't Get Together

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Italian delegation to the Peace Conference, according to an official note, has informed the Secretary of the Conference that it cannot accept the proposal for the arbitration of Italian and Jugo-Slav claims in Dalmatia as urged by Jugo-Slavs.

The Italian plenipotentiaries in their letter to the secretary explain that all territorial claims are being submitted to the Peace Conference and they do not believe that recourse should be had to any exceptional procedure.

Early last week the Jugo-Slav delegates to the Peace Conference asked President Wilson to act as arbitrator in the differences with Italy regarding the eastern coast of the Adriatic. President Wilson suggested that the Italians and Jugo-Slavs discuss their differences.

The Italians declined to make a decision at that time. Later, the Jugo-Slav delegates, as President of the Conference, to act as arbitrator, but there had been no reports that the French leader took any action on the question.

FUNERAL PLANS AS ARRANGED

All the Impressive Pomp and Ceremony of the Catholic Church at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Funeral.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 18.—The arrangements for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's funeral, while not yet complete, are to be carried out with all the impressive pomp and ceremony of the Catholic Church. Archbishop Mathieu, of Regina, one of the most distinguished prelates of the church in Canada, and a personal friend of the dead statesman, will likely pronounce the funeral oration in French, while it is expected that Archbishop McNeill, of Toronto, will deliver the oration in English. The high mass of requiem will be celebrated in the Church of the Sacred Heart, where, for many years, Sir Wilfrid worshipped. The Parish priest, Rev. Father Laflamme, will be the celebrant. Government leaders and opposition representatives, high state officials and many church dignitaries will be present at the service, while thousands are expected to walk in the funeral procession. Hundreds of cables and messages of condolence are arriving from all parts of the globe. One was from His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, who, in the course of his tenure in Ottawa, became one of Sir Wilfrid's closest friends.

MONTENEGRO HAS NEW CABINET

Formed Under the Premiership of Plumenatz, Former Foreign Minister.

Cetinje, Montenegro, Monday, Feb. 17.—King Nicholas, having accepted the resignation of the cabinet, headed by Eugene Popovitch, a former premier, has been formed under the premiership of J. S. Plumenatz, former Foreign Minister. M. Plumenatz is a former president of the Montenegro Chamber of Deputies. In addition to being premier he also holds the portfolio of foreign affairs and internal affairs.

CHANCELLOR OF QUEENS UNIV.

President Beatty of the C. P. R. Has Been Offered and Has Accepted the Position.

Kingston, Feb. 18.—It is reported here that E. W. Beatty, K. C., president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been offered and accepted the position of chancellor of Queen's University, in succession to the late Dr. Jas. Douglas, of New York. Mr. Beatty makes the third chancellor of Queen's since 1876. Sir Sandford Fleming, who was appointed in that year, having filled the position for many years. At a special meeting of the university council tomorrow, Mr. Beatty will be formally nominated.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S REASON FOR ACCEPTING NEW TERMS

Feared a Renewal of Military Operations, if They Refused to Sign, Would Lead to Complete Moral Collapse of the German People.

Berlin, Monday, Feb. 17. (By The Associated Press.)—The German government's reason for accepting the stringent terms of the renewed armistice, as outlined in a Weimar despatch to the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, is that a renewal of military operations following refusal to sign would lead to the complete moral collapse of the German people. The absolute conviction prevailed that a refusal to sign, or dilatory treatment of the proposals, would meet with an immediate advance of the Allied armies beyond the Rhine involving the occupation of the most important and indispensable districts of West Germany.

The representatives of the parties, who participated in the cabinet deliberations, agreed unanimously that the people as a whole would neither understand nor approve such an outcome, and that, therefore, there was no alternative except to sign under protest.

The Berlin papers generally come to the same conclusion except the conservative organs such as the Kreuz-Zeitung and the Allgemeine Zeitung which declare that the government should have refused to sign the terms, thus forcing the Allies to take the responsibility of a renewal of hostilities.

THE FINAL TERMS OF ARMISTICE ARE DRASTIC

Demolition of Forts on the Heligoland and the Kiel Canal Will Be Required.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN WARSHIPS INTERNED

The Germans Will Be Left With a Fleet Sufficient Only for Defensive Purposes.

London, Feb. 18.—(British Wireless Service.)—The final armistice conditions which the Supreme Council is considering will be made public before the end of the month, according to various newspapers, and they will include among the naval conditions the demolition of the forts on Heligoland, the Kiel Canal, the surrender, for purposes of destruction, of the German warships now interned and the opening of the Kiel Canal for civil transports. It is stated that Germany will be left with a fleet large enough for defensive purposes.

The naval correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing of the immensity of strong fortifications on the island of Heligoland says:

"The summit of the island is one immense bomb-proof affair and the batteries are so placed as to be invisible from the sea. The heavy guns there—11 inch and 12 inch weapons—probably were reinforced during the war by 15-inch guns. The guns are mounted in steel turrets of great thickness. All the batteries and observation posts are connected by subterranean passages and the roads leading up to them run along galleries which are shell-proof."

"The guns are mounted after the usual German fashion so as to give them an immense range, probably from ten to twelve and a half sea miles. To enable the island to stand the concussion of their discharge and resist fire directed against it 8,000,000 pounds is said to have been spent before 1918 and subsequently other large sums were allotted.

"The immense seaplane sheds are said to have been of the disappearing type, which could be lowered as a protection against long-range fire. There are store shops and repair works with all the usual equipment of a naval base. The fortifications presumably will be blown up, but their destruction will be no easy business. They are of armored concrete and steel and a very large quantity of explosives will be required.

"The fortifications at either entrance to the Kiel Canal are of immense strength and are lavishly supplied with the heaviest guns in steel turrets."

RUSHING WORK ON BIG PLANT

Halifax Shipyards Ltd. Expect to Launch a Ship by End of Year.

Halifax, Feb. 18.—The works managers of the Halifax Shipyards, Ltd., expects that a ship will be launched by the end of the year. Over 500 men are at work. The keel blocks for one shipbuilding berth are finished. It is expected work on the erection of the steel fabrications which will be 600 feet long, will be begun by the Dominion Bridge Co. on March 1st. The foundation for the power plant including the boilers and three thousand kilowatt turbine generators, are now on the plant.

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