

POOR DOCUMENT

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THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1918

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THAT PEACE PROPOSAL.

It was announced yesterday that the peace offer made to France last year by Austria, as revealed in the letters written by Emperor Charles to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus, of France, will form the subject of a debate of the highest importance in the House of Commons today.

The Austrian Emperor had no idea the letter in question would be published, as it suggested peace terms Germany would not for a moment consider. The controversy which led to its publication cost Count Cernin his position, and also caused the resignation of the Austrian and Hungarian premiers.

Count Cernin began the controversy by a speech which was designed to cause the impression that France sought a separate peace with Austria. Premier Clemenceau gave his answer in two words—"Cernin lied." The latter was unwise enough to return to the attack, with the result that it is thus set forth by the Paris correspondent of the New York Times:

"His assertion that Clemenceau just before the present offensive made overtures to Austria for separate peace gave the Premier just such an opening as he could have wished. Clemenceau contented himself at first with the brutal reply that Cernin was a liar. He followed this with a formal official statement in which the French government categorically denied Cernin's allegations and flatly asserted that it was Austria, and not France, that had attempted to initiate negotiations for a separate peace."

The French were able to support this denial by pointing to the existence of a formal document in their possession in which the Austrian representative had been foolish enough to admit in writing that the initiative had been taken by Austria. Cernin was warned, moreover, that if he persisted in his false allegations France was in possession of written evidence from a much more important personage which would amply justify the French denial. With incredible folly the Austrian minister persisted in his allegations against France, and Clemenceau has now retaliated by publishing the text of a letter by the Austrian Emperor, dated March 31, 1917, in which the Emperor begged his French brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus, secretly and unofficially, to inform President Poincaré that he was ready to support by every possible means the just claims of France relative to Alsace-Lorraine."

This letter praised the dash and courage of the French, expressed keen sympathy for France, and suggested as further peace terms that Belgium should be re-established and retain her African possessions, and that Serbia should be re-established. As already stated, the publication of this letter brought about the fall of Count Cernin, who apparently did not know there was such a document in existence.

Of course that letter was written in March, 1917, and Russia had not then collapsed. Austria was in a bad way. Now, however, the conditions have so changed that the Austrian Emperor believes his interests will be best served by putting on the German yoke, and so he has flatly denied that he ever suggested the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

In March, 1917, he needed peace. Italian armies were pressing forward. The food situation was bad. There was then no suggestion of what has since happened in Russia. And yet, while a portion of the press believes the Emperor's letter was written in good faith and without the knowledge of Germany, there are some writers who contend that the Kaiser knew all about it, and was by that means seeking an opportunity to sit in at a peace conference.

Whatever the fact may be, we know that today Austria is entirely under the thumb of Germany, and that the two Emperors have been conferring together on the future of central and eastern Europe, apparently confident the shaping of that future will lie in their hands.

Addressing the graduating class at the University of New Brunswick exercises today Hon. Wm. Pugsley, lieutenant-governor, makes the interesting announcement that the day marked the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. His address, though brief, contains much of inspiration for those just leaving school and college for the sterner work in the world. Nothing is gained, he says, unless it is driven for, silence and results. As he himself summarizes it, success is achieved principally through work, more work and yet more work.

Speakers at a London assembly last night urged that German efforts to gain ascendancy in Russia be met by counter efforts. The remarks of Sir John Norton Griffiths will be read with interest in St. John.

Another attempt to bomb Paris from the air has failed. The defence system there appears to be well arranged.

Five German submarines destroyed in a week is a nice record.

The stories told of the atrocities committed by the Germans and their tools in Russia do not cause any surprise. We doubt if even Trotsky and Lenin are surprised. They and their kind are responsible for the tragedy of Russia. They have shown the world what so-called Socialism at its worst can do to a country.

How widespread was the German plotting is probably not yet fully known. The latest scheme to be uncovered was devised so long ago as 1914 and was designed to bring about a revolution of Germans in the United States should that country go to war.

Proprietors of public eating houses will do well to familiarize themselves with the regulations governing their business. Ice cream stands appear to be included.

Italy is looking for another heavy attack by the Austrians.

COUNT MINOTTO, SON-IN-LAW OF L. SWIFT, WILL BE INTERNEED

Presidential Warrant for Man Of Doubtful Loyalty

Was Born in Berlin; Openly Pro-German at Outbreak of War But Later Offered Services to Italy

Chicago, May 16.—Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the packer, was taken into custody here by deputy United States marshals on a presidential warrant ordering his internment.

When the European war broke out he was employed in a German bank in London. He came to the United States and took out first naturalization papers here, but never completed the naturalization process. At first he was openly pro-German, but when Italy entered the war, he offered to return to his father's land as an Italian reservist, and was refused for physical reasons. Later he offered an ambulance service to the Italian government, but this gift also was refused.

Then he sought a commission in the United States army, but his German citizenship prevented. He offered his services to the bureau of naval intelligence to become a United States secret agent, but officials suspected him of bad faith and did not accept.

Mixed With Society.

He has associated with society people in England, the United States and Argentina. He was a visitor at the German embassy in London and Washington, was a friend of Count Luxemburg, the notorious German charge at Buenos Aires, and also of M. Callaux, former French premier, recently arrested on a charge of treason, and with Mme. Callaux, when they were in South America. Secretary McAdoo was entertained by Count Minotto when the secretary visited Buenos Aires two years ago. The count at that time represented a New York bank in Argentina, but previously, while acting as agent for another New York bank, had been recalled because it was feared his pro-German sympathies would commit the bank to improper policies.

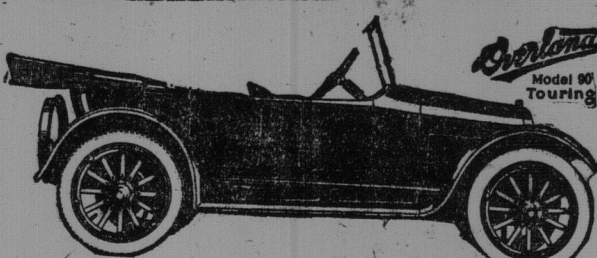
The bureau of naval intelligence, whose request that Minotto be deported, was refused by the department of labor on the ground that Minotto had neither broken any United States laws, nor threatened to do so, cited as facts supporting its suspicion that the count was a German agent, that he maintained a mysterious private office at his Long Island home, and employed a private secretary, although his salary as representative of the New York bank was comparatively small.

Minotto's friends explained that his wife was wealthy, and that, consequently, he was not forced to live on his business income.

The department of labor referred the case to the department of justice, suggesting that if Minotto was as dangerous as the bureau of naval intelligence maintained, he might be interned.

FINED IN COUNTRY.

Thomas Fox and Harry Leonard, both of whom said they belonged to West St. John, were fined \$200 each of six months in jail by Police Magistrate Adams, of Brookville, yesterday for being under the influence of liquor and also for having liquor in their possession. The two men were arrested in the Golden Grove road Tuesday night by County Policeman Saunders.



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ANNUAL MEETING SHOWS PROGRESS

The seventy-sixth annual meeting of Waterloo street United Baptist church took place on Tuesday evening. The pastor, Rev. F. H. Wentworth, presided. Supper was served by the ladies at 6:30 p.m. and the business of the church occupied the rest of the evening.

Robinson reported for the ladies of the social circles that their weekly meetings, which each member pays ten cents, they raised \$129.26 for choir purposes. Considerable work was done at these meetings for Red Cross, Soldiers' Comforts, Children's Aid Society, and Emma Fiske memorial for city's poor.

The report for the Boy Scouts, under the leadership of Scoutmaster M. Galley, was presented by Scout Perry Hoyt. The troop of thirty-five boys is in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. W. B. Kierstead presented the report of the Women's Missionary Aid Society, which showed a banner year financially. The society, with an enrollment

of thirty-seven members, raised \$108 for missions.

Herbert Smith, secretary-treasurer of the Sunday school, in his report showed receipts, \$190.76; expenditures, \$80.76; balance in hand, \$109.99. Expenses were paid for a delegate to the summer school at Sackville and for another to the boys' conference, Fredericton. Contributions were sent to the United Baptist Sunday School Board, the Foreign Mission Board, and also to Grande Ligne Mission. Various classes at Christmas provided baskets for poor families. Three pupils of the teacher-training class have each successfully passed three examinations during the year.

Deacon E. H. Duval reporting for the house committee stated that considerable repairs had been put upon the church building during the year. A great deal had been done by volunteer workers who had given their time and services free of all charge. The music com-

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Trains daily except Sunday.

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DEPARTURES—
5:45 A. M. Boston Express.
6:45 A. M. West St. John—St. Stephen.
8:15 A. M. Suburban for Welsford.
12:10 P. M. Suburban (Wed. and Sat.)
4:10 P. M. Fredericton local.
4:50 P. M. Montreal Express.
5:10 P. M. Suburban for Welsford (after June 2).
6:45 A. M. Suburban from Welsford.
7:55 A. M. Fredericton local.
11:00 A. M. Suburban from Welsford.
11:20 A. M. Montreal Express.
11:45 A. M. Boston Express.
8:00 P. M. Suburban (Wed. and Sat.)
6:20 P. M. St. Stephen—West St. John.
8:15 P. M. Suburban (after June 2).
10:30 P. M. Boston Express.

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mitter, through Deacon T. Robinson, reported excellent work having been done by the choir under the able leadership of H. E. Hoyt, and through the faithful services of the organist, Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney.

Deacon James Patterson, who has been treasurer for twenty-six years, reported receipts, \$2,272.25; expenditures, \$2,485.45; balance due to treasurer, \$108.21. This does not include amount raised for missions by the church or any of its departments.

The pastor reported mentioned 980 pastoral visits; twenty funerals attended; only four being members of the church; ten new members were received into the

fellowship of the church.

The men's fraternal reported through R. T. Mawhinney interesting and profitable gatherings with an increasing spirit of fellowship.

Miss Florence Kierstead in her report stated that the Mission Band had been reorganized with Mrs. Jacob Smith as president. The children are greatly enjoying the lessons of the study book as taught by six ladies in turn.

The election of officers followed the reading of the reports and resulted as follows: superintendent of Sunday school, John Mott; assistant superintendent, Donald Manger; secretary, Herbert Smith; assistant secretary, Leslie Day;

church treasurer, Deacon James Patterson. All the members of the advisory board were re-elected with the addition of Messrs. Allan Robinson and Leslie Day.

A splendid spirit was manifested throughout the meeting, which was well attended and alive with interest. It closed at a late hour with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

It used to be that poor people felt sorry for the poor dyspeptic that couldn't eat. Nowadays people envy him.—Rochester Post Express.

WRIGLEY'S

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- 6—It's economical

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