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ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1919

SIXTEEN PAGES—ONE CENT

Hun Sat As He Read Reply

Arrogance and Impudence and Insult

CLEMENCEAU SHARP

Few Tense Sentences Brought Proceedings to Close as Attitude of German Spokesman Deeply Impressed Delegates—Guard Withdrawn as Teutons Left Building

London, May 8—Describing the scene at the Trianon Palace yesterday when the terms of peace were handed to the German delegation, a Paris despatch to the Central News says that Premier Clemenceau stood while making his address, but that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the spokesman of the Germans, wearing big horn spectacles, remained seated while he read his speech, which was transcribed section by section.

As the German foreign minister proceeded with increasing decision, the despatch says, it was interesting to note the demeanor of the assembly. The Germans seemed to stiffen their bodies and, with folded arms, they sat silent by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's side. While the speaker was admitting the acceptance of defeat and the obligation of reparations, those watching the German delegates saw that they turned their eyes in other directions.

On concluding his speech, the count replaced his spectacles in their case, spread his hands on the table and waited. It was clear, the despatch says, that his attitude created a deep impression upon the delegates. Premier Clemenceau immediately rose and in a couple of sharp sentences brought the proceedings to a close. Subsequently, Premier Clemenceau, George Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson met in an adjoining room, doubtless to discuss the German reply.

During the meeting Marshal Foch sat as though not heeding the proceedings. Turning his chair in his hand, he never looked toward the German delegates, his gaze apparently traveling through the great windows to the beautiful country beyond.

INSULTING; IMPUDENT.

London, May 8—After the conference at Versailles yesterday, Premier Hughes of Australia said, according to a Reuter despatch:

"The attitude of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau was an intolerable insult to the conference. He never looked toward the German delegates, his gaze apparently traveling through the great windows to the beautiful country beyond."

INSULTING; IMPUDENT.

London, May 8—The German delegates were the first to leave Trianon Palace after the meeting yesterday. Before their appearance the military guard had been withdrawn so that there was only an semblance of military honor. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau and Herr Landsberg came out first and the whole party was speedily shown into automobiles, which left immediately under a British and French escort and moved through crowded streets, the absolute silence of which was oppressive.

The Germans were conspicuously undiplomatic in their appearance and they suggested rather a party of travel-stained tourists as they entered their motors. Home to Consult.

Paris, May 8—Intimations reaching the peace conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation will probably return to Germany to consult their government, the others remaining at Versailles.

Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the peace treaty. All the exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are being kept secret.

Versailles, May 8—The scenes at yesterday's session when the terms of the treaty were presented to the German delegates was an impressive one, and the junction was not without its tense moments. Indeed, the entire half hour which it took Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau to deliver his reply was a period of tension for Premier Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson, and in fact for every one present.

The programme was unaltered, however, and when the German plenipotentiary had finished Premier Clemenceau arose and put the customary phrase: "Has any one further observations to make?" And when there was no response continued: "I then declare the session closed."

Full Text Later.

Paris, May 8—(Havas Agency)—The full text of the peace treaty with Germany will not be published until after it has been signed, the Echo de Paris says today.

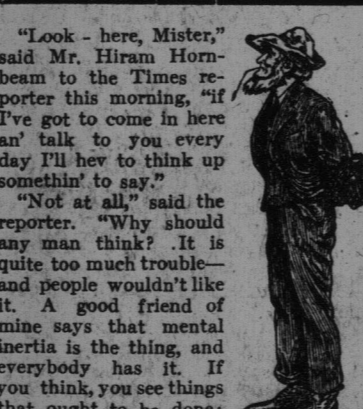
The document will then be presented to the parliament for ratification, probably about June 4 or 5.

The general comment of the Paris newspapers on the treaty is that in it the honor of France has been satisfied, and the efforts of its authors to give satisfaction to the legitimate claims of the nations wronged by German aggression are acknowledged.

Austrian Delegates.

Paris, May 8—The foreign office received information late today that the Austrian peace delegation had left Vienna late last night and would reach St. Germain probably tomorrow.

As Hiram Sees It



"Look - here, Mister," said Mr. Hiram Hornbeam to the Times reporter this morning. "I've got to come in here an' talk to you every day 'I'll hev to think up somethin' to say."

"Not at all," said the reporter. "Why should any man think? It is quite too much to ask, and people wouldn't like it. A good friend of mine says that mental inertia is the thing, and everybody has it. If you think, you see things that ought to be done; and if you can't get them done you are lonesome. You know the saying—'I should worry'—which means that the speaker will worry not at all. If you have expression to real thoughts, with something in them, everybody would have to think to grasp them—and they wouldn't like it. We're all dead. We want to be amused. Now, I heard a funny story yesterday. A man said he saw a little girl ten years old and mentally weak running about the street at eleven o'clock at night with nothing on but a boy's old coat and a pair of old shoes. He said her mother was an artist. He knew it because he met her on King street that same night and saw the sign 'Wash' that says: 'Imagine a foolish little girl with nothing but a boy's coat on at eleven o'clock at night chasing rainbows or something around the street. Why don't you laugh? Don't you see the joke?'"

There was no sign of mirth in Hiram's face as he answered: "You're young yet, an' they say a reporter sees an' hears so much it sort of makes him think there ain't nothin' but badness in the world. We all get that way sometimes. But when you get down to bed—no sir. An' you got some of the best people in this town there is anywhere. I ain't sayin' you don't need to run the cultivator between the rows putty often to give 'em room to grow, but they're comin' 'jist keep diggin'."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Fifteen Years on West Bank of Rhine, Germany to Pay Expenses as First Charge—Reparations Next—Renounce Bucharest and Russian Treaty—Kiel Canal Free—The Labor Organization

The following are sections of the peace treaty additional to those published elsewhere in The Times today:

SECTION 8. Pre-war Debts. A system of clearing houses is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each Allied and associated state which adopts the plan for the payment of pre-war debts, including those arising from contracts suspended by the war for the adjustment of the procedure of liquidation of enemy property and the settlement of other obligations. Each participating state assumes responsibility for the payment of all debts owing by its nationals to nationals of the enemy states except in cases of pre-war insolvency of the debtor.

Further Provisions Of Peace Treaty

Germans Must Restore or Pay for Private Property

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SECTION 9. Finance. Powers to which German territory is added will assume a certain portion of the German pre-war debt, the amount to be fixed by the reparation commission on the basis of the ratio between the revenue of the ceded territory and Germany's total revenues for the three years preceding the war. In view, however, of the special circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871 when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, Germany will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt there, nor will Poland share in certain German public debts in connection with the acquisition of the territory of Poland. Germany is required to pay the total cost of the armies of occupation from the date of the armistice so long as they are maintained in German territory. This cost to be a first charge on her next charge, after making such provision as she may desire for the maintenance of the territories to which the armistice was applied.

SECTION 10. Czecho-Slovakia. To assure Czecho-Slovakia access to the sea, special rights are given her both north and south. In the Adriatic, she is permitted to run her own through trains to Fiume and Trieste. To the north, Germany is to be responsible for the execution of the sentence which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee which she refused to allow Brazil to withdraw from the sale of Sao Paulo coffee.

SECTION 11. Aerial Navigation. Aircraft of the Allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage (Continued on page 2, sixth column)

Mauretania Due In Halifax at Eight Tomorrow Morning

ST. JOHN SOLDIER DEAD IN ENGLAND

The death of Sergeant Donald M. Noble, which occurred on May 5, has been reported to relatives here.

Sergeant Noble went overseas with the second divisional ammunition column under Lieut.-Colonel Harrison and served for four and a half years, participating in most of the big engagements. Shortly before his death he went on leave to Wales and while there became ill with acute peritonitis. He was removed to a hospital in Camborne, Cornwall, and died on May 5.

His brother, Lieut. Charles A. Noble, served with him in the No. 2 D. A. C. He is survived by his father and five brothers who are trying to have the remains brought home. Sergeant Noble is the son of W. S. Noble, 82 Stanley street, St. John. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved father and brothers.

Exciting Incident in Kinmel Riot Told Of

Liverpool, May 8—(Reuter's)—One of the most exciting incidents in the riot at Kinmel Camp was yesterday described by Private Russell Henry Edmonston, Canadian Cavalry, who pleaded guilty to charges of joining the mutiny and not endeavoring to suppress it.

On the afternoon of March 8, a party of men carrying the red flag, was rushed and dispersed by pickets at Camp 20, which later was attacked by the main body of rioters. Though warned by the officers not to approach the camp, he said, they laughed and jeered and continued to advance. Twice they were driven back, but they returned for the third time with rifles. Shots were fired from both sides, and in the raking fire men were struck until the rioters, some of whom were concealed behind trenches and trees, showed the white flag.

Witnesses identified the accused as leading the party of rioters to whom he shouted: "Come on boys, follow me." They said he was entering a trench later, going with five or six men behind a tree from which shots came. After the firing had ceased he was arrested behind a tree. He was hit on the head with a rifle bullet and also in the right leg.

Accused denied participation in the riots. He said he was attracted to the scene while standing with a crowd of spectators. He saw a drunken man, who had run forward, fall wounded. The accused said he had rushed out and dragged the wounded man behind the trees. He did what he could for the wounded man, resting his head on his knee, and wiping the blood from his face. This man, he thought, died later.

The court called for evidence of character, and the accused was removed under escort.

RETURNED FROM SHERBROOKE

His Lordship Bishop E. A. LeBlanc of this diocese, Very Rev. Monsignor Hebert, V. G. of Buctouche, and Bishop Monro of Antigonish arrived on the Montreal express today from Sherbrooke, P. Q., where they took part in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Blain-Larocque priesthood, and the 25th of his consecration as bishop.

Liquor Act Enforcement.

The number of men arriving on the S. S. Mauretania for New Brunswick is 483.

London Press Comment On Peace Treaty Terms

London, May 8—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from all the entire London press, do not escape from sharp criticism on certain points. The objections centre mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany.

Some newspapers are dissatisfied because they consider that the terms are too severe. Others think they are not severe enough. The Morning Post finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad because of the "complexity and intricacy of the terms," but is emphatic in declaring that the value of the treaty depends upon the power to enforce it, "as Germany certainly will not accept it except under duress."

The Post thinks that the indemnity conditions are unsatisfactory and do not fulfill the election promises of the British government. However, it says: "On the whole, the treaty is better than might have been anticipated. It has in it the principles of a good peace for certain principles are put into practice."

The Daily Mail feels that Great Britain will find the terms very far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George. "If the summary actually represents the text, the provisions are good on the military and naval side, but dangerously full of loopholes on the financial side."

ALLIANCE OF BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES

Paris, May 8—(By the Associated Press)—Reports of an alliance by Great Britain, France and the United States, supplementing the peace treaty, have developed the fact that while no offensive or defensive alliance is contemplated, yet the chiefs of the three governments are discussing such a pact, or an agreement to meet the French demand for military security against renewed German aggression.

If finally concluded, this supplemental agreement will be separate from the peace treaty itself and will be made public. The discussion on this subject continued yesterday at a session of the Council of Three, and is understood to have centred largely on phrasing and form.

NEW RATES ARE PUT INTO EFFECT

Side Wharfage Charges Have Not Been Changed Since 1848

The new side-wharfage rates have gone into effect, this being the first change in that schedule since the rates were established in 1848. The old rates, which are regulated by an involved scale, averaged about one-half cent a ton on vessels lying at the wharves. The new rate is one cent a ton, with a minimum charge of fifty cents.

When the old rates were established, more than seventy years ago, the only wharves owned by the city were the Anchor line wharf at Reg's Point and the Market Street wharves. The difference in the purchasing value of a dollar then and now is the chief reason why the rates have to be increased in order to provide for the maintenance of the wharves.

Top wharfage matters also are under consideration. The legislature set a new maximum of thirty-five cents a ton for general cargo and fifteen cents a thousand for lumber. It is the intention of Commissioner Bullock to recommend a rate of not more than twenty-five cents for general cargo, but the lumber maximum will be imposed. It is probable that the schedule covering the commodity rates will be revised and presented to the council before any change is made in the top wharfage rates.

KERENSKY IN PARIS

Paris, May 8—It became known today that Alexander Kerensky, Russian premier, is in Paris. He has not, however, made an appearance in peace conference circles.

WEATHER REPORT

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, Director of meteorological service

Synopsis—The low area which was over the Great Lakes yesterday has moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while an area of high barometer has spread over the Great Lakes from the northwest. Rain fell yesterday in the maritime provinces and Quebec, and is now falling in Newfoundland. The weather is fine throughout Ontario and the west.

Fine frosty.

Maritime—Strong northwest winds, clearing, becoming cooler; Friday, northerly winds, fine, light frosts.

Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Strong northwest winds, fair today and Friday, becoming cooler.

New England—Partly cloudy and cooler tonight, Friday probably rain; moderate northwest shifting to fresh northeast and east winds.

American Planes On Way to Halifax

First Trans-Atlantic Flight Begun This Morning From Rockaway Beach—Three Machines Begin 540 Mile Journey as First Stage

New York, May 8—The first trans-Atlantic flight was begun when three N. C. hydro-airplanes left the government's air station at Rockaway beach at 10 a. m. today on the first leg of their journey—Rockaway to Halifax, a distance of 540 miles.

The N. C. 3, with Commander John H. Towers, chief of the expedition, was the first plane to take the air. N. C. 1, with Lieut.-Commander R. N. Bellinger, and the N. C. 4, with Lieut.-Commander A. C. Head as the commanding officers, were close behind. The planes were escorted to sea by a squadron of navy scout planes.

Proceeding in a generally northeasterly direction the trio of hydro-aeroplanes should reach Halifax before tonight, unless they are delayed. Thence the route runs 460 miles to Trepassay, 1280 miles to the Azores, another 800 miles to Portugal and so to Plymouth, England.

New York, May 8—Three reports from the three trans-Atlantic fliers en route to Halifax came from the coast guard stationed at Long Beach, L. I., where the three machines were close together and flying high. They were going fast heading through Vineyard Sound and approaching the Cape Cod coast. The sun was not shining but there was no wind and weather conditions were good.

Block Island, R. I., May 8—The fliers were passing south of Block Island at 11:30 o'clock going strong.

Snow and Rain.

St. John's, Nfld., May 8—(Noon)—Flying was again abandoned today owing to bad weather conditions.

The American airman at Trepassay are likewise inactive, three inches of snow having fallen this morning and a heavy rain storm is now raging.

MCCULLOUGH CAUGHT IN TORONTO CELLAR

Toronto, May 8—Frank McCullough, condemned murderer, of Youngstown, Ohio, who escaped from Toronto jail some weeks ago, was captured this morning in a cellar of a house in the lower section of the city. In the meantime the date for the execution of the sentence had been extended till June 13. McCullough was captured in Bathurst street, just around the corner from the livery stable where he killed Acting Detective Williams.