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Peace Treaty Delayed — Italians Invited to Resume Taking Part in Conference — Belgians Desire More Favorable Terms

LONDON, May 5. — It is not improbable that the peace treaty will not be ready for presentation to the Germans before the end of the week, says Reuter's correspondent, owing to the fact that several questions remain unsettled, and also because the actual working documents is taking more time than had been anticipated.

NEW YORK, May 5. — The Associated Press issued the following:

The Italian delegates to the peace conference, who left Paris almost abruptly when the members of the Council of Four, representing Great Britain, France and the United States, refused to grant Italy's full claims to Fiume and the Dalmatian coastal region, have been invited to come back to Paris and resume their places in the peace conference.

Paris despatches assert that by reason of this invitation, it is believed the Italians will return to the French capital and the negotiations over the disputed points will begin again, where they were left off. The claims of Italy are the chief outstanding points in the peace treaty. French and British diplomats in Rome for several days have been discussing the controversy with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sennino in an endeavor to straighten out the tangle.

BRUESSELS, May 4. — At the cabinet meeting Saturday afternoon, which lasted two and a half hours, it was decided to recall to this city the three Belgian delegates to the peace conference, whose presence is needed at a further council being held this evening at the royal palace at Laeken, attended by all members of the government and state ministers. At this conference it will be decided whether or not the conditions offered Belgium by the peace conference are acceptable.

Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister, has returned here and will attend the important cabinet council.

A great patriotic demonstration was held at Antwerp today. The burgomaster and other prominent men made speeches, recalling the Belgian sacrifices for the allies and demanding fulfilment of their solemn promise.

A petition has been presented to King Albert by the national political commission, urging him to refuse to sign the peace treaty, declaring the nation would gain prestige in the eyes of the world if her sovereign declined to attach his signature to a document which did not guarantee her rights. "In the last few days," says the petition, "vast bodies have joined us. We echo public opinion, which is constantly growing, and which is indignant at the little which is offered us for the safety of Belgium and the dynasty. We beg your majesty to refuse to sign the treaty rather than accept what is given us. By leaving the conference, Belgium would show the immorality of a peace signed by her.

"By sacrificing herself, she would gain prestige in the eyes of the world and the nations would demand that justice should be done her. We believe that it would be better to risk having nothing rather than abdicate our right to the reparation and guarantees promised by most solemn assurance. In the midst of the nation's distress, we commit to your hands our desire and our confidence."

The commission represents 100,000 members.

Austria and Hungary.

PARIS, May 4. — The council of Three has invited the Austrian and Hungarian peace delegates to come to Versailles the week after next to receive the peace terms relating to their countries.

France is Satisfied.

PARIS, May 4. — The Temps says that the entire French cabinet is favorably impressed by the report on the peace treaty, and adds that Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister and peace delegate, left yesterday for Brussels with two propositions to be considered by the Belgian government.

Germans Did Not Raise Question of Italian Absence.

VERSAILLES, May 4. — The question of Italian representation at the peace negotiations, so far as can be learned, has not been raised by the German delegates. Certainly it was not touched upon at the meeting of the inter-Allied and German credentials commissions here Thursday.

The Germans had this point in reserve and according to indications, would probably have raised it, had the inter-Allied representatives at the meeting questioned their right to speak for Germany, with Bavaria in rebellion or enjoying semi-independence, but were so satisfied that M. Cambon, instead, proposed an exchange of credentials for verification that they did not go out of their way to seek trouble.

There has been no meeting of the German and inter-Allied commissions since then, but the inter-Allied commission met today at the

(Continued on Page 5.)

New Attempt to Assassinate Clemenceau

PARIS, May 4. — Another attempt against Premier Clemenceau apparently has been frustrated by the arrest of a 19 year old youth, who was seized near the entrance of M. Clemenceau's house. The youth, whose name is Cornillon, was carrying a stiletto, and had in his possession anarchistic literature and a black flag with an anarchistic inscription. He declared that he did not want to kill the premier, but desired only to make a "Gesture."

Cornillon was acquainted with Emil Cottin, who recently shot M. Clemenceau.

Have Let Contracts For 11 Branch Lines in West For C. G. R.

WINNIPEG. — Contracts for the construction of eleven branch lines have just been let by the Canadian government railways, aggregating 400 miles of railroad and involving an ultimate expenditure of ten million dollars. The lines to be constructed and the companies awarded the contracts follow: Manitoba, from Amaranth to St.

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UNANIMITY IN ALLIED PEACE CIRCLES

Italian Question Settled

LONDON, May 5. — According to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Paris, the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full agreement with the Italian government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

Rumanians in Budapest — Hungarian Soviet Government Overthrown

LONDON, May 4. — The Rumanian army is reported to have occupied Budapest, according to an Exchange Telegraph company despatch from Berlin.

BASEL, May 5. — Confirmation of the unconditional surrender of the Hungarian government has been received in a despatch from Vienna.

GENEVA, May 3. — Rumanian forces have entered the city of Arad, 145 miles southeast of Budapest ,and have occupied the Czap bridgehead on the Theiss river, north of Arad, according to advices received here from Bucharest and Hermannstadt. Everywhere the Rumanian and allied forces are being welcomed as liberators, it is said.

VIENNA, May 3. — It is stated in Allied quarters that the commanders of the Czech- Serbian and Rumanian troops have decided not to occupy Budapest, confining their operations merely to an encirclement of the Hungarian capital.

COPENHAGEN, May 3. — The official news agency at Budapest reports a speech by Bela Kun, Hungarian Soviet foreign minister, at a meeting of the central council of workers and soldiers, in which he admitted that the Hungarian troops were fleeing and that Szolnok probably was already in Rumanian hands. He evoked cheers, however, by declaring "So long as possible we must fight to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat."

The minister said he believed the entente would be able to crush Bolshevism for a very short time only and added:

"Our front is not in Budapest, but on the Theiss. We have sufficient food and arms to fight the Rumanian hordes, and a possibility of securing from Hungary a respectable peace."

He concluded by urging every man capable of bearing arms to enlist.

BERLIN, May 1. — The Hungarian government has been overthrown, according to Vienna reports published in the Berlin newspapers. The Hungarian war, foreign and food commissioners have moved with their families.

LONDON, May 1. — The Hungarian war office statement of April 30, says that the Franco-Serbian, Rumanian and Czecho-Slovak forces continued their advance on Budapest.

The Hungarian government also has asked the Jugo-Slavs for a cessation of hostilities, offering territorial concessions.

The military statement says that on Tuesday the Serbians and French captured Hodomezo Vasarhely, while the Rumanians also occupied Szentes and Kun Zzent Marton south of Mezotur.

LONDON, May 1. — The Hungarian communist government, a

(Continued on Page 5.)

LETTERS MAY BE SENT TO OCCUPIED PARTS OF GERMANY

In our issue of April 23rd, we have published a list of cities and towns in some parts of Germany and of practically all of Austrian provinces, where letters and postcards of a private and commercial nature may now be sent. Since that date the Post Office authorities at Ottawa have issued a further list of cities and towns in Germany at the present under British and American occupation, where letters may now be sent to, also a list of towns under French and Belgium occupation. In addition to the towns published in our issue of April 23rd, letters may be sent to the following post offices in Germany now under

British Occupation:

Bedburg, Benrath, Bensberg, Bergheim, Bergisch, Gladbach, Blankenheim, Bonn, Bruhl, (Bez. Coeln), Burscheid, Call, Dollendorf, Duren, Elsdorf, (Rheinland), Engelskirchen, Eyskirchen, Gemund, Grafrath, Hellenthal, Hennef, Hilden, Hochkirchen, Jurtgen, Kalk, Kerpen, (Bez. Coeln), Langerwehe, Lechenich, Leichlingen, Lindlar, Mandergeld, Meckenheim, Mehlem, Munstereifel, Nideggen, Ohligs, Okoven, Overath, Theinbach, Rommerskirchen, Rotgen, Schomberg, (Eifel), Siegburg, Zens.

American Zone:

Arenberg, Berncastel-Cues, Bleialf, Bierdorf, Echternacherbruck, Ehrang, Efler, Hermeskeil, Hillesheim, (Eifel), Junkerath, Kelberg, Kempenich, Neuwied, Niederbreisig, Siershahn, Sinzig, Atadtkyll, Treis, (Mosel) Ulmen, Winningen, (Mosel), Wittlich.

French Zone:

(in addition to all places in Alsace-Lorraine): Alsheim, Alzey, Anweiler, Bacharach, Bad Ems, Bad Durkheim, Bingen, (Rhein) Birkengeld, Boppard, Bullay, Castelnau, Caub, Cromberg, Darmstadt, Diez, Eltville, Enkenbach, Flonheim, Frankenthal, (Pfalz) Gemunden (Hunsruck), Germanscheim, Groszgerau, Hahn (Taurus) Heftrich, Hofheim (Taunus), Homburg (Pfalz), Kaiserslautern, Kirchheimbolanden, Kreuznach, Landau (Pfalz), Landstuhl, Langenschwalbach, Lanterecken, Lebach, Mainz, Merzig, Nastatten, Neunkirchen, Neustadt (Haardt), Niederlahnstein, Nieder-Saulheim, Nierstein, Osthofen (Rheinhessen), Otterberg, Pirmasens, Rudesheim, (Rhein), Saarbrucken, Saarlouis, St. Goar, St. Wandel, Simmern, Sovernheim, Speyer, Stromberg, (Hubsruck), Turkismuhle, Waldfishbach, Wiesbaden, Weinweiler, Worms, Zell, Zweibrucken.

Belgian Zone:

Aix la Chapelle (Aachen), Aldekerk, Aldenhoven, Bochum, Cleve, Cornelimunster, Crefeld, Dahlem, Dulken, Erkepenz, Eschweiler, Eupen, Garzweiler, Geilenkirchen-Hunshoven, Geldern, Goch, Grefrath, (b. Crefeld, Grevenbroich, Heinsberg, (Rheinland) Hulchrath, Julich Odenkirchen, Randerath, Rheydt, Steinstrass, Stolberg, (Rheinland), Viersen, Wevelinghoven, Nanten.

SERIOUS DISORDERS FEATURED MAY-DAY IN PARIS

PARIS, May 1. — Serious disorders occurred today in Paris on the occasion of the celebration of May Day. French blood flowed in the streets of Paris and weapons that so lately had been used against the foe were turned against friends, brothers and sisters.

Particular efforts were made by the mobs to invade the Place de la Concorde and reach the chamber of deputies and the war ministry, where demonstrations had been planned. It was in these attempts that the casualties occurred. "Long Live the Poilu!" the crowd shouted at the Madeline and in the Place de la Concorde as they surged toward the soldiers, and with pale, drawn faces, the infantry withdrew and allowed the mob to reach the Place de la Concorde against a wall of policemen and determined cavalry.

Then shots rang out. One policeman fell moaning, slightly wounded. The cavalry charged and along the Rue Royale the mob wavered back toward the Madeline church. Here and there a man or woman staggered, fell and remained motionless, horses trampling eight or ten outstretched forms lying on the streets from the Rue St. Honore, to the Madeline church.

At the Place de la Republique, the most popular quarter in Paris, all access to the squares were strongly guarded, cavalry charging repeatedly and the firemen using their hose in spraying the crowds, already wet from the rain.

Here a blind soldier, wearing the War Cross with two palms, entered a stalled automobile, while the crowd was silenced and the soldier delivered a speech.

"We are the weakest," he said. "Let us not shed French blood. I cannot see you, but I feel you are honest working men and women. Let us disperse.

"Don't mind the police. The soldiers won't hurt you. I'm one of them and for fifteen months I have been fighting for you. I have lost my sight, but I am not sorry, for its has served my country and yourselves. But I would regret eternally if French blood flowed today."

The crowd followed the blind soldier, who was borne on the shoulders of the enthusiastic mob.

Socialists Force Some Resignations Over French Riots

PARIS, May 4.—Ferdinand Bousson, and Deputy Compere Morel have complied with a demand of the Socialist party, that they resign their appointments as commissioners for mercantile marine and agriculture, as a protest against the violence of May Day.

Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the Federation of Labor, who was among those injured in the May Day riots, has resigned from the peace conference in which he was a supplementary member, representing the working classes.

M. Jouhaux has sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau, saying that it was impossible for him to continue operations after the day "Your government brutally prohibited the French workers from expressing their thoughts and manifesting their aspirations."

Hutterites and Mennonites are Prohibited Now

OTTAWA, May 2. — Dating from today, entry into Canada of Doukhobors, Hutterites and Mennonites is prohibited. The western agitation has at last produced results and the order-in-council intimated yesterday was passed yesterday afternoon.

CONDITIONS IN GERMANY SLIGHTLY IMPROVED

Lack of Funds Ends Communist Rule Through Germany

BERLIN, May 4. — The failure of the Munich insurrection marks the collapse of the last important Communist stronghold in Germany, and for the time being the Ebert and Scheidemann government is heaving a deep sigh of relief.

In a lengthy discussion of the situation today, the chief of the secret service informed the correspondent that the Communists are now pretty well out of funds. This, he declared, was the deciding factor for the ending of their plotting, especially in respect to inciting coal strikes, one of their favorite occupations.

Troop Train Was Blown Up in Bavaria

LONDON, May 4. — Bavarian Spartacan forces have blown up a train crowded with republican troops near Munich, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. Three hundred dead soldiers, the message adds, have been taken from the wreckage.

Former Kaiser Asks Germany to Sanction Return to Estate

BERLIN, May 3. — Former Emperor William has requested the German government to be allowed to return to Germany and reside on his estate at Kadinen, according to a semi-official statement issued here.

Communists Lost Capital

BERLIN, May 3. — Government troops have captured the whole of Munich with the exception of the Gaulon quarter where the communists have made frequent attempts to negotiate in order to secure more favorable conditions. Premier Hoffman, however, has reiterated his demand for their unconditional surrender.

The communists made a bitter defence, but it proved ineffective. The dead are estimated to number 200. The Berlin government has declared that its troops will be withdrawn as soon as order has been restored.

Government Forces Entered Munich

BERLIN, May 2. — The entry of government troops into Munich from all points was to begin at noon today, according to the Vossische Zeitung. Dr. Landauer and Egelhoser, commander of the Red army, have been captured, the newspaper adds.

Was Some Fighting

LONDON, May 2. — Reports received here tonight seemingly confirm the recapture of Munich by the government forces.

A despatch from Copenhagen, dated Thursday, says that the Bavarian capital was taken Wednesday evening. The despatch adds that somewhat severe fighting preceded the victory of the government troops.

Poles Threaten Germany

BERLIN, May 1. — Mathias Erzberger, chief of the German armistice delegation, in a note to Marshal Foch, made public in Berlin, says that Germany has reliable information that the Poles are planning, in the next few days, an advance with large forces against German territory in Posen and upper Silesia. He adds that, therefore, it is impossible for the German government to guarantee that Poland will be maintained if the Poles attack Germans there.

After such an attack, the German government could not permit the further passage through Germany from France of the Polish troops of Gen. Haller.

(Continued on Page 8.)

Dominion Parliament

With speeches strictly limited to twenty minutes under the closure rule, the debate in committee on the bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railway company, continued through the afternoon and evening sessions of Monday, April 28th, and the early morning hours of Tuesday, April 29th in the commons. The goal towards which the house was driving was 2 a.m., when clauses of the bill still undisposed of passed the committee stage automatically.

As generally anticipated, the fight centred particularly on clause 20 of the bill which renews the charters on the 44 C.N.R. lines in Western Canada. While arguments advanced by members of both sides of the house were much the same as those heard in the debate last week, the discussion was enlivened by opposition protests against the enforcement of the closure rule.

Several western Unionists during the course of the debate strongly supported the government and accused the opposition of being enemies of public ownership. Mr. Johnston, of Last Mountain, made a spirited defence o fC. M. Hamilton, Saskatchewan director of the National railways. He refuted the aspersions cast upon that gentleman by a Winnipeg paper which had been quoted by Mr. Lemieux last week and eulogized his capabilities.

Mr. Johnston also took occasion to resent a general charge about western provinces being bankrupt and placed upon Hansard, part of the budget speech of the provincial treasurer showing Saskatchewan's eminent financial standing.

At midnight, D. D. McKenzie, opposition leader, speaking for the first time, asserted that the opposition was not offering unreasonable objection to the bill. Their chief desire was to safeguard the rights of the people.

Hon. Arthur Meighen followed. He thought the information asked for regarding the ownership of the lands along the route of these railways was the most amusing feature of the request. Ever since this railway was owned by the government, the townsites had all been owned by the government.

Mr. Meighen claimed that every particle of information that had any bearing on the question had been given.

Mr. McKenzie, just before two o'clock, rose and made the final speech for the opposition. He said he resented the attempt to the acting premier to lead the country to believe the opposition was opposed to the public ownership of this railway. It was not so. He attacked Sir Thomas White, declaring that he was on record as a private ownership supporter as against public ownership, he was "everything by turns, and nothing long," he was godly when goldiness pays and that he was "shifting from one leg to the other."

A vote was taken on clause 31 as proposed by Mr. McKenzie, which provides for penalties, but it was defeated by 93 to 41, the vote being a straight party vote, except that Donald Nicholson, P.E.I., voted with the oposition.

The schedules were adopted by 51 majority, Mr. Nicholson again voting against the government.

The bill was then reported and the house adjourned at 2.15 a.m.

Hon. J. A. Calder's bill to amend the Immigration act came up for second reading on Tuesday, April 29th. The minister of Immigration drew attention to the importance of the immigration problem in Canada. If the Dominion of Canada was to be what it would, parliament must give the most careful consideration to this problem. Mistakes had been made in the past which it was hoped would be averted in the future.

Mr. Calder said he had received many suggestions in regard to the immigration problem. These suggestions were very varied in nature. Some people took the ground that Canada was for Canadians and would admit no immigrants unless they were British citizens. Others advocated an open door with certain restrictions; while still others would exclude certain nationalities completely. He had no doubt the views of members of the house on the matter were widely divergent.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Elections in Spain

LONDON, May 2. — King Alfonso of Spain has signed a decree dissolving parliament, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Madrid. The despatch adds that general elections will be held June 1.

MADRID, May 2. — Ten persons were killed, 16 seriously injured, and a large number slightly wounded in disorders arising from demonstrations of protest against the high cost of living in the province of Tarancon, April 28.

There were several clashes between gendarmes and civilians on the previous day and in the evening the governor decided to reduce the cost of food 25 per cent. The following day, however, the merchants were selling provisions at the prices. Crowds pillaged the stores and were charged by gendarmes.