

Member of the  
Audit Bureau of  
Circulations

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

KITCHENER, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919.

10 PAGES, PRICE TWO CENTS

# THE NEWS RECORD

## PEACE CRISIS TEMPORARILY AT LEAST PASSED

### "SELF DETERMINATION" IS NEXT ON THE PROGRAM

Principle Adopted Yesterday Does Not Apply To Europe

#### WILSON HAS WON THREE STRAIGHTS

PARIS, Jan. 31. (By Fred S. Pearson).—The next great issue to be settled is Self Determination, so it developed to-day. A preliminary step toward the consummation of this vital principle was expected to be taken when the peace bureau resumed its sessions this afternoon.

The agreement reached yesterday regarding the disposition of German colonies does not apply to European territories, contrary to general belief, and according to authoritative information.

The reason is that these peoples are too far advanced in every way to permit outsiders to administer their affairs.

The Dalmatian question it was pointed out, is still unsettled, although by accepting the principle involved in yesterday's colonial agreement, Italy abandoned the argument of "security" which was Austria's chief contention. Similar cases include the Czech-Slovak claim to German territory within and bordering on Bohemia, and France's desire for "more secure frontiers" along the west bank of the Rhine.

While it was frankly admitted in certain quarters to-day that the self-determination issue will perhaps precipitate more bitter disagreements even than those which were settled yesterday, a great step was taken toward fixing the principles of self-determination when the inviolability of the armistice terms was practically considered.

American diplomacy to-day had won its third straight victory in the peace conference over reactionary opposition. Official announcement that "satisfactory provisional agreements" had been reached regarding the disposition of German colonies, and occupied territories in Turkey and Asia, means that the associated powers have accepted President Wilson's program for placing all disputed

areas under the administration of the league of nations, with interested powers acting as trustees.

It was American pressure that swung the Allies into line on the Russian proposal and American influence that resulted in the unanimous adoption of the league of nation principle after some of the European nations had fought for the retention of the old "Balance of Power."

The victory was not without its scars however, if the attitude of the Australian delegates, following the unfavorable decision regarding their colonial claims, is a criterion. It was no secret to-day that the Australians, while admitting that Wilson was working only for the realization of a vital principle, felt that the United States had failed to distinguish between measures that were essential to Australia's national safety and petty territorial ambitions.

President Wilson, during the course of a long conversation with Premier Hughes yesterday, reiterated that America appreciated Australia's economic and political claims, regarding the former German colonies, yet the president failed to concede an inch of ground on the main issue. Referring to the conversation one Australian delegate said: "I am convinced that if ours was the only case, President Wilson would have been with us."

The far-reaching effect of the decision regarding Australia's specific claims may be judged by a statement Foreign Minister, Sonnino, of Italy, made to Premier Hughes following the latter's presentation of Australia's case. "You have stated our case regarding Dalmatia exactly," said Sonnino.

The Women's Independent Political Party of Victoria, B.C., has decided to put up three women candidates for election to the city council and board of education.

## Tempest in a Teapot Who Licked Austria?

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The proverbial "tempest in a teapot" had arisen here to-day between the Serbs and the Italians over who beat the Austrians, and to whom the Austro-Hungarian fleet belonged. Italy claimed that Serbian "intellectuals" addressed a manifesto to French politicians and others, charging the Italians with persecuting the Jugoslavs in occupied territories; forbidding the wearing of the Jugoslav cockade; declaring the Austrian defeat on the Piave and the resultant collapse of the Austrian Empire was principally due to the Jugoslav revolt; and claiming the Austrian navy because it was largely built, paid for and manned by Jugoslavs, who revolted and seized it.

The Italian bureau of propaganda here issued a counter-manifesto. It declared that the charges of persecution are based solely upon the arrest of a man named Biondini, a notorious "Austro-phile" that the cockades, which as first were authorized were later banned, because they provoked disorders and made it possible for enemies of Italy to circulate freely through the occupied territories, as did the Austrian Empire was due to the military efforts of Italy, Serbia and Russia, the allied-hungar blockade and finally to the Italian victory on the Piave.

The counter-manifesto coincides with the statement that the downfall of the Austrian Empire was due to the military efforts of Italy, Serbia and Russia, the allied-hungar blockade and finally to the Italian victory on the Piave.

## Crisis Over Colonial Peace Policy Passed

Wilson Came Out Flat-footed Against Peace of Loot

ATMOSPHERE CLEARED BY HIS FIRMNESS

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The crisis in the peace negotiations over the disposition to be made of Germany's colonies seemed, momentarily at least to have passed.

It is too early to say that President Wilson's view prevails in its entirety, but in American quarters there is confidence that a compromise plan, which has been accepted in principle, will be worked out with details which will be acceptable to the American viewpoint. When supreme council of peace conference meets to-day it will have before it the very plain state-

ment made by President Wilson at Wednesday's late session. What he said did not appear in the official communication nor has it been disclosed with any official authority but it may be stated that it was a very clear reaffirmation of the principles for which the President has previously contended.

In phrases, stripped of diplomatic niceties, Wilson, it is understood, told the members of the Supreme Council he would not be a party to a division of Germany's colonial possessions among the powers which now hold them and then become party to a league of nations, which in effect would guarantee their title.

There are inferences that the President even referred to a peace of "Loot."

The net result of the past two days of discussion on the colonial question, in the opinion of many Americans here, has been to clear the atmosphere generally and to force a clear definition of aims on all sides.

## 50,000 Canadians Have Arrived Home

SINCE MOVEMENT HOMEWARD BEGAN

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Fifty thousand returning soldiers and civilians have been brought to this country, and distributed to their home points by Canadian railways, in the two months since a general movement homeward from overseas began.

The Militia Department had estimated a movement of twenty thousand per month.

The ship *Bellic* left England on January 29 and will probably dock in Halifax about next Friday. She carries 2191 returning men, including on thousand from Ontario points.

The Government has issued a statement pointing out the difficulties of transportation. Several steamers promised for Canadians were diverted to Australians, Americans and other overseas men returning.

## Two Replies Received From Russian Gov'ts

TO DO NOT DESIRE TO MEET BOLSHIEVSKI

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The Peace Conference has so far had two replies to its invitation to various Russian Governments for conferences at Princes Islands. In one of these, the government of North Russia formally refuses to meet with the Bolsheviks.

The Omsk government, under Admiral Kolchak, while less categorical in its reply, expresses a strong reservation, especially in connection with the invitation has been received from the Russian Soviet government.

Large bodies of Turkish troops have joined their hands and are attacking Armenian villages.



INVENTOR OF UNDERGROUND RADIO SYSTEM. James Harris, Rogers, of Hyattsville, Md., is the inventor of an underground radio system, by which wireless messages may be sent and received underground or water without the use of aerials.

This invention was practically perfected when the United States entered the war, and Mr. Rogers promptly offered it to the baby. It has been adopted and played no small part in winning the war. In this photograph Mr. Rogers is shown with the apparatus which he has installed in his own premises, whence he has received messages from Berlin, Paris and Rome. At his feet is a small case which contains a portable outfit for setting up anywhere a wire can be stuck in the ground.

## CABLE NEWS In Tabloid Form

### WILL PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The British Government will make arrangements to protect lives and property and to preserve order, says the London Mail in the course of a discussion of the strike at Clyde.

Unconstitutional threats have been made by the strikers.

### BELFAST RULED FROM STRIKERS' HALL

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Telegrams from Belfast depict the situation there which seems akin to that which recently obtained in German cities under revolutionary rule. The governing power has been usurped, says a Belfast dispatch the strike committee and the city is governed from the city hall but from the humble artisans hall where the committee sits.

### EXPLOSION AT DYE WORKS INJURES SCORE

NYACK, N.Y., Jan. 31.—Three persons are reported missing and 20 others had been removed to a hospital within a short time after explosions wrecked the plant of the Aniline Products Corporation to-day.

### DISTURBANCES AT GLASGOW

GLASGOW, Jan. 31.—Several persons were injured here to-day when the Police charged a crowd of strikers with their batons. Mounted police were called out and a number of arrests were made.

### NAVAL PLANES DESTROYED AT ROCKAWAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Two hangars, each containing six airplanes, were destroyed by a fire, which was to-day sweeping the naval aviation station at Rockaway Point.

### MINERS MAKE STIFF DEMAND

GLASGOW, Jan. 31.—Four thousand miners in the Westlochan district (northwest of Edinburgh) went on strike to-day for higher wages, a six-hour day and a five day week.

## Nat Goodwin Is Dead

WAS A FAMOUS ACTOR

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Nat C. Goodwin, a famous actor, died at his apartments in the hotel Claridge here early today from a complication of diseases. He had been ill only a few days. Death resulted, physicians say from a general breakdown, which came after an operation in which his right leg was removed about a year ago. Goodwin, famous as divorcee, was five times married. His first wife died and the others were divorced. He was about to take a sixth wife, George Gardner, of Los Angeles, California.

## Highway Meeting is to Be Held at Stratford

Stratford Jan 30.—Invitations are being extended to the county council within the territory to be benefited by the new Toronto-Sarnia highway, as well as township and town councils to send representatives to a convention to be held here on February 11 to consider plans. It is likely the convention will assume large proportions. Hon. Finlay Macdonald minister of public works for Ontario, may come to the convention.

## BATTLE-AXES JUGGLING OVER PEACE-BABE

Nations Dislike Giving Up National Aspirations For Territory.

### ITALY'S POET-CAPTAIN BITTERLY COMPLAINS.

PARIS, Jan. 31. (By Wm. Phillip Simms).—Difficulties were piling up as the Peace Bureau continued its sessions today. With national interests clashing on all sides, only level heads and steady hands were preventing a spark from dropping into the power keg on which the world is sitting.

At least this seemed to be the general opinion here as reports were received of new elements cropping out in the disturbances, social or political, which are growing throughout the world.

The Serbians were still bitterly wrangling with the Italians regarding control of the eastern Adriatic ports. The Montenegrins continued to oppose forcible inclusion in the new Jugoslav nation. Czechs and Poles were still fighting over Silesia, although adjustment of this affair appeared imminent. Austria and Rumania were at swords points concerning possession of Transylvania. Germany and Poland were mobilizing against each other. The Bolsheviks were at war against the rest of Russia. Ukraine was

fighting the Bolsheviks. China and Japan both wanted the former German colony of Kiauchau.

Despite the fact that the majority of the delegates were proceeding on the promise that the acceptance of President Wilson's Fourteen Points had nullified the secret treaties, formulated by the allies before American intervention, some of the interested parties to these agreements were apparently still clinging to the hope that at least a part of their provisions would be carried out. One of these treaties concedes Damascus to the New Sedjia nation; another and the most serious awards to Italy the eastern coast of the Adriatic, in opposition to the Jugoslav aspirations.

Italy further demands certain concessions in Africa to balance British and Belgian possessions there.

Acceptance of the American program for referring these territorial disputes to the league of nations should apparently end all this bickering but the bitterness engendered still persisted.

Some idea of the acuteness of Italian feeling on the subject can be gained from the speech of the poet-captain, Gabriele D'Annunzio, until recently

the Allies' strongest advocate in Italy. He declared "that the French are drunk on victory and are trying to get ahead of everybody;" that "the Americans are trying to hide under a cloak of idealism the fact that they just concluded the biggest piece of business in history;" "that the British barely finished the bloody war when they opened their jaws to swallow everything they could, while Italy is drawing in her belt a notch tighter."

"What sort of peace will finally be forced upon us: a Gallic peace or a British peace? a star-spangled peace?" he asked. "No! never! Victorious Italy was more than any other nation. She will have on the Alps and on her sea (the Adriatic) a Roman peace worthy of her. If necessary, we will face the new conspiracy in ardent fashion, with a grenade in each hand and a knife between our teeth."

D'Annunzio's dazzling oration was largely credited with forcing Italy into the war on the side of the Allies. In view of all the belligerent spirit that is now rampant, it was pointed out in certain official quarters today, that the league of nations is indispensable as an armor-plated incubator for the new found peace-babe, over whose head the new nations and some old ones are carefully juggling battle axes.

## Italy Has Also Placed Restriction on Imports

RELATES TO LEATHER AND SHOES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Following Great Britain's lead in barring certain American manufactures from England, the high commissioners for Italy has announced restrictions upon the importation of leather and shoes into Italy, the War Trade Board said today.

Imports of leather of any kind and of shoes from any foreign country, for account of private concerns, are prohibited by the order. It is also announced that no authorization for transportation of leather and shoes for the country of origin will be given.

## Comparative Strength British and U.S. Forces

### WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

LONDON, Jan. 31. (British Admiralty Wireless).—Figures issued by the American army command regarding the comparative strength of the British and American forces in France at the time the armistice was signed needs some amplification. These figures showed that at that time there were 1,700,000 British troops in France, and 1,900,000 American troops. The British figures include not only their fighting strength, but all troops in training in the auxiliary services. British reserves of course were being trained in this country and not in France.

## Local Boy Wedded In the Old Country

SCHNARR—SHANLEY.

The following notice is taken from a Liverpool, England paper: Schnarr—Shanley, January 9, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, by the Rev. Father R. Stevenson S. J. Corpl. J. W. Schnarr, 4th Canadian M. I. Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schnarr, Kitchener, Canada, to Nora Fulleton Veronice, youngest daughter of Mrs. Shanley and the late James F. Shanley, of this city.

Corpl. Schnarr, whose home is at 111 Foreman Place enlisted in the 11th South Waterloo Battalion, and left for overseas in September, 1916. He took part in many battles and was at Vimy Ridge where he was wounded in the head.

He was an inmate of a French Hospital from April until the following October of 1917 and on his returning to the firing line did service both in the trenches and as a stretcher bearer.

After the signing of the armistice he was with the Canadian Army of occupation in Germany and while there he obtained leave to visit Liverpool and marry Miss Shanley whom he had met whilst spending a previous furlough there.

He has returned to France but expects to arrive here at the end of February accompanied by his English bride.

Nanpoul, a little commune in the war-devastated section of France, has chosen Mme. d'Evry as Lady Mayoress, the first woman in France to be thus honored.

## An Interesting Letter From Verdun France

Former Kitchener Boy Now With American Army.

Mr. F. X. Schmuek of 108 Church Street, has received the following interesting letter from his son, Charlie, who is at present stationed at Verdun, France.

It will be remembered, Charles was bookkeeper with J. Fennel and Son, leaving there he went to the States and joined the American Army, going to Mexico in 1915 under the command of General Pershing, from there he

went to France with the 147th, Ohio Infantry, and was two months in the trenches, before being gassed in September of 1918.

Although only twenty-one years of age Charles has risen to the rank of lieutenant, and now holds a responsible position with the American Army now in France.

His letter in detail is as follows, and although nothing is mentioned of him returning, his previous letters state that the boys over there are thinking of nothing else but coming back.

Verdun, France, December 28, 1918.

Dear Parents,

Am just back from one of the most interesting trips that I have had.

(Continued on Page 2).

## Officers and Council of the Bd. of Trade for Current Year

Retiring and New President Refer to Problems in the Reconstruction Period. Board Will Assist in Securing a Provincial Highway.

### SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL PROSPECTS

The officers of the Board of Trade for the current year were elected last evening, when the annual meeting was held in the City Hall. They are as follows:

President—N. M. Davison.  
Vice-President—R. D. Lang.  
Secretary—E. J. Fayson.  
Treasurer—E. W. Lemproy.  
Council—L. A. Galloway, F. S. Hodgins, J. M. McHardy, Dr. R. MacFarlane, Harvey Hymmen, J. H. Dobbie, E. W. Clement, A. S. Capwell, J. George S. Ahrens, F. H. Bochner, J. D. C. Forsyth, Dr. J. F. Housinger, J. R. Kaufman, A. J. Cundick, J. H. Baetz.

Must Secure the Highway

Besides the election of officers several matters were dealt with. Firstly, that of a request from Stratford to be represented at the conference in that city on February 11th, to discuss ways and means of securing a provincial highway through this city and Stratford to Sarnia.

The Board will give their hearty support and delegated the following representatives to attend: Messrs. N. M. Davison, Dr. J. F. Housinger, E. C. Grol and J. C. D. Forsyth. The County is also giving its assistance to the cause. President A. S. Capwell stated that Warden Panabaker of Hespeler had taken it up and will seek the assistance of the various towns and other municipalities in the county. He also stated that the Stratford committee and the Warden would request the City Council to assist in the efforts to secure the highway, which Mr. Orr of Stratford believed could be secured if the municipalities interested would go after it. He strongly urged that the local Board of Trade assist.

Mr. L. J. Breithaupt also urged that support be given to the proposal. Later in the evening the committees named above was appointed to attend the conference.

### Industrial Prospects A Seed Cleaner and Grader Concern

One industrial prospect was before the Board in the form of a communication from an American manufacturer of seed and grain cleaners and graders, who wishes to locate in Canada, as stated in these columns sometime ago. He states his article is one used by every farmer and that there is a general demand for it. It is his purpose to organize a Canadian company and he is not asking for a bonus. The capital that he asks to be raised is \$200,000. If the Board is interested, he suggests, that they should let

him know and he will ship one of the machines here for demonstration and examination purposes.

The matter will be turned over to the Industrial Committee for further investigation.

Would Establish Builders' Supply House

A request for information on the building situation and the city received from a Western Ontario man in the lime business, who has been considering the matter of opening a new builders' supply house. This request also was referred to the Industrial Committee.

Something to Get After!

Among other prospects it might here be stated, aside from the Board meeting, is a big American motor truck manufacturing concern which is going to locate a branch in Canada. The parent plant employs several thousand men and millions of dollars have been set aside for expansion. The Company have not decided where they will build their Canadian plant nor have they completed their plans. They contemplate organizing a Canadian company. The initiative in getting it started with this company was in this city, where a number of young business men placed the matter before the Board. They have not received the final decision of the company. It is hoped to have a representative come here and look over the situation.

Other Communications Disposed Of

A long resolution which the Port Arthur Board of Trade is circulating requesting the Dominion Government to assist financially in the establishment of blast-furnaces at Port Arthur and Vaincoeur was handed over to the Board of Trade Council for consideration and disposal.

The Edmonton Board of Trade requested the local Board of Trade to assist in the adoption of the decimal system in weights and measures; this matter has been up before the Board and was taken last year.

Mr. D. H. Detweiler, in a letter thanked the Board for electing him a life member. He suggests that on the occasion of the thirty-third anniversary of the Board a thorough stock-taking and rejuvenation take place.

The invitation from the Grand River Board of Trade to a banquet at Brantford this evening was acted on by delegating Mr. N. M. Davison, the new president, to attend.

Mr. G. M. Debus wrote informing the local Board that he had resigned.

(Continued on Page 2).



## ouring Car

and looks like new.

ave your bicycle

at Ford Garage.

son & Firth

St. Phone 85



G PHONE-1613

ine to get your bicycle

ave your address and

r it.

BEST PRICES  
FOR RAGS  
RS, IRON, ETC.

2c to 5c

5c to 7c

15c to 20c

18c to 22c

pages, each 8c to 12c

6c

nds of waste.

pt attention.

ACOBSON,

59 S. Eby St.,

itchener.

## Quality

## g & Dyeing

apparel and house

Do not throw it

it re-dyed and made

Dye Works

na. Phone 880

and

Lippert

re Framing

ertaking

supply you with

tops and oil. Also

cases and Springs.

taken for flowers

casions.

representative of

Record. On sale

noon immediately

location. Subscrip-

tioned for mail or

livery.

Hotel Block,

30, Phone 33W.

Acetylene

Velding

for new Auto and

is when I can weld

ones by the above

you wait. Any

total.

WELDING CO.,

14th Water St.

Galt, Ontario.

## Special

vanced from 8c to 15c

prices still going higher,

mate in having our con-

We cannot buy today

these prices. They are

sales cost prices. We

unity, and offer while

lasts:

worth 35c, for.... 28c

15c, worth 40c for 30c

10c worth 45c for.... 35c

va, reg. 50c, for.... 40c

LL BROS

Food Board

20 No. 2049