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CLEARING.

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## ONCE PROUD NATION HUMILIATED AND DISGRACED AS IT HEARS INDICTMENT AGAINST IT BY THE ALLIED COURT

### German Delegates to the Peace Congress at Versailles Receive the Treaty of Peace, the Momentous Document Which Strips Them of Every Vestige of Military Power, from the Hands of the Allied and Associated Powers.

### "We Declare That We Do Not Deny the Extent of Our Defeat; We Know the Power of the German Armies is Broken." Thus Spoke Count Brockdorff-Rantzau as He Received the Document—He Was Unable to Admit That Germany Was Solely Culpable, and Demanded That the Allies Make Peace According to Pres. Wilson's Points.

Ottawa, Canada, May 7.—The following summary of the peace treaty draft has been received here, addressed to the acting prime minister:—

Verailles, May 7.—(By the Associated Press)—Germany was told today the terms upon which the Allied and associated powers will make peace with her. Of the fourteen principal sections of the treaty, one contains stipulations with regard to frontiers, which materially change the map of Europe. The treaty has to do with Germany alone, but it is required that she accept agreements made by the Allies with the other Central Powers.

The document, long as it is, is shorter than was indicated by some of the forecasts which estimated its length of 100,000 words. The treaty is not printed in German. The text is in French and English, on opposite pages.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions and she is sharply restricted along the lines through which she might seek to work militarily to rehabilitate herself. Economically, also, the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the Allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old-time resources as a straggling competitor of the nations about her which she overran and devastated during the war.

Thus, for instance, Germany for a period of years, at least, will be deprived of the coal output of the rich Saar Basin, which goes to France in repayment of the damage caused by the destruction of the French coal mines. She likewise is compelled to make restitution for the damage in other ways done to France, Belgium, and the various other countries which suffered from Teutonic depredations in various forms. In numerous ways she is made to realize that her more than four years' career of destruction must be made good.

In opening the session of the Peace Congress, M. Clemenceau, the presiding officer, speaking to the German plenipotentiaries, said:—

"It is unnecessary to express needless words. You have before you the plenipotentiaries of the small and great powers united in the most cruel war, which was imposed upon them. The hour has arrived for a heavy settlement of the account."

Paul Duta, secretary-general of the Peace Conference, delivered a copy of the treaty to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German delegation, who made a brief reply.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau said:—

"We declare that we do not deny the extent of our defeat. We know the power of the German armies is broken."

He was unable to admit that Germany was solely culpable, and demanded that the Allies make peace according to President Wilson's points.

Germany pledged itself to repair the wrong done to Belgium and gave assurance of the reconstitution of the territories in Northern France.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau asked for the liberation of German prisoners, and said that Germany adopted the League of Nations.

Paris, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other, was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section of the conditions as follows:—The frontiers of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section of the conditions as follows:—The frontiers of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section of the conditions as follows:—

Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers. Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the sea and the option, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

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### Fredericton Has Its Labor Troubles

### Different Branches of Building Trades Want Shorter Hours and More Coin—Millmen Threaten Strike.

Fredericton, N.B., May 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The millmen will probably be the first unionists to demand shorter hours and increased wages in Fredericton, and, if reports are correct, they will be followed soon afterwards by the painters. An 8-hour day will be demanded instead of a 9-hour day as at present. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers and plumbers have already had their working day cut down, and their wages increased this spring, and if the carpenters and painters press their demands, all branches of the building trades in Fredericton will have reduced their working hours and increased their wages this year.

No definite decision has yet been reached, regarding the demands of the millmen employed in the local lumber mills for a nine hour day. W. J. Glenn, the manager of the Victoria Mills, met the employees of the local plant of the Peaseers Company, Ltd., and told them that the available supply of logs for the Victoria Mills this season was equally as much as could possibly be manufactured during the fall sawing season, which would result in a material reduction in the length of the season, as there were no accommodations for carrying over logs to next season.

Fredericton, May 7.—A pretty home wedding took place this afternoon at the residence of Dr. A. H. and Mrs. Greene, King street, when their daughter, Dorothy B., was united in marriage to Mr. Charles J. Loughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Loughlin, of Burn, Newfoundland. Rev. W. P. Lunnham, of Fairville, a personal friend of the family, performed the ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a travelling suit of blue and white, and carried a bouquet of cream and pink roses. She was unattended.

The bride is one of Fredericton's most popular young ladies, and is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick. For some time she has been on the staff of the Bank of Commerce in this city. The groom is for some time on the staff of the Bank of Commerce here, and recently was appointed manager of the bank's branch at Stanley. Yesterday he was notified of his transfer to the bank at Burn, Newfoundland.

Mr. and Mrs. Loughlin left for New York, and will reside at Burn, Newfoundland. Among the out-of-town guests for the wedding were Miss Lundback of Boston, and Mrs. Goss, of St. John.

Unfavorable tariffs, without discrimination of any sort, to allow free and associated nations freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offence against international morality and of other nations, for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former emperor and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

It states that: Bearing in mind that on the request of the German Imperial government an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the Allied and Associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her, and whereas the Allied and Associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm, just and durable peace, which plenipotentiaries having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form have agreed as follows:—

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, all relations with Germany, and with each of the German states, will be resumed by the Allied and Associated powers.

(Continued on Page 2.)

### Drowning Accident At Long Island Lake Tuesday

### Twelve Year Old Daughter of Charles Irish, Fishery Overseer, Loses Life in the Lake.

Special to The Standard. St. George, N.B., May 7.—A very sad drowning accident occurred off Long Island Lake, Utopia, last evening. Fishery Overseer Charles Irish, his wife and two children, Carrie and Gilbert, and party of friends were at the lake, enjoying an evening's fishing. When preparing to return home they found that one of the party, little Carrie, twelve years of age, was missing. On calling her they received no answer. Her father then rushed to the rock, where she was seen but three minutes before, and, on looking below in the water, he saw bubbles. He immediately dove and was successful in bringing the child's body to the surface.

Every effort was made for her resuscitation, but to no avail, as life was extinct. The grief-stricken family and party then returned home. The sad calamity has cast a gloom over the town, where little Carrie was well known and loved.

General sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Funeral will be held on Thursday afternoon.

### Disposition of German Colonies Agreed Upon

Paris, May 7.—(By The Associated Press)—The Council of Three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies. The mandate for the German Samoa Islands goes to New Zealand, and for the other German possessions, south of the Equator, to the United States.

"Topland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make joint recommendations to the League of Nations as to their future."

"German East Africa—The mandate shall be had by Great Britain."

"German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa."

"The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by New Zealand."

"The other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and Nauru, the mandate shall be held by Australia."

"Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire."

"The German Pacific Islands south of the Equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan."

### TORONTO TRADE QUOTATIONS

Toronto, May 7.—Board of Trade quotations today follow:—

Manitoba wheat, in store Fort William, No. 1 northern, \$2.24 1/2; No. 2, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11.

Manitoba oats in store Fort William, No. 2 C. W., 72 1/2; No. 3 C. W., 70 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 70 1/2; No. 2 feed, 65 1/2; No. 3 C. W., \$1.16 1/2; No. 4 C. W., \$1.10 1/2; reject, \$1.00 1/2; feed, \$1.00 1/2.

American corn, truck Toronto, prompt shipment, No. 3 yellow, \$1.87; No. 4 yellow, \$1.84.

Ontario oats, according to freight outside, No. 3 white, 76 to 77.

Ontario wheat, f. o. b. shipping points, according to freight, No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.20; No. 2 winter, \$2.11 to \$2.17; No. 3 winter, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 1 spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10.

Peas, according to freight outside, No. 2, \$2.05 nominal.

Barley, according to freight outside, malting, \$1 to \$1.11.

Buckwheat, according to freight outside, No. 2, \$1.26.

Rye, according to freight outside, No. 2, \$3.68.

Manitoba flour, government standard, Ontario flour, government standard, prompt shipment, in 48 bags, Montreal, \$10.50; Toronto, \$10.50.

2 Milled car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags, included.

Bran, per ton, \$42.

Shorts, per ton \$44.

Good feed flour, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Hay, track, Toronto, per ton, No. 1, \$30 to \$33.

Mixed, \$20 to \$24.

## Canadian Navy Gets Call Down

### The Administration of Naval Affairs Severely Criticized by Mr. Duff Who Asked for an Investigation.

### NATIONAL DEBT INCREASED BILLION Believed by Mr. Cahill That Canada Should Not Have Extended Credits to Rumania.

Ottawa, May 7.—After a quiet afternoon sitting during which some minor government measures were advanced a stage, the Commons tonight, its committee, considered the bill covering the \$250,000,000 appropriation for demobilization and other purposes connected with the termination of the war.

Mr. McKenzie, opposition leader, having expressed the view that this vote should have followed the budget, and that the Minister of Finance should give the House a statement of war costs, Sir Thomas White responded with some figures. The minister stated that so far the war had increased the national debt by \$1,248,000,000. Outstanding war loans amount to \$1,587,973,222.

Objection was taken by Mr. F. S. Cahill to the Canadian credit given to Rumania. He thought that the manufacturers should be able to go out and get business for themselves. The government was giving credit to doubtful countries at the expense of the people of Canada and for the benefit of the manufacturers.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux advocated the appointment of a new Minister of Trade and Commerce, declaring that Sir George Foster had been a great failure in this department.

Later in the evening, Mr. Duff of Lunenburg, strongly criticized administration of the Canadian naval service, and asked for an investigation by parliamentary committee. Mr. William Duff of Lunenburg, strongly criticized the comprehensive attack on the Department of Naval Service with regard to its handling of naval affairs on the Nova Scotia coast. He said that the large expenditure for naval service at Sydney Harbor was absolutely wasted, and seventy-five boats were tied up there awaiting orders. He told the story of seven men refusing to go to sea in a trawler unless the decks were caulked, and were sent to jail for 18 months. He said that they were right in their contention, the vessel was laid up for repairs a fortnight afterwards. One of the officers of the court martial who sent them to jail was the captain of the Hochelaga who turned tail when he saw a submarine and made for port. While an American tanker was being sunk by a submarine, he said that the naval officers were drinking afternoon tea, and playing bridge at Halifax, while the Lady Evelyn, the best equipped vessel in the fleet, was being sunk by a submarine. He said that the naval officers were drinking afternoon tea, and playing bridge at Halifax, while the Lady Evelyn, the best equipped vessel in the fleet, was being sunk by a submarine.

Mr. Duff told another story of an American spy on Cape Canso being ordered back to Halifax. Her captain wired that a submarine was in his zone, but he was ordered back to port to take Prince Arthur of Connaught out to sea. While he was away from his zone five or six Canadian vessels and one American were sunk and 140 miles in length of their dories to harbor.

Mr. Duff praised the work of the United States navy in Canadian waters, remarking that it was a "shame" they should have to depend on the American navy to defend our shipping.

He declared that \$200,000 expended on the Halifax naval college in 1918 had been expended for "pink tea." Mr. Duff also read a long series of charges by Lieut. C. O. Julian, R. C. N. V. R., of Vancouver, against Canadian naval officers, and asked for investigation by a parliamentary committee into the whole matter.

Mr. Duff concluded that either Canada should spend \$100,000,000 on building an efficient navy, or else abandon the whole idea for some years.

## DETAILS OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE TREATY

### A New Treaty Text Has Been Declared in Which the Italians Were Entirely Omitted.

### THE FACT CAUSED THEIR HASTY RETURN Officially Denied in American Quarters That An Invitation Had Been Extended to Italians to Return.

By Wilmott Lewis. (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Paris, May 7.—The Council of Three made the Peace Treaty unaltered, but they were finally unable to keep out of the communication of the terms to the Germans. The original plan was that only those nations that had actually taken up arms should be represented, but this was changed yesterday on the strong protest of China, Siam, Haiti, Cuba, Panama, Liberia, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, whose delegates were admitted.

The great rectangular arrangement of tables occupied the dining room of the Trianon Palace Hotel where the ceremony was held. At the head of the main table sat Clemenceau as president, flanked on the right by President Wilson and the four American delegates. Down the sides of the table sat four French delegates and Marshal Foch, five Italians, three Belgians, two Portuguese, three Serbians, two Canadians, two Australians, two South Africans, one New Zealander, two Indians, five Japanese, two Rumanians, two Czechoslovaks and the representatives of the smaller powers listed above.

Six Germans occupied the foot of the table, behind whom were their representatives, and behind these again were forty-five newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world, chosen by ballot.

Lieutenant Moutou and two Franco-German interpreters were present, while the Germans were allowed an interpreter.

As was expected, yesterday's session of the plenary conference saw protests lodged by representatives of four nations, France, China, Portugal and Italy. France protested through Foch, who made an impassioned speech, pointing out the necessity to France for the defence of the Rhine.

It is understood that there exists a text of the treaty of peace in which every reference to the five Allied and Associated Powers has been changed to read "four." The source of the story is trustworthy, but it is naturally impossible to secure confirmation. It is further stated that this fact is known to the Italians, which, in conjunction with the announcement of the early arrival in France of the Austrian delegates, is believed to account for the determination of the Italians to return to Paris. Their arrival has been unofficially set for today, but Italian headquarters hitherto has been unwilling to confirm or deny this report.

Recent reports that the Council of Three had invited the Italians to return, brought this morning an official denial from the American argument being that since the Italians had not been invited to go there was no reason to invite them to return.

### Japan Asks China To Cease Its Peking Agitation

Tokyo, May 7.—Japan has notified China that the anti-Japanese agitation in Peking at present is liable to misunderstandings. The Japanese government also advised the Chinese government that it would be well to prohibit the "national disgrace" meeting planned today in Peking.

### LONDON REPORT NOT CONFIRMED

### Duke of Devonshire is to Remain in Canada Until the Expiration of His Term of Appointment.

Ottawa, Ont., May 7.—(By the Associated Press)—The report from London that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as Governor-General, will be succeeded by the Earl of Athlone, was denied today at Rideau Hall. In official circles there is considerable irritation displayed over the periodical reports of the Duke's leaving. His term will not be up for some time. Until then his entourage say, he has no intention of retiring.

### PANAMA STRIKE ABOUT ENDED

### Revolutionists of Costa Rica Name President

### Managua, Nicaragua, May 6.—Costa Rican revolutionaries have issued a proclamation naming Julio Acosta provisional president, and have solicited recognition of the new administration by Central American republics. Telegraphic communication has been suspended between Nicaragua and Costa Rica since the Costa Rican telegraph operators have abandoned the frontier office at Lacruz.

### ROUNDING UP THE ANARCHISTS

Buenos Aires, May 7.—The police of this city are rapidly rounding up alleged anarchists, and it is said in police circles that 1,700 men suspected of being members of anarchist organizations will be deported.

## Liberals of The West At Ottawa

### In Conference With Opposition Leaders to Investigate Under What Conditions Liberal Convention Will be Held.

### URGE PLATFORM OF AGRICULTURE COUNCIL Quebec and Maritime Liberals Are Not in Sympathy With the Moves of the Western Representatives.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, May 7.—Liberal leaders of Alberta and Saskatchewan at Ottawa for the purpose of investigating the conditions and circumstances under which the national Liberal convention is to be held, were in prolonged conference with opposition leaders today. Alberta was represented by Premier Stewart and Hon. J. R. Boyle; Saskatchewan by Hon. George Langley and Hon. W. E. Knowles; and the opposition by Mr. James Robb, chief whip, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Hon. Charles Murphy and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux.

While, of course, the conferences are being held behind closed doors, the western representatives appear to be taking pains to have it made known that they are here, not in sackcloth and ashes, craving forgiveness, but rather in a militant mood, demanding well-defined terms and conditions before consenting to participate in the coming convention at all. They are taking the ground, it is known, that instead of being in the east to plead with the opposition for another chance, they are in reality on a mission to give the professed champions of Liberalism the east no more opportunity to make good their professions. And this, it is believed, is likely to be the rock upon which reconciliation in the western provinces will be broken.

The western men are pressing for the fullest possible recognition by the whole party of the majority of the plans in the radical platform, such as free trade, nationalization of railways, single tax, etc. Mr. Lemieux and Mr. McKenzie, for example, are strong anti-government ownership men, regarding as socialistic many of the proposals for which the West is clamoring. They are willing to lay down a platform of a vague rhetorical twilight in regard to most things, but they are hardly prepared to come out squarely for policies they have only recently been condemning in unmeasured terms in the House.

So that, in the opinion of the best parliamentary observers, the question of a rapprochement between the conflicting elements of the party is far from settled. The western grain growers, for their part, have thus far ignored the invitation to take part in the convention, while the Great War Veterans' Organizations have also been left out.

So far as the Liberal Unionists in the Commons are concerned, only two of them have shown the slightest indication of a desire to return to the fold. Great hopes, of course, are being entertained by opposition members of a budget and franchise act, but despite the undoubted difficulty that confronts Sir Thomas White, it is believed he will be successful in keeping his ranks united.

### SIR BADEN POWELL NOW IN CANADA

### Spent Yesterday at Halifax and Will Arrive in This City This Evening.

Halifax, N.S., May 7.—Major General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell arrived on the Baltic, today, for the purpose of visiting various cities in Canada and the United States, with reference to the Boy Scout movement. Sir Robert, who is accompanied by Lady Baden-Powell, was given an enthusiastic reception at the pier by the Boy Scouts of Halifax, and representatives of the Dominion, Provincial and local organizations. Later they were driven to Government House, where they will be guests during their stay in Halifax. Tomorrow they leave for St. John. Sir Robert asked for a message for the scouts of America, said "We are bringing greetings to the Scouts of Canada and the United States, from their brother Scouts of England, and congratulate you on what they accomplished on this side of the Atlantic in the winning of the war."

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