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- Wash Boilers.

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Socialists Criticize the Peace Terms.

German Democrats Threaten Government---General Opposition to Peace Treaty --- Not What Was Expected---Scheidmann Declares Terms Unacceptable.

BOLSHEVİK GUNBOAT SUNK.

ARCHANGEL, May 12. One Bolshevik gunboat is reported to have been sunk on the Drina River Sunday during an engagement between the British river flotilla and land batteries and the enemy fleet. The Allied flotilla, aided by airplanes also conducted a brisk bombardment along the Viga River.

SOCIALISTS SPREAD THEMSELVES

PARIS, May 13. The League of Nations Covenant was described as a league of governments and executives rather than of peoples and parliaments, in a statement issued by the International Socialists last night, criticising the peace terms and the covenant. It is declared that the covenant seems to be the instrument of a victorious coalition dominated by five great powers, rather than an organ of international justice on which all nations ought to find a place. The statement is signed by the Socialists who were appointed by the Berne Labor Socialist Conference to make a study of the covenant and the treaty.

U. S. AIRSHIP PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, May 13. Contracts for at least five hundred airplanes of the very latest type will be awarded American manufacturers under plans prepared by the Army Air Service and sent to Secretary of War Baker to-day for his consideration. The primary purpose would be to keep the industry in such condition as will ensure its rapid expansion to meet the requirements of a national emergency.

FURTHER HONORS.

PARIS, May 12. The University of Prague has decided to honor several Allied statesmen by conferring degrees upon them, says a message from the Czech-Slovak capital. The men to be honored are David Lloyd George, the British Premier, President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau of France, Prof. Marsaryk, President of the Czech-Slovak republic, and President Wilson, who will be made Doctors Honoris Causa.

GERMAN THREAT.

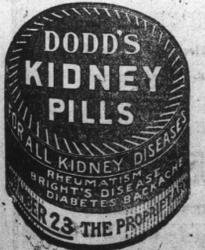
PARIS, May 13. The heads of the two German Democratic parties and the parties of the Centre have informed Chancellor Scheidmann that their parties will withdraw their representatives from the Government, in case the Cabinet decides to sign the Peace Treaty, according to a despatch from Berlin received here to-day by way of Basle.

SAYS TERMS WILL DESTROY GERMAN.

PARIS, May 13. Germany is willing to make integral reparations, but the conditions in the Peace Treaty take from her all means of doing so, Philip Scheidmann told the National Assembly yesterday, according to the version of his speech received here. The Chancellor criticised vehemently the actions of President Wilson.

THE GERMAN SCHEME.

PARIS, May 12. The German plan for a League of Nations submitted by the German delegation at Versailles and now in the hands of the Peace Conference Committee on the League of Nations to which it was referred, contains sixty-six articles, together with a supplement setting forth the charter for an International Labor League. The special aims of the League of Nations devised by the Germans are set as follows: A.—Prevention of International disputes; B.—Disarmament; C.—Securing freedom of national minorities; E.—Creation of an International Workers' Charter; F.—



Regulation of Colonial questions; G.—Unity of existing and future International institutions; H.—The creation of a Parliament. Another provision of the draft reads: The League of Nations shall comprise: A.—All belligerent states taking part in the present war; B.—All neutral states included in the Hague arbitration league; C.—All others to be admitted by vote of two-thirds of the existing members. Entrance is reserved to the Holy See.

TERMS FOR AUSTRIA.

PARIS, May 13. In the Peace Treaty with Austria which is well towards completion, a responsibility clause has been inserted identical with that in the German treaty, except that the first clause providing for the trial of former Emperor William is omitted. The remaining clauses make provision for the trial of military offenders by international court martial. The frontier delimitation of the new Austria presents the one serious issue in drawing the treaty somewhat similar to that of the Saare Valley in the German treaty. This as regards the Lower Tyrol, a section of which is detached from Austria and placed within the boundaries of Italy. It includes the cities of Bosena and Meran and it has an estimated German population of about two hundred and fifty thousand.

AND NOW ITS AUSTRIA.

BASLE, May 12. The peace which Austria would make would not be the final word, Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor declared to a crowd of demonstrators outside the city hall in Vienna, says a despatch from that city. "In this terrible hour," the Chancellor said, "we shall not obtain the peace we expected, and which we might have hoped for if the right of peoples to dispose of themselves had been realized. But this peace will not be the last word of the story. Our firmness must show that here lives a people which is determined to realise its right to dispose of itself."

SCHIEDMANN CHEERED.

BERLIN, May 12. The declaration by Chancellor Scheidmann in the Assembly to-day that the peace terms were "unacceptable," brought the members of the assembly, the spectators, and those in the press gallery to their feet in a hurricane of cheers and applause. The Chancellor reached the climax of his statement on the peace terms ten minutes after he began.

DISCUSSED TURKEY.

PARIS, May 13. The Council of Four discussed this afternoon the Turkish and Asia Minor questions and certain details of the Austrian treaty.

ANOTHER GERMAN NOTE.

PARIS, May 13. The German delegation announces the despatch of a fifth note which will probably reach the French Foreign Office to-night and will be delivered to the Council of Four to-morrow morning.

They All Want It.

These are some of the subject nations which demand the right of self-determination—as the influential jargon of the day calls independence: Korea, Montenegro, Egypt, Albania, India, Arabia, Persia, Morocco, the Philippines, Algiers, Nicaragua, Tripoli, Hayti, the Dodecaneros, Lithuania, and Ireland. Of these unfortunate subjugated peoples, Great Britain forcibly rules five; France forcibly rules two; Italy forcibly rules two; Japan forcibly rules one; the Jugoslav kingdom is trying to subjugate two; the new Polish State is trying to subjugate two, and the United States forcibly rules three.

It is going to be real interesting when the Peace Conference ceases its labours to see how much of the pledges of self-determination for all nations, great and small, was redeemed and how much was treated as a scrap of paper.

We strongly suspect that the waste paper basket will finally get most of this pious and benevolent anti-bellum bunk.

When the Paris idealists have sung the Doxology, self-determination will probably best be described as self-determination. You might ask the Irish about that.—N. Y. American.

Legislative Council.

The Council met at 4.20 yesterday. The bill respecting Domesticated Deer was read a third time.

The following bills were then referred to Committee and passed without amendment: "An Act further to amend the Weights and Measures Act, 1916"; "An Act to Extend and Amend the Business Profits Tax Act, 1917"; and "An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act, 1918."

"An Act Respecting the Control and Management of the Harbour of Grand Bank" was read a second time.

On moving the adjournment, Hon. W. J. Ellis said that if permitted he would detain the House a few minutes longer so as to answer several criticisms made by the Hon. Mr. Anderson on himself and the Government during the session. Patience, he said, had ceased to be a virtue, and he would no longer take insults from the hon. gentleman. He then entered upon a defence of members of the Executive who, he claimed, were always honest and straightforward in their dealing with matters that concerned the Colony; and had proven themselves equal to any emergency. From hearing Mr. Anderson talk, we would infer he was a model of business ability, and that he, (Mr. Ellis) knew nothing. But he had before him figures which showed that at various times the hon. member had not been up to time in some financial transactions with the Customs Department, and that really he was under an obligation to the Government, who, if they had chosen, could have closed his business. Mr. Ellis then proceeded to prove that he was a better man than Mr. Anderson, by pointing out that whereas the latter, who ran for Mayor of the city in 1906, barely got enough votes to save his nomination fee, he (Mr. Ellis) had served in the Municipal Council for twelve years; in his first election coming second on the poll, and in a later election defeated Mayor Gibbs. He had also served eight years in the House of Assembly, and no one could say he was discourteous to any one while there. He had borne the insults of the hon. member so far, but was not going to stand for them any longer.

Replying, the Hon. Mr. Anderson stated that the financial matters referred to occurred at a time when business was in a critical stage here because of the war, when money was going out and none coming in. Those obligations, however, had since been met with interest, and he didn't see what right the leader of the House had to introduce them into the discussion. If in the heat of debate he had said things not complimentary, they were not intended to be offensive, and did not justify Mr. Ellis's attack.

Hon. Mr. Squires expressed strong condemnation of the contemptible attack which had been made on the Hon. Mr. Anderson. It was hardly credible that politicians and public men had sunk so low as to go to the files of a department of the Crown and there obtain information that should have been sealed in the breasts of officials—information of a purely private character—and use it as a bludgeon to stop criticism or debate. If this were continued no public man, no business man could feel safe, for at the slightest provocation his business secrets would be revealed and his private affairs made bare to the public. Men who were capable of doing such things were not fit for the positions which they occupy.

Hon. Mr. Squires gave notice of questions, after which the Council adjourned until the usual hour this afternoon.

Complete Victory.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Gosling, in commenting on Mr. White's letters in the Daily News said in your issue of yesterday's date:—

"The additional section noticed 'by Mr. White was submitted by me to the Council and then again 'to the members for St. John's.'"

This is quite true, but I may say for the information of your readers that, though the section was submitted by Mr. Gosling to the Council, the necessity for such a section had been pointed out two years ago by the Citizens' Committee.

The Committee desired that only the owners of property not built upon should pay anything towards the cost, and that owners of adjoining property not directly benefited should be exempt from paying any part of it.

The protest of the Committee has now been listened to by the Mayor and Council. I consider it a complete victory for the Citizens' Committee.

I think Mr. White can hardly be blamed for objecting when he had only the Charter before him. I hardly understand why members of the Legislature are protesting in the Press. Possibly the mantle of Donald Morrison has fallen on them and they too "had not read the law." Surely they had no intention of protecting land-sharks even for another few months!

In the above connection I write only as a private citizen, not as Secretary of the Committee.

Yours truly,
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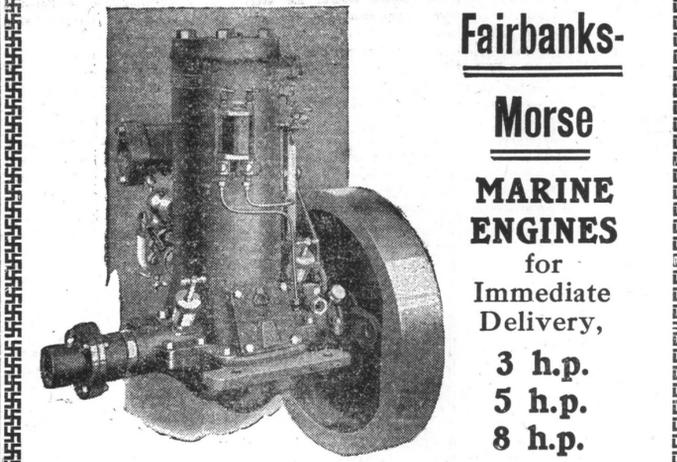
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Marshal. "I had a struggle with myself, but I felt it was my duty. I must stay in command until my men have been demobilized and have gotten safely home. Then I feel I may lay down my arms. I am getting to be an old man, and I am very tired. When this task is completed I feel I shall have done my part."

As we rose to go, the Field Marshal added: "I hope our friendly relations with the United States will soon be resumed." There was a second pause and he added: "We are suffering greatly." We bowed ourselves out.

When you want something in a hurry for tea, go to ELLIS'—Head Cheese, Ox Tongue, Boiled Ham, Cooked Corned Beef, Bologna Sausage.

Daylight Saving.

An Irishman who was tortured with toothache walked into a dentist's surgery one evening and inquired of the extractor of molars, "How much do you charge for pullin' out wan tooth?"

"One shilling; five shillings with gas," replied the expert on ivorys. "Fire shillin's with gas! Invoiced Pat. Begorrah, then, I'll come round agin early in the mornin' when it's daylight!"

Russian Grand Duke at Genoa.

KAISER'S SON RECKLESS GAMBLER.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of the former German Emperor, is one of the German and Austrian aristocrats who fled to the new Italian "Monte Carlo" at Mamonpani. Joachim favors roulette, and large sums are lost and won nightly by the players. The Swiss Deputies have demanded that the Federal authorities protest to Rome and ask for the suppression of the gambling at Mamonpani, which, although Italian, is surrounded by Swiss territory.

GIRL'S BODY SOLD FOR FOOD.

In Rodach, Duchy of Coburg-Gotha, Germany, parts of the body of an 11-year-old girl who had been murdered recently was discovered in the kitchen of the Mail Hotel, whose keeper had purchased it as mutton. A Lichtenburger, who was known to be carrying on an illicit trade in meats, was arrested and confessed. He had sold pieces of the body to three different parties.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.