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In The Wake Of The War

LONDON, May 30. — A letter signed by Earl Loreburn, Baron Buckmaster, Baron Southwark, Earl Beauchamp, Baron Parmoor and a number of other publicists has been sent to Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson urging that German appeals for modification of the peace terms should be considered impartially and sympathetically with a desire to meet them whenever possible. "We believe," the letter says, "that a peace willingly signed by the German Government as representative of the German people is one of infinitely greater value than one forced on them by threats of famine, and a far better foundation for the new world order to which we look forward."

ARCHANGEL, Russia, June 1. — The Bolshevik troops on the Archangel front appear to be losing their morale rapidly. Deserter reports to the Allied lines are of daily occurrence. The constant artillery duels between the land batteries and the gunboats on the Dvina have resulted in several villages being virtually wiped out.

PARIS, June 2. — Norway is the second of the neutrals to decline joining in a blockade movement should the Allies decide upon such a course in the event of Germany's refusal to sign the peace treaty. Switzerland made it known that she would not comply with a request from the Allies to prohibit all exports to Germany in such a contingency.

PARIS, June 3. — Sweden and Denmark have notified the peace conference that they will not join in a blockade of Germany in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty. They say that a blockade could be made effective without their violating their neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, June 3. — Hungarian soviet troops defeated the Roumanians north of the Theiss river and severed communications between the Roumanian and Czech fronts, according to a Budapest despatch received here. It is said the Hungarians are advancing along the entire line against the retiring Czechs.

WIESBADEN, Germany, June 3. — Dr. Dorten, a former states attorney, forwarded two telegrams to the Allied peace delegations at Paris, announcing that delegates had assembled at Wiesbaden and proclaimed a Rhenish republic, adding: "They do not propose to shirk the obligations in connection with the work of restoration in Belgium and northern France. They implore the protection of the French authorities against their opponents and beg the privilege of coming to Paris for negotiations." The second telegram was as follows: "Everything is quiet in Mayence. The majority of the population is with us." Colonel Pinot, the French commander at Wiesbaden, received a delegation representing the opponents of the Rhenish republic. The delegates who represented all parties except the clerical,

presented a memorandum requesting the French commander not to permit himself to take a one-sided information on the subject. The commander asked the purpose of the delegation and was told that the entire population was opposed to the formation of a republic and desired that the French authorities inform themselves with respect to the state of public opinion either through open meetings or conferences with representatives of the various parties. Col. Pinot, it is said, replied that it was too late for such a procedure. A German court official, who was a member of the delegation asked Colonel Pinot whether he was aware that he was abiding and abetting high treason against the German government. Col. Pinot is said to have replied that the cities which refused to conform with the new order would be cut off from food supplies. The French commander is alleged to have turned the German official out, telling him to go home and await his passport as he was to be expelled from the city.

BERLIN, June 3. — The German armistice commission has handed Marshal Foch a note for the Allied powers protesting against French support of the proclamation of a Rhenish republic as high treason against the empire and complaining of Colonel Pinot's threats and action at Wiesbaden, saying: "This action on the part of the French occupation authorities is in sharpest contradiction to the armistice conditions and represents the grossest violation of obligations legally undertaken. The German government makes the sharpest protest against this behaviour." In response to Dr. Dorten's proclamation of a Rhenish republic, the German chancellor, Philipp Scheidemann, has ordered the prosecution of Dorten and other members of his government for high treason and declared all the official acts of the new government void.

BERLIN, June 3. — Prof. Hans Delbrueck, General Count Max Montgelas and Prof. Weber, the German experts at Versailles have drawn up a long memorandum on the question of responsibility of the war which will be presented as a reply to the entente commission report on the subject. The memorandum argues the necessity of submitting the question to an impartial commission for investigation and denies there was any secret plot between Berlin and Vienna to destroy Serbia. It says that the German government could not accept the efforts of Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs in 1914, who offered to mediate, because it doubted his powers to check the warlike aspirations of Russia. "Emperor Nicholas" proposal to refer the dispute to the Hague also failed because on the same day the proposal was made the mobilisation of thirteen army corps was ordered. Russia's imperialist policy, the memorandum argues, made war with Germany inevitable. It says that Germany's war against France was one of defense and admits that Germany's naval policy was of such a

nature as to arouse the distrust of Great Britain.

PARIS, June 3. — Dr. Renner, head of the Austrian peace mission, accompanied by three leading members of the mission and two secretaries, carrying 60 copies of the Allied peace treaty in German, French and Italian, left Paris for Innsbruck, to meet there members of the Austrian government.

VIENNA, June 4. — Dr. Bauer, the Austrian foreign minister, left here tonight to meet Dr. Renner, who is coming from Paris. The cabinet is undecided whether to accept or reject the terms. President Seitz, Dr. Bauer and other members of the cabinet, however, individually are joining the newspaper chorus which declares that the terms are not acceptable.

COPENHAGEN, June 4. — A despatch received here from Klagenfurt, Carinthia, quotes an official report which says that the town of Voelkermarkt, 15 mls. northeast, has again been abandoned by the Austrian forces defending the town against Jugo-Slav troops which are invading Carinthia. The retirement, it is said, was ordered so that the town might not be exposed to danger of destruction from the fire of the Jugo-Slavs.

PARIS, June 4. — The Lettish delegation has sent a note to the peace conference asking for recognition of Lettonia as an independent sovereign state before the recognition of a Russian government and also for an agreement by the Russian government to return all Letts now in Russia to their own country.

NEW YORK, June 4. — The Ass. Press last night issued the following: There is a probability that Germany may secure, as a result of her strong counter-proposals, some lessening in the severity of the peace terms. Paris reports say in certain quarters of the peace conference the German viewpoint is receiving strong support. Great Britain is said to favor a number of concessions to Germany, but France continues firm in her stand not to waver from the original terms. On the other hand, the United States citizens are declared to be not adverse to minor concessions, but are not in favor of going to the extent that the British propose.

PARIS, June 5. (Ass. Press). — The council of four considered the Austrian treaty for the purpose of completing the military and reparations terms which were omitted when the document was delivered. Later the council turned to the German counter-proposals and called in experts. Many private conferences were also going on, including one between A. J. Balfour and Col. House, also seeking to clarify the situation. The prevailing view of those taking part was hopeful of early and satisfactory results. The German counter-proposals, as a whole, undoubtedly will be rejected, but a number of suggestions may be embodied in the treaty, not with any purpose of modifying or softening the document, but for the purpose of making it workable and achieving the supreme end of getting it signed. Readjust-

ment of the Silesia terms, so that the population may secure self-determination, probably through a plebiscite. With respect to the League of Nations, the British and United States were at first inclined toward admitting Germany, on the ground that it would bind her to keep peace. But France would not consider any association with Germany. So it is understood that President Wilson has gradually come to M. Clemenceau's view of keeping Germany outside the League. Clemenceau's view from the first has been strongly against modification beyond the change of phraseology, whereas the British prime minister, Lloyd George, is believed to incline toward the moderate British view that the main end is to get the treaty signed and restore calm to the industrial and labor world.

BERLIN, June 5. — Dr. Dorten, who on June 1 was named president of the Rhenish republic, installed himself and his new cabinet in office at Wiesbaden. Reports state that, taking advantage of the non-monday for government employees he entered the government building, which had been proclaimed as the seat of the new regime, and took office. He then ordered a white and green flag, the colors of the new republic hoisted from the roof. This was impossible because the men sent to hoist the flag could not get into the garret of the building. The efforts made to unfurl the Rhenish republic colors attracted a huge crowd which, according to reports, surged into the building and severely beat Dr. Eckermann, minister of Justice, and Dr. Klingenschmidt, minister of education. The latter was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. President Dorten hid in the building and escaped, it is declared.

COBLENZ, June 6. — Allied authorities have sent word to the over-president of the Rhine province to ignore orders from Berlin transferring him to another province, the allies believing that this move was a political one and connected with Berlin's efforts to counteract the movement for the establishment of a Rhenish republic. It was declared in Wiesbaden on Sunday that Berlin had also ordered the removal of the over-president of the Treves district and that the United States officials had instructed this official to ignore his instructions from Berlin.

LONDON, June 6. — The British commander in Afghanistan, replying to the amir's request for an armistice, has given the following terms: "The Afghans to move back twenty miles; the British to maintain their present lines; British seaplanes to be allowed to patrol the Afghan lines and the activities of warlike tribes to be discouraged."

PARIS, June 7. — Mathias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, according to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, is preparing a memorandum which after discussing the peace terms in all its aspects advocates signing the treaty.

Summary of Austrian Terms.

OTTAWA, June 4. — The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace terms received here by the government from the Colonial Office, London, and issued to the Canadian Press Limited:

Part 2, Frontiers — The northern frontier facing Czecho-Slovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of the Upper and Lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmund and Feldsberg and along the river Morava. The southern frontier facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state is to be fixed by the principal allied and associated powers at a later date. In the eastern part of the line passing just east of Bleiberg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave, so as to leave the Serbo-Croat-Slovene states, Marburg and Radkersburg just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and north-western frontiers facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

Part 3, Political Clauses, Europe — The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene states, and the Czecho-Slovak state as at present, or as ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the principal allied and associated powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any state, undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak state, including the autonomy territory south of the Carpathians in conformity with the action already taken by the allied and associated powers. The exact boundary between Austria and the new state is to be fixed by a field commission of seven members—five nominated by the principal allied and associated powers and one each by Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. Czecho-Slovakia agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal allied and associated powers such provision as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious or linguistic minorities and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

Austria similarly recognizes the complete independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state and renounces her rights and titles. A similarly appointed field commission, including a member nominated by the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, is to fix the exact boundary. The question of the

basin of Klagenfurt is reserved. The Serb-Croat-Slovene state agree to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Roumania agrees to a similar treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

Austria is to recognize and respect the full independence of all the territories which form part of the former Russian empire. She is to accept definitely, the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk treaty and all treaties and agreements of all kinds concluded since the revolution of November, 1917, with all governments or political groups on territories of the former Russian empire. The allies reserve all rights on part of Russia for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principle of the present treaty.

Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state and her frontiers fixed and to accept in advance any convention with which the allies may determine to replace them. Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and accepts in advance all international agreements as to it reached by the allied and associated powers. Austria accepts all agreements which the allied and associated powers make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Austria or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere. Austria accepts all agreements with the allied and associated powers made with Germany concerning the territories whose abandonment was imposed upon Denmark by the treaty of 1864.

In a series of special clauses Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the league of nations has jurisdiction.

She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals without distinction of race, language or religion are to be equal before the law. No restrictions are to be imposed on the free use of non-German speech.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other educational establishments and in districts where a considerable proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language and an equitable share of public funds is to be provided for the purpose. These provisions do not preclude the Austrian government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied in the constitution.

(Continued on page 8.)