

**FOR SALE**  
SOUTH ROSDALE  
\$35,000.  
Day home on beautiful corner lot.  
Seven rooms, 2 bathrooms. Well finished.  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
King Street East. Main 5450.

**PROBS:** Strong S. to N.W. winds; showers in some localities, but partly fair.

# The Toronto World

Senate Reading Room  
20 Feb 19

FRIDAY MORNING MAY 2 1919

VOL. XXXIX.—No. 14,051 TWO CENTS

**WAREHOUSE FOR RENT**  
S. E. CORNER DUKE & FREDERICK STS.  
Opposite Christie-Brown's Blount Factory.  
Eleven thousand square feet. Excellent  
light. Good elevator and shipping facilities.  
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.  
28 King Street East. Main 5450.

## GERMANS FACE-T-FACE WITH ALLIED DELEGATES

### With Deep Emotion They Take First Formal Step Towards Accepting Defeat

**LIKE BAROMETER  
STILL STANDS AT  
STORMY WEATHER**

Number Out Approximately  
Three Thousand, Chiefly  
Metal Workers.

**SERIOUSLY AFFECTED**

Firms Anxiously Await Medi-  
cation of Hon. Gideon  
Robertson.

The latest phase of the metal workers' strike is the possibility that the marine trades federation may take a hand in the movement and join the ranks of the strikers. Such a move would involve several thousand more men throughout the province. Today a mass meeting of the strikers is being held at the Labor Temple to consider a possible extension of the strike to provincial centres. The trades and labor council has also added its quota to the ranks of the fighters for the eight-hour day, having voted unanimously to urge every trades council in the Dominion to support the metal trades in this fight.

Touching upon the number of men out on strike, it is important to note that out of the 1500 boiler-makers belonging to Toronto not more than 300 are out. A thousand are members of Local 123, of the shipbuilding industry, 300 belong to Local 637, and these are engaged on contract work and are practically all out, and 200 belong to Local 528, all belonging to the railroads, none of them joining forces with the strikers at present. J. Higgins, a member of the strike committee, stated to the World that the boiler-makers on the railroads might join up forces with the strikers if circumstances forced the issue. The ship-builder boiler-makers, however, were not expected to join as a body, although most of those from Poisons' yards were already out.

Below is appended a side-by-side statement of strikers and non-strikers as to the number of men out and the demands under consideration:

	Wages— Before Asked, Out. Strike.	No. of Employees.
Machinists	100 40c	800
Moulders and core-makers	100 60c	750
Blacksmiths	100 50c	100
Brass moulders	100 60c	750
Amal. engineers	100 60c	800
Boiler-makers	150 50c	600
Electrical workers (unattached)	100 50c	650
Painters	100 50c	650
Sheet metal workers	100 60c	680
<b>What Employers Admit.</b>		
	Out. Employees.	
Massey-Harris	100 250	
John Inglis	600 400	
Hairbanks-More	100 100	
Can. Allies-Chalmers	400 600	
Booth-Coulter Brass	10 100	
W. G. & J. G. (unattached)	40 250	
Jas. Morrison Brass	10 150	
Russell Motor	20 150	
<b>Figures of Bull's Trades.</b>		
Lathers have been receiving \$4.50 a day, and are offered \$5.25.		
Sheet metal workers have agreed to accept 85 cents an hour.		
Electrical workers' demands expire in forty-eight hours.		
Plasterers' laborers receive 55 cents an hour.		
Stonecutters have closed for 75 cents an hour.		
Bricklayers are receiving 72½ cents an hour.		
Building laborers are negotiating for 70 cents an hour.		

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 5).

### Appoint Gen. Currie to Overseas Militia Council

London, May 1.—It is announced that Gen. Currie has become a member of the militia council at the overseas ministry. It is also stated that the demobilization of the Canadians from France has now reached a stage which renders it unnecessary for the general's presence there. He will now carry out his work from London. The overseas council was announced about twelve months ago with Sir Edward Kemp and Generals Turner, Hogarth, Thacker, Foster and Ross and others as its members, but nothing much has been given out as to its doings as a body. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gibson has also been added to the council.

### ARE CLOSING IN ON BAVARIA'S CAPITAL

Government Troops Surrounding Munich, and Other Cities Have Been Taken.

Berlin, May 1.—Reports received here from Bavaria say the government forces are steadily closing around Munich, Wasserburg, Erding, Freising and Starnberg already have been taken.

When Wurtemberg troops occupied Starnberg the civil population was in an angry mood against the communists, and acts of violence were committed upon them. The populace attacked prisoners in the hands of the government troops, and 13 of the communist leaders were shot.

### AN ARMISTICE REFUSED

Copenhagen, May 1.—Munich dispatches say the Bavarian Premier Hoffmann has refused another request for an armistice, and insists upon the unconditional surrender of the communist forces within the city.

### QUIET MAY DAY IN BRITISH ISLES

London, May 1.—May Day in England was celebrated peacefully. There were processions by laborites and meetings in various industrial centres in London and also a big parade of Socialists thru the west end, to Hyde Park, where many speeches were delivered.

The only untoward demonstration of the day was when Sylvia Pankhurst, the militant suffragette, and a score of women supporters, tried to force an entrance into the house of commons. The police prevented their entry and Miss Pankhurst was arrested.

In Scotland the miners took a holiday. In Dublin business was generally suspended and the theatres and moving picture houses were closed. There were no meetings or processions, which were prohibited. Railway services in Ireland were tied up except in Ulster.

Business in Belfast proceeded as usual, the workers having ignored the request of the Irish Trades Union Congress to declare a general holiday.

### PLENARY CONFERENCE MAY BE HELD TOMORROW

Paris, May 1.—Information coming from French sources tonight is that a secret plenary session of the peace conference probably will be held Saturday and the meeting with the Germans for the handing over of the peace treaty Monday afternoon.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

The Associated Press issues the following:

The peace congress at Versailles has formally begun its sessions. The eventful day which the world had awaited since the signing of the armistice on Nov. 11, last year, has at last arrived.

The German peace delegates have met the representatives of the allied and associated powers, and across the green baize table have carried out the first preliminary which probably will mean a return to actual peace in the not far distant future.

This preliminary was the handing to representatives of the allied and associated powers by the Germans of their credentials, certifying their right to act for Germany in accepting the peace treaty which later is to be given them, outlining the terms which the peace conference in Paris has decreed. Germany shall meet in order to secure that peace and a return of normal conditions which Germany has professed she desires so ardently.

Credentials of the allied and associated representatives then were handed to the Germans.

Scarcely five minutes was taken up with the procedure. The formality of addresses was entirely dispensed with. The brief ceremony ended, the Germans immediately left the Trianon Hotel for their place of residence.

Premier David Lloyd George did not attend the function. Neither did President Clemenceau, nor President Wilson, who were represented respectively by Jules Cambon and Henry White. Lord Hardinge represented Great Bri-

### TRADES COUNCIL SUPPORT STRIKING METAL EMPLOYEES

Urges Councils Thruout Dominion to Take Similar Stand.

### UNANIMOUS VOTE

Shows Organized Labor's Sentiment Against Alleged Exploitation.

A resolution to instruct the district trades council to get into touch with all the trades councils in the Dominion to support the metal trades council in its fight for an eight-hour day was passed at an evening session of the Toronto Trades Council held at the Labor Temple last night. The resolution finally carrying by a unanimous standing vote.

James Stephenson, of the Painters and Decorators' Union, upheld the resolution. Tom Black, regretting any further delay in the disarming of labor men, upheld the resolution, and further expressed his opinion that the entire council should adjourn immediately to the arena with a sign of solidarity labor on the question. Loer Braithwaite also strongly favored the resolution, expressing the opinion that the question was not one of an eight-hour day or increased wages but rather of a general study of combating a huge, well organized system of exploitation. Unemployment and penury were the greatest curses in the history of world economics.

Amendment Proposed. Arthur O'Leary, president of the trades council, pointed out that the amendment of Delegate Black to immediately adjourn to the arena would have to be ruled out since it would contradict a direct convention of the previous motion to suspend the constitution to discuss the motion. Delegate Hevey then pointed out that the amendment was not one that favored the fight for an eight-hour day many in the hall were not socialists, and should not, therefore, be compelled to adjourn to the arena. Finally, the resolution to support the Metal Trades Council in the fight for an eight-hour day was unanimously passed. The amendment to adjourn to the arena with this message being lost.

Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, wrote to point out that the United States tender for two railwags, because despite the 42 per cent duty payable by United States manufacturers they had tendered at \$3,000 less than the lowest Canadian tender. It was pointed out that as many employees in this industry were in the metal trades it was remarkable that the United States firms were able to compete so ably against Canadian firms. It was further stated that the tender was a Canadian manufacturer's must be proven guilty either of paying very low wages or of making huge profits.

The executive of the council will meet delegates from both the G. W. V. A. and the G. A. C. to discuss matters of mutual interest on Wednesday, May 14.

### ITALIANS SUPPRESS DESIRE OF ISLANDS FOR GREEK UNION

Procession in Rhodes, Claiming Annexation, Was Dispersed by Troops.

### DRASTIC MEASURES

All the Notables on One of Dodecanesus Islands Were Imprisoned.

Paris, May 1.—Despatches received here from Athens by persons in Greek peace conference circles concerning the proclamation issued by the people in the Dodecanesus Islands of unions with Greece, announce that general manifestations in favor of such annexation were held during the Easter fete April 20 in all the islands occupied by the Italians.

At Rhodes, the people assembled in church and proclaimed annexation to Greece, after which a procession was formed to escort the archbishop home when they again acclaimed a union with Greece.

The despatches assert that Italian troops intervened to disperse the procession. It is added that at Villavieva a priest and a woman were killed and two persons wounded by Italian troops. It is alleged that in other places the Italians employed strong pressure to compel the inhabitants to sign a petition in favor of Italy, on the island of Symi all the notables were imprisoned and the inhabitants of all the islands threatened with a stoppage of food supplies if they persisted in giving exposure to the desire for a union with Greece.

The foregoing report was carried from Rhodes to Athens by a courier, who sent it by telegraph to Paris. A most rigid censorship on letters and telegrams is being maintained in all the islands, where martial law exists.

### ESCAPED LIONESS CAUSED A PANIC

Killed Her Keeper in Woodbury, N.J., and Was Finally Slain in Nearby Woods.

Woodbury, N.J., May 1.—Pandemonium reigned for an hour in Woodbury this afternoon when a lioness on exhibit in a circus sideshow killed her keeper before a small crowd of spectators. The escape, from her cage and bounded into a small clump of woods which adjoins the town.

A posse of men and boys armed with guns, pikes and stones, pursued the animal into the woods and finally killed her with a fusillade of more than 100 shots, 12 of which took effect.

The "big show" was in progress before an audience of several hundred men, women and children, when John Henry, keeper of the lioness "Lucy" and her two cubs, entered the show cage, and escaped to a woods nearby. Compartment Henry carelessly swung shut the separating door and stopped to fondle the cubs. The enraged animal then burst through the door, bursting it open, and with one leap closed her jaws about Henry's neck, crushing the bones and killing him instantly.

Attendants in the tent shouted for help and seizing iron bars, hooks and tent-stakes, began to belabor the animal in an effort to compel her to release her grip on the dead man.

Infuriated further by the blows the lioness threw herself at the outer door of the cage, which Henry had failed to lock, and escaped to a woods nearby. Circus attendants, accompanied by men and boys of Woodbury, invaded the wood and after a thrilling chase cornered her and ended her life.

### Returning Soldiers

S.S. Baltic, carrying 15th Battalion, first divisional train, and 48th Howitzer Battery, is expected at Halifax on Tuesday, May 6. The total for Toronto is 68 officers and 132 other ranks; for Hamilton, 2 officers and 150 other ranks.

The Mauretania, with all the Canadian sloop batteries on board, is detained at Southampton owing to a dock strike.

Empress of Britain sailed Saturday for Quebec with among others, the First Battalion Machine Guns, consisting of 42 officers and 783 other ranks for Toronto.

### ITALIANS SUPPRESS DESIRE OF ISLANDS FOR GREEK UNION

Procession in Rhodes, Claiming Annexation, Was Dispersed by Troops.

### DRASTIC MEASURES

All the Notables on One of Dodecanesus Islands Were Imprisoned.

Paris, May 1.—Despatches received here from Athens by persons in Greek peace conference circles concerning the proclamation issued by the people in the Dodecanesus Islands of unions with Greece, announce that general manifestations in favor of such annexation were held during the Easter fete April 20 in all the islands occupied by the Italians.

At Rhodes, the people assembled in church and proclaimed annexation to Greece, after which a procession was formed to escort the archbishop home when they again acclaimed a union with Greece.

The despatches assert that Italian troops intervened to disperse the procession. It is added that at Villavieva a priest and a woman were killed and two persons wounded by Italian troops. It is alleged that in other places the Italians employed strong pressure to compel the inhabitants to sign a petition in favor of Italy, on the island of Symi all the notables were imprisoned and the inhabitants of all the islands threatened with a stoppage of food supplies if they persisted in giving exposure to the desire for a union with Greece.

The foregoing report was carried from Rhodes to Athens by a courier, who sent it by telegraph to Paris. A most rigid censorship on letters and telegrams is being maintained in all the islands, where martial law exists.

### SAYS A REVOLUTION BREWS IN MANITOBA

D. A. Ross, M.L.A., Declares Ukrainians Plan to Establish Bolshevist Government

Winnipeg, May 1.—That Ukrainian settlers in Springfield and adjacent districts of Manitoba are openly holding a revolution in the air, is the intention of an uprising this spring with the intention to establish a Bolshevist government and that the priests of foreign churches are deliberately preaching sedition from their pulpits, with the intent to inflame the foreign population against established government was asserted today by D. A. Ross, M. L. A., for St. Clement's.

Several statements contained in a letter which he wrote to R. L. Richardson, M.P., March 24, which formed the basis of Mr. Richardson's statements in the house of commons Wednesday evening. Mr. Ross believed that Mr. Richardson had been misled in some respects, but emphatically reaffirmed the sentiment that revolution was brewing in Manitoba and that authorities are taking no precautionary action.

### BRITISH HOUSE DEBATES COLONIAL PREFERENCE

London, May 1.—The house of commons occupied the whole of today's session discussing the budget, especially the question of colonial preference. J. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, reiterated that the government had no intention of placing new duties on food. Sir Donald MacLean, the Liberal leader, argued that the policy was impossible without giving preference on wheat, meat and wool, and affirmed that his party must fight this proposal to the utmost. It was a question, he said, on which the house was bound to take sides on the matter of principle.

Several members of the house, mainly of the Labor party, advocated a levy on capital as a means for reducing the huge national debt.

### CONDITIONS AT SEA FAVORABLE BUT CROSS WIND BLOCKS FLIGHT

Machines Are Being Kept Toned Up Ready For a Possible Start Today —Raynham Installs Navigators' Aid Device.

St. John's, Nfld., May 1.—Weather conditions late today again prevented the start of the Atlantic airplane flight. Conditions at sea were favorable during most of the day, and both Harry Hawker, Australian, and Capt. Frederick P. Raynham, British, hovered over their machines, constantly watching for the first signs of a fair breeze for a pop-off. A cross wind finally swept down late in the afternoon and killed all hope for a start.

Later reports from wireless from the trail left by smoke bombs thrown overboard during the "fligh". By sighting along the marked disc and finding the angle made by the smoke trail and the path of flight the navigator can determine the extent of the plane's "drift" in the wind.

A system of signaling to ships at sea has been worked out by Morgan. Commanders of transatlantic vessels arriving from England have reported receipt of instructions in variance with flight plans he e. Commander Grieve, Hawker's navigator, said that in case of trouble at night a white flare will be sent up which can be seen for miles, and only a white light or a wireless call in the case of the Sopwith plane of Hawker, will indicate an S.O.S. for help.

Requests for information of a directional nature from vessels will be made by flares of red, it was added.

### GERMAN DELEGATES OFFER CREDENTIALS, IMPRESSIVE SCENE

First Formal Step in Peace Negotiations — Head of Delegation Almost Fainted From Emotion — Rain Spoiled Original Plan To Make Germans Walk to the Meeting Place As Was Done In 1870 By French Emissary.

### ARE LANDING TROOPS ON ADRIATIC COAST

Italians Are Rushing Reinforcements Up to the Line of Demarcation

Copenhagen, May 1.—Italian troops and war material are being landed at Sebenico and Zara, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, according to advices from Spalato. The troops are pivancing eastward, and the Italians are bringing up reinforcements to the demarcation line.

### LITTLE BLOODSHED IN U. S. CELEBRATIONS

Riots in New York, Boston and Chicago Caused by Radical May Day Paraders.

New York, May 1.—Comparatively little bloodshed marked radical celebrations in the United States on international labor day. In Boston there was a battle between the police and paraders, during which two paraders were shot and many arrests made. The riot call was sounded in Chicago when radicals attempted to hold a parade which had been prohibited. Several arrests were made, but there were no casualties.

Soldiers and sailors in this city broke up several meetings at which ultra-liberal sentiments were expressed and also raided the offices of The Call, a Socialist labor newspaper. They made no attempt to wreck the publishing plant, but destroyed a large quantity of Socialist literature and roughly handled a dozen employees of the paper. A small army of service men tried persistently tonight to break up a meeting at Madison Square Garden, but were beaten off by 1,300 patrolmen mobilized around the building. Scores of men in uniform were beaten with nightsticks.

### Presented Credentials

M. Cambon immediately addressed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, stating that he was chairman of the commission entrusted by the allied powers to receive the credentials of the German delegates as the first step in a conference which, it was hoped, would lead to peace.

"Here are ours," continued M. Cambon, "extending as he spoke, the formal credentials of the allied commission as plenipotentiaries to the congress."

### Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau Surrendered the German Credentials

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau surrendered the German credentials with even less of a formal address, his emotion being too great to enable him to deliver an extended discourse.

After these brief ceremonies, the Germans turned and left the hall, walking a few steps to the cars in waiting. They were followed immediately by the allied representatives. The whole ceremony was over at 2:20 o'clock. The allied delegates then rode to the chateau to inspect the hall of mirrors, where the treaty will be signed, and eventually returned to the hotel for tea.

The setting for the preliminary meeting was dull and unimpressive. The rain spoiled original plan. The sides were overcast, there were occasional bursts of rain. This caused abandonment of the original plan, which contemplated having the German delegates walk from the Hotel Trianon, across the park to the Hotel des Reservoirs across the park to the Hotel Trianon. This would have followed the involuntary precedent set by Louis Thiers, the French delegate, in discussing peace with Bismarck in 1870. He, like the Germans, resided at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and made his way about the Hotel Trianon, occupied by Bismarck then the world's diplomatic centre.

Automobiles, instead, were provided. M. Cambon was the first of the mission to arrive in his car, accompanied by William Martin, chief of protocol of the foreign office, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Secretary Henry Noteman, Ambassador Matsui, with his secretary, and Henry White, with Secretary Christian Herter, followed in quick succession and immediately entered the conference room to await the arrival of the Germans. The latter were delayed for a short time owing to the fact that insufficient instructions had been given to the French gendarmes controlling traffic along the route to the hotel. They halted the car to see the chauffeur's permit.

Count von Brockdorff at the entrance to the hotel raised his hat to a group of photographers, corresponding to the officers who stood outside the building, then passed directly to the conference room. The arrangements for the ceremony provided for strict privacy and the exclusion of all not immediately concerned from the precincts of the hotel.

### The Official Statement

The French official statement on the ceremony of the peace congress today says:

"The president of the committee on verification of credentials of the inter-allied conference, Jules Cambon and the other members, Henry White, Lord Hardinge and Baron Matsui, received at 2:15 o'clock today at Trianon Palace, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation. The latter presented the credentials of the German plenipotentiaries to the peace congress presented their credentials.

It was the first step in the peace negotiations. The German credentials were presented to representatives of the allies and the United States.

Paie and almost fainting from emotion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary, and head of the delegation, passed thru what evidently was one of the bitterest moments of his life. He was barely able to sustain himself thru the brief ceremony and reach the waiting automobile, which had brought him to the gathering.

The meeting took place in the room of the Trianon Hotel previously used for the sessions of the supreme military council. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, on entering, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Prof. Schuchting and two secretaries, and waiting for him the allied representatives were grouped around Jules Cambon, the former French ambassador at Berlin, who is chairman of the commission. Other members of the allied party included Lord Hardinge, Great Britain; Ambassador Matsui, Japan, and Henry White of the United States.

M. Cambon immediately addressed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, stating that he was chairman of the commission entrusted by the allied powers to receive the credentials of the German delegates as the first step in a conference which, it was hoped, would lead to peace.

"Here are ours," continued M. Cambon, "extending as he spoke, the formal credentials of the allied commission as plenipotentiaries to the congress."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau surrendered the German credentials with even less of a formal address, his emotion being too great to enable him to deliver an extended discourse.

After these brief ceremonies, the Germans turned and left the hall, walking a few steps to the cars in waiting. They were followed immediately by the allied representatives. The whole ceremony was over at 2:20 o'clock. The allied delegates then rode to the chateau to inspect the hall of mirrors, where the treaty will be signed, and eventually returned to the hotel for tea.

The setting for the preliminary meeting was dull and unimpressive. The rain spoiled original plan. The sides were overcast, there were occasional bursts of rain. This caused abandonment of the original plan, which contemplated having the German delegates walk from the Hotel Trianon, across the park to the Hotel des Reservoirs across the park to the Hotel Trianon. This would have followed the involuntary precedent set by Louis Thiers, the French delegate, in discussing peace with Bismarck in 1870. He, like the Germans, resided at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and made his way about the Hotel Trianon, occupied by Bismarck then the world's diplomatic centre.

Automobiles, instead, were provided. M. Cambon was the first of the mission to arrive in his car, accompanied by William Martin, chief of protocol of the foreign office, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Secretary Henry Noteman, Ambassador Matsui, with his secretary, and Henry White, with Secretary Christian Herter, followed in quick succession and immediately entered the conference room to await the arrival of the Germans. The latter were delayed for a short time owing to the fact that insufficient instructions had been given to the French gendarmes controlling traffic along the route to the hotel. They halted the car to see the chauffeur's permit.

Count von Brockdorff at the entrance to the hotel raised his hat to a group of photographers, corresponding to the officers who stood outside the building, then passed directly to the conference room. The arrangements for the ceremony provided for strict privacy and the exclusion of all not immediately concerned from the precincts of the hotel.

The French official statement on the ceremony of the peace congress today says:

"The president of the committee on verification of credentials of the inter-allied conference, Jules Cambon and the other members, Henry White, Lord Hardinge and Baron Matsui, received at 2:15 o'clock today at Trianon Palace, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation. The latter presented the credentials of the German plenipotentiaries to the peace congress presented their credentials.

It was the first step in the peace negotiations. The German credentials were presented to representatives of the allies and the United States.

Paie and almost fainting from emotion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary, and head of the delegation, passed thru what evidently was one of the bitterest moments of his life. He was barely able to sustain himself thru the brief ceremony and reach the waiting automobile, which had brought him to the gathering.

The meeting took place in the room of the Trianon Hotel previously used for the sessions of the supreme military council. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, on entering, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Prof. Schuchting and two secretaries, and waiting for him the allied representatives were grouped around Jules Cambon, the former French ambassador at Berlin, who is chairman of the commission. Other members of the allied party included Lord Hardinge, Great Britain; Ambassador Matsui, Japan, and Henry White of the United States.

M. Cambon immediately addressed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, stating that he was chairman of the commission entrusted by the allied powers to receive the credentials of the German delegates as the first step in a conference which, it was hoped, would lead to peace.

"Here are ours," continued M. Cambon, "extending as he spoke, the formal credentials of the allied commission as plenipotentiaries to the congress."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau surrendered the German credentials with even less of a formal address, his emotion being too great to enable him to deliver an extended discourse.

After these brief ceremonies, the Germans turned and left the hall, walking a few steps to the cars in waiting. They were followed immediately by the allied representatives. The whole ceremony was over at 2:20 o'clock. The allied delegates then rode to the chateau to inspect the hall of mirrors, where the treaty will be signed, and eventually returned to the hotel for tea.

The setting for the preliminary meeting was dull and unimpressive. The rain spoiled original plan. The sides were overcast, there were occasional bursts of rain. This caused abandonment of the original plan, which contemplated having the German delegates walk from the Hotel Trianon, across the park to the Hotel des Reservoirs across the park to the Hotel Trianon. This would have followed the involuntary precedent set by Louis Thiers, the French delegate, in discussing peace with Bismarck in 1870. He, like the Germans, resided at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and made his way about the Hotel Trianon, occupied by Bismarck then the world's diplomatic centre.

Automobiles, instead, were provided. M. Cambon was the first of the mission to arrive in his car, accompanied by William Martin, chief of protocol of the foreign office, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Secretary Henry Noteman, Ambassador Matsui, with his secretary, and Henry White, with Secretary Christian Herter, followed in quick succession and immediately entered the conference room to await the arrival of the Germans. The latter were delayed for a short time owing to the fact that insufficient instructions had been given to the French gendarmes controlling traffic along the route to the hotel. They halted the car to see the chauffeur's permit.

Count von Brockdorff at the entrance to the hotel raised his hat to a group of photographers, corresponding to the officers who stood outside the building, then passed directly to the conference room. The arrangements for the ceremony provided for strict privacy and the exclusion of all not immediately concerned from the precincts of the hotel.

The French official statement on the ceremony of the peace congress today says:

"The president of the committee on verification of credentials of the inter-allied conference, Jules Cambon and the other members, Henry White, Lord Hardinge and Baron Matsui, received at 2:15 o'clock today at Trianon Palace, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, president of the German delegation. The latter presented the credentials of the German plenipotentiaries to the peace congress presented their credentials.

It was the first step in the peace negotiations. The German credentials were presented to representatives of the allies and the United States.

Paie and almost fainting from emotion, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign secretary, and head of the delegation, passed thru what evidently was one of the bitterest moments of his life. He was barely able to sustain himself thru the brief ceremony and reach the waiting automobile, which had brought him to the gathering.

The meeting took place in the room of the Trianon Hotel previously used for the sessions of the supreme military council. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, on entering, was accompanied by Herr Landsberg, Prof. Schuchting and two secretaries, and waiting for him the allied representatives were grouped around Jules Cambon, the former French ambassador at Berlin, who is chairman of the commission. Other members of the allied party included Lord Hardinge, Great Britain; Ambassador Matsui, Japan, and Henry White of the United States.

M. Cambon immediately addressed Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, stating that he was chairman of the commission entrusted by the allied powers to receive the credentials of the German delegates as the first step in a conference which, it was hoped, would lead to peace.

"Here are ours," continued M. Cambon, "extending as he spoke, the formal credentials of the allied commission as plenipotentiaries to the congress."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau surrendered the German credentials with even less of a formal address, his emotion being too great to enable him to deliver an extended discourse.

After these brief ceremonies, the Germans turned and left the hall, walking a few steps to the cars in waiting. They were followed immediately by the allied representatives. The whole ceremony was over at 2:20 o'clock. The allied delegates then rode to the chateau to inspect the hall of mirrors, where the treaty will be signed, and eventually returned to the hotel for tea.

The setting for the preliminary meeting was dull and unimpressive. The rain spoiled original plan. The sides were overcast, there were occasional bursts of rain. This caused abandonment of the original plan, which contemplated having the German delegates walk from the Hotel Trianon, across the park to the Hotel des Reservoirs across the park to the Hotel Trianon. This would have followed the involuntary precedent set by Louis Thiers, the French delegate, in discussing peace with Bismarck in 1870. He, like the Germans, resided at the Hotel des Reservoirs, and made his way about the Hotel Trianon, occupied by Bismarck then the world's diplomatic centre.

Automobiles, instead, were provided. M. Cambon was the first of the mission to arrive in his car, accompanied by William Martin, chief of protocol of the foreign office, Lord Hardinge, accompanied by Secretary Henry Noteman, Ambassador Matsui, with his secretary, and Henry White, with Secretary Christian Herter, followed in quick succession and immediately entered the conference room to await the arrival of the Germans. The latter were delayed for a short time owing to the fact that insufficient instructions had been given to the French gendarmes controlling traffic along the route to the hotel. They halted the car to see the chauffeur's permit.

Count von Brockdorff at the entrance to the hotel raised his hat to a group of photographers, corresponding to the officers who stood outside the building, then passed directly to the conference room. The arrangements for the ceremony provided for strict privacy and the exclusion of all not immediately concerned from the precincts of the hotel.

The French official statement on the ceremony of the peace congress today says:

"The president of the committee on verification of credentials of the inter-allied conference, Jules Cambon and the other members, Henry White, Lord Hardinge and Baron Matsui, received at 2:15 o'clock today