

GERMANS PREPARED TO BRING BEFORE LEIPSIK COURT ALL DEMANDED BY THE ALLIES

Allies Willing That Germany Should Proceed Against Criminals and Will Abstain from Interference in Any Way.

PUTS RESPONSIBILITY UP TO GERMANS

Germans Must Show Good Faith in Procedure Else Allies Will Again Take up Question of Prosecution of Guilty.

London, Feb. 16.—The Allied reply to the German note of January 25, proposing as an alternative to extradition that persons accused by the Allies be tried at Leipzig, states that Germany's proposal for such trial at Leipzig is compatible with article 238 of the peace treaty. The Allies, the note says, will abstain from intervention in the procedure of the court.

After stating that the Allies have carefully considered the German note of January 25, the reply says: "The powers observe, in the first place, that Germany declares herself unable to carry out the obligations imposed on her by article 238 to 230, which she signed. They reserve to themselves the power to employ in such measures and form as they may judge suitable the rights accorded to them in this event by the treaty."

"The Allies note, however, the German government's declaration that they are prepared to open before the court at Leipzig penal proceedings without delay, surrounded by the most complete guarantees, and not affected by the application of all judgments, procedure or previous decisions of German civil or military tribunals before the supreme court at Leipzig, against all Germans whose extradition the allied and associated powers have the intention to demand.

"The prosecution, which the German government itself proposes immediately to institute in this manner, is compatible with article 238 of the peace treaty and is expressly provided for at the end of its first paragraph."

"Fidelity to the spirit of the treaty, the Allies will abstain from intervention in any way in the procedure of the prosecution and the verdict in order to leave to the German government complete and entire responsibility. They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment."

"They will see whether the German government, who have declared themselves unable to arrest the accused named on the above list to deliver them for trial to the Allies, are actually determined to judge them themselves."

"At the same time the Allies, in the pursuance of truth and justice, have decided to entrust to a mixed international commission the task of collecting, publishing and communicating to Germany details of the charges brought against each of those whose guilt has been established by their investigations."

"Finally the Allies would formally emphasize that procedure before a jurisdiction, such as is proposed, can in no way annul the provisions of article 238 to 230 of the treaty."

"The powers reserve to themselves the right to decide whether the proposed procedure by Germany which, according to her, would assure to the accused all guarantees of justice, does not, in effect, bring about their escape from the just punishment of their crimes. In this event the Allies would exercise their rights to their full extent by submitting the cases to their own tribunals."

N. E. GOVERNORS FIGHTING FOR COAL

Met in Boston Yesterday in Effort to Provide Relief for Coal Shortage.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Governors of the New England States in conference here today on the coal shortage asked the U. S. Shipping Board to provide more ships for transportation of fuel to New England points, and suggested that navy officers might be so employed. Protest was also made against a recent order of that railroad administration giving New York public utilities priority in loading coal at New York.

Canada May Have Choice of German Docks, Dredges And Cranes

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—(Canadian Press)—In the material which the Allies are requiring Germany to deliver as compensation for the loss of German battleship at Scapa Flow, are several floating docks, dredges, hydraulic cranes, etc. It is understood that the British government had made enquiry of the Canadian government as to whether Canada would like to acquire any of these on account of Canada's reparation claim, and the matter is now being considered by that government.

German Version of Allied Grounds For Demanding Von Hindenburg

London, Feb. 16.—The German press, as quoted in a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen, declares that Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's surrender is demanded by the Allies not only because he was alleged to have said "the most cruel is the most humane because it leads to an end," but also, because of his responsibility for the destruction of property during the German retreat. The Field Marshal is also charged with responsibility for the deportation of civilians and the organization of civilian labor corps in which thousands of girls are alleged to have been handed over to virtual slavery by women of doubtful character, and whipped and imprisoned if they refused to work.

ALLIED POWERS RENEW REQUEST THAT DUTCH GOVT HAND OVER WILLIAM FOR PUNISHMENT

Impress Upon Netherlands Gov't That the Personal Action of the Man Required for Judgment by the Powers Have Cost the Lives of Ten Million Men, Murdered in Their Prime, and Have Been Responsible for the Shattered Health of Three Times as Many, as Well as the Destruction of Millions of Square Miles of Territory.

London, Feb. 16.—(By The Associated Press)—Following is the text of the note sent by the allied powers to Holland regarding the extradition of the former German emperor:

"The immense sacrifices made in the general interest by the powers which held aloof from the war, and cannot, perhaps, appreciate quite accurately all the duties and dangers of the present hour. The obligations of the powers towards other nations, the gravity of the question concerned, as well as the very grave political effects to which relinquishment of the claims of justice against the ex-emperor would give rise, all constrain them to uphold and renew their demand."

"The powers do not ask the Queen's government to depart from its traditional policy, but to consider that the nature of the request—which does not, in their opinion, depend solely, or even mainly, on Dutch municipal law—has not been adequately appreciated. No question of prestige is at stake, and the powers pay as much heed to the conscientious sentiments of a state with limited interest as to the mature decisions of great powers, but cannot await for the creation of a world tribunal competent to examine international crimes before bringing to trial the responsible author of the catastrophe of the great war."

"It is precisely this contemplated trial which would prepare the way for such a tribunal and demonstrate to the humanity of feeling animating the conscience of the nations of the world. The powers wish to point out that the league of nations has not yet reached a state of development sufficient to allow any application to it, nor to a tribunal of any kind created by it meeting with the prompt satisfaction which is surely essential."

"The note of January 15 was sent in the name of the Allies, 25 in number, who were signatories to the treaty of peace, and the collective mandates of a majority of the civilized nations of the world. It is impossible to disregard the collective force of this request, which is the expression, not only of the feelings of the victims, but of the demand for justice made by the conscience of humanity as a whole. The Netherlands government surely has not forgotten that the policy and personal actions of the men required for judgment by the powers have cost the lives of approximately ten million men, murdered in their prime, and have been responsible for the mutilation or shattered health of three times as many the laying in waste and the destruction of millions of square miles of territory in countries formerly industrious, peaceable and happy, and the piling up of war debts running into billions, the victims being men who had defended their freedom and, incidentally, that of Holland. The economic and social existence of all these nations has been thrown into confusion, and they are now jeopardized by famine and want—the terrible results of that war of which William Second was the author."

"The Allies cannot conceal their surprise at finding in the Dutch Republic no single word of disapproval of the crimes committed by the emperor, crimes which outrage the most elementary sentiments of humanity and civilization and of which, in particular, so many Dutch nationals themselves have been the innocent victims on the high seas. To help to bring to justice the author of such crimes, the powers urge upon the Dutch government, in the most solemn and pressing manner, to extend its jurisdiction to hand over the ex-emperor to them without any consideration of the possibility of reconciling the scruples of Holland with some effective and extraordinary measures to be taken either on the spot, or by holding the ex-emperor at a distance from the scene of his crimes, making it impossible for him to exert his attractive influence in Germany in the future."

"Although a proposal of this nature would not correspond fully to the request of the powers it would, at least, afford proof of these feelings which Holland cannot but possess."

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U. S. STATES ADHERES TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN

Opposes Application of the Terms of Treaty of London Giving Italy Jurisdiction Over Dalmatia, Though Not Over Fiume.

AMERICAN NOTE NOT ULTIMATUM

Original Agreement Must Hold or United States Will Withdraw from Any Part in Fiume Settlement.

Washington, Feb. 16.—(By The Associated Press)—Decided objection to recognition of a settlement of the Adriatic question of lines repugnant to those agreed upon in the treaty of Versailles and not reconcilable with the principles embodied in the fourteen points of President Wilson was expressed by the United States in the recent note to the Allied governments.

The note was not a threat to withdraw from participation in European affairs, but said that this country could not be a party to the disposition of Fiume agreed upon by the Allies, without abandoning the United States and consequently would not concern itself with the questions involved, including the polling of the Adriatic, if the settlement were enforced on the government of Yugoslavia.

The next step of the Washington government waits on the reply of the Allied powers to the American note. The interesting suggestion was made in official quarters that the U. S. might cease its European relief work which the Allies have been anxious to see continued, until it could keep down unrest, if a modification of the peace treaty were put into effect which the United States would regard as contrary to the principles of self-determination.

FARMERS TEL. COMPANY VOTED TO PASS DIVIDEND

Company Having Its Headquarters at Hartland May Be Merged With N. B. Telephone Co.

Fredericton, Feb. 16.—The Farmers' Telephone Company, with headquarters at Hartland, N. B., the second largest telephone company in New Brunswick, with exchanges in Hartland, Woodstock and Florenceville, has passed its annual dividend.

The annual meeting was held at Hartland and the official report that has been sent out says: "No dividend was declared, as the extraordinary advance in the cost of supplies and operating expenses, without corresponding increase in rentals and tolls, made such a juggling of finances impossible."

SAME OLD STORY IN SAME OLD WAY

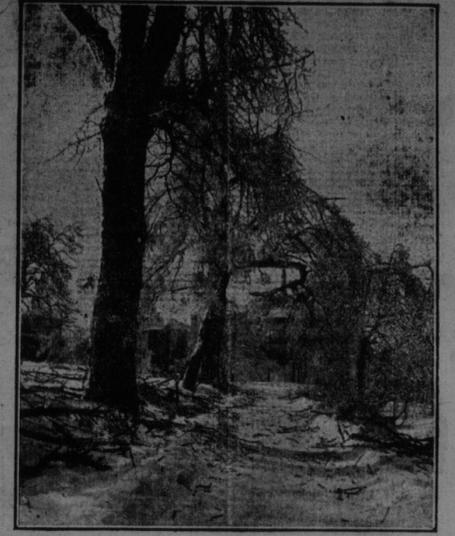
Another American Captured by Mexican Bandits and Held for Ransom.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Wilson Welsh Adams, an American, has been captured by bandits in Zacatecas, Mexico, and is being held for 50,000 pesos ransom, the State Department was advised today. Adams' home is in Los Angeles, where his wife and child now live.

PREMIER DRURY ELECTED BY MAJ. OF TWO THOUSAND

Milton, Ont., Feb. 16.—Premier E. C. Drury, was elected in Milton County today by a majority of 2,259 over Edward J. Stephenson, of Toronto, the returned soldier who opposed him. The election of Mr. Drury was no surprise here notwithstanding that Mr. Stephenson at his final meeting on Friday night predicted that he would defeat the premier by 2,000 majority. The soldier candidate had no organization behind him, but was actively supported by individual returned men.

THE STANDAR'S AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION



First prize \$15, won by Miss Christ taken on King Square from Sydney Uina Jenkins, 8 Richmond street. Photo street entrance, Old Burying Ground.



Second prize \$10 won by Miss I. Winifred Colwell, 115 Carmarthen street. Scene on King Square.

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ATTITUDE OF CANADA CAUSES SENATE DEBATE

Dominion's Position Regarding U. S. Senate Treaty Reservations Causes No Little Concern at Washington.

CANADA'S LOVE FOR ENGLAND PICTURED

Irreconcilable Recalls Dominion's Position at International Labor Conference and Thinks it Dangerous.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Consideration of the Peace Treaty was resumed in the open Senate today by unanimous consent. Without debate the Senate acceded to the request of Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, that the treaty be taken up. To start the Parliamentary machinery toward a possible compromise, Senator Lodge moved adoption of a modification in the first of the Republican reservations adopted last session, and another session of debate began. The reservation, which Senator Lodge moved to modify related to withdrawal from League membership.

Canada's attitude towards the Senate Treaty reservation affecting the plural vote of the British Empire in the self-governing Dominion on the council of the League of Nations figured in the debate which followed. Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, a leader among the Treaty's Republican friends, said Canada was not inclined to take this reservation in good part, and there was little fear that the British votes would be cast on blue in any case.

And Why Not? Senator McCumber, Republican, North Dakota, one of the irreconcilables, challenged the reservation declaring that at the International Labor Conference, the first body called together under the treaty, Mr. Barnes of the British delegation "had no difficulty in convincing the Empire representation solidly together."

Senator McCumber reported that new-comers to the United States should be willing to give Canada the same representation we obtained for black Haiti. Senator McCormick opened the debate advising his Republican leaders to consent to no further compromise. Senator McCumber followed, flaying the leaders on both sides for their failure to compromise and declaring that "child may" alone stand in the way of treaty ratification.

UNIQUE EVENT AT HALIFAX

Senator Dennis Presented With Loving Cup by Morning Herald Staff.

Special to The Standard. Halifax, Feb. 15.—A unique event took place on Saturday evening when the various staffs of the Halifax Herald presented a loving cup to Senator Wm. Dennis, who has been associated with the paper from the time of its first issue by 45 years ago. The Morning Herald appeared first on January 11, 1875, and a junior reporter on that issue was William Dennis. One other man who helped to bring out that issue is still with the paper, John Fraser, the head pressman, who at that time was a press boy. The presentation took the form of a sterling loving cup, accompanied by an address. His colleagues of that time, forty-six years ago, last evening, handed the cup to Senator Dennis on behalf of the staffs. There are no others connected with the presser now who were with it when the initial number came out, and it is doubtful if any others of that day are living.

The Senator made an appropriate reply to the address. Mr. Dennis was presented with a bouquet.

have blocked the tracks over a large area, trains struggled into Central Station today hours late. Many have been cancelled, others are as much as twelve hours behind time. Street railway traffic has been maintained only at the cost of a maximum expenditure of energy and every available piece of street lighting apparatus on both steam and electric railways has been called into commission.

More Evidence of Forthcoming Shake-Up In Wilson's Cabinet

Washington, Feb. 15.—Still shaken by the sensational developments of the Wilson-Lansing break, Washington today was filled with persistent rumors to the effect that Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, and one of the men mentioned as a possible successor to the former Secretary of State, had tendered his resignation to President Wilson, or was about to do so. Although the White House itself insisted that there were no foundations for these reports, Mr. Baker himself refused positively to affirm or deny them, or to discuss the matter in any way.