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# The Daily Mail

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The Weather.  
Light to moderate winds fair  
today and Tuesday becoming  
warmer.  
\*\*\*\*\*

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## Terms of Austrian Peace Treaty Are Made Public

Was Handed to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at St. Germain Today—Complete Independence of Hungary Must be Recognized—Austria to Become a State of But Six Million People With a Greatly Reduced Territory.

ST. GERMAIN, June 2.—Austria was today given fifteen days to reply to the terms of peace presented by the Allied nations. M. Clemenceau, president of the Peace Conference, was the first prominent figure to arrive today at the meeting at which the terms of peace were presented.

Ottawa, June 2.—The following is a summary of the text of the Austrian peace terms received here by the government and issued to the Canadian Press, dated London, June 1:

The conditions of peace of the Allied and associated powers with the exception of military reparations, financial and certain boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian plenipotentiaries at St. Germain today. Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible; the Austrians in the meanwhile, having the opportunity to begin work upon part of the treaty in an effort to facilitate a final decision. The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it except the change in name.

### TO ACCEPT LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT

#### AND RENOUNCE ALL EXTRA EUROPEAN RIGHTS

Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses of particular importance to Austria are included, especially as regards the territory created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Austria is left by that treaty a state of about six millions inhabiting a territory of between 50,000 and 60,000 square miles. She recognizes the complete independence of all states with a population of over 50,000,000 and its area of over 50,000 square miles.

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations covenant and to renounce all her extra European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the Allied and Associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the laws and customs of war and freedom of transit.

### MANY OF THE FEATURES OF THE TREATY ARE

#### IDENTICAL WITH PARTS OF GERMAN TREATY

In the following summary, part one, containing the covenant of the League of Nations and part of twelve, containing the labor convention, are identical with those in the German treaty, and are therefore omitted.

Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part ten, with aerial navigation, are identical, with the substitution of Austria and Austrian for Germany and German, and are also omitted. Similarly thirteen of the German treaty, containing guarantees of execution, is not included in the Austrian treaty.

Part Two—In the eastern part of the frontier, passing just east of where Bleiburg crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence will pass north of the Drave so as to leave to the Serb-Croat-Slavic state Marnburg and Radkerburg, just to the north of which latter place it will join the Hungarian frontier. The western and northwestern frontiers, facing Bavaria, the western frontier facing Switzerland and the eastern frontier facing Hungary remain unchanged.

#### Part Three—Political Clauses.

The high contracting parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, the Serb-Croat-Slavic state and the Tzecho-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 sovereignty in regard to those territories.

#### The Tzecho-Slovak State.

Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Tzecho-Slovak state including the autonomous 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 Tzecho-Slovakia. The Tzecho-Slovak state agrees to embody in a treaty with the principal Allied and Associated powers such provisions as may be deemed necessary to bring them under protection of the League of Nations.

Part Four—Austrians rights out-

#### side the Peace.

Austria announces all rights, titles and privileges as to her own or her Allies' territories to the Allied and Associated Powers and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the principle Allied powers in relation thereto. The clauses as to Egypt, Morocco, China and Siam are identical after the necessary modifications, with those of the German treaty, except that especially in the case of China, there is not need for so great details.

#### Part Five—Naval and Air Clauses.

All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines and vessels of the Danube flotilla are to be finally surrendered to the principle Allied and Associated Powers.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers are to be dismantled and treated as merchant ships.

All war-ships and submarines under construction in ports which have belonged to Austro-Hungary shall be broken up, the salvage not to be used except for industrial purposes and not to be sold to foreign countries. The construction or acquisition of submarines even for commercial purposes is forbidden.

All naval armaments, ammunition, other war material belonging to Austro-Hungary at the date of the armis-

## MORE RETURNED SOLDIERS HAVE REACHED CITY

The hospital ship Araguaya from Liverpool docked at Portland, Maine on Friday with some 27 cases for the New Brunswick Military Hospital. Some of those who arrived here on Saturday evening are Fredericton men. They have been given fourteen days leave of absence before undergoing treatment. The men who arrived on Saturday night are:

#### Lieut. O. E. White

Lieut. O. E. White went overseas with the 1st Divisional train of the C. A. S. C. in September 1914. He was in France up to September 1918 when he returned to England, and was put in charge of a large motor repair shop. On October 18th, 1918, he broke his leg in an accident at Hythe and has been in hospital ever since. He is still on crutches.

#### Lieut. C. W. Moore

Lieut. C. W. Moore enlisted as a lance corporal with the 104th Battalion and was transferred to the 26th with which he went to France. He won his commission on active service. Lieut. Moore had both legs amputated being very badly wounded. Two other brothers Harry and Edwin, who went overseas with the 55th and 26th Battalions have returned. Lieut. Moore will spend two weeks' leave with his sister Mrs. B. S. Moore of King street before undergoing treatment at the N. B. Military Hospital.

#### Pte. E. J. Kitchen

Pte. E. J. Kitchen is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Coles Kitchen of this city. He went overseas with the 24th Field Battery in February, 1915. He was transferred to the Ambulance Corps as a driver of a heavy ambulance and later on was transferred to the flying corps. He was wounded in September 1918 and was also gassed.

#### Pte. F. E. Miller

Pte. F. E. Miller is a son of Mr. James Miller of Marysville. He enlisted and went overseas in a Forestry battalion and suffered a bad wound in the knee.

## MRS. ASTOR WEDS AGAIN

London, June 2.—In the column of paid marriage notices in the Times this morning, is one saying that Mrs. John Astor was married to Lord Ribblesdale on Saturday at St. Mary's Church, Bryan Stone, London.

The Daily Express, the only newspaper announcing the marriage in its news columns, identifies Mrs. Astor as the first wife of the late John Jacob Astor, of New York. Lord Ribblesdale owns a large estate and is a keen sportsman.

#### CLERGYMAN'S DEATH.

Toronto, June 1.—Rev. John Somerville, treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, and clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died at his home here today. He was born in 1846.

tice shall be surrendered to the Allies.

#### General

Austria agrees not to accredit or send any military, naval or air mission to any foreign country, nor to allow Austrian Nationals to enlist in the army, navy or air service of any foreign power.

Part Seven—On penalties is identical with the German treaty except the omission of any provision similar to that calling for the trial of the former Emperor of Germany.

Part Eight—On reparations is reserved.

Part Nine—On financial clauses are reserved.

Part Ten—On economy measures except certain details such as shipping, are similar to the German treaty. Special provisions are added, however, for

## WAGON STRUCK BY SUBURBAN AT MARYSVILLE

DRIVER, CLIFFORD WADE, HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Fred E. Miller has Returned from Overseas—Military Hospital Ball Team Lost Game.

Marysville, June 2.—What might have been a serious accident was narrowly averted on Saturday afternoon at the C. N. R. crossing near Brown's blacksmith shop. A horse and wagon driven by Mr. Clifford Wade of Peniac was ascending the hill leading to the crossing and the animal stopped on the crossing just in front of the approaching suburban train en route to Sandyville. The driver leaped from the wagon and escaped injury but the vehicle was demolished. The horse escaped uninjured.

Mrs. Frank Collings underwent an operation for internal trouble at Victoria Hospital Wednesday. The operation was quite successful and she is now resting comfortably.

Miss Annie Brogan of the nursing staff of Victoria Hospital is spending her vacation with her mother Mrs. Alex. Brogan.

A team from the N. B. Military Hospital, Fredericton, was defeated by a picked team of locals at base-ball hill on Saturday afternoon. The score was 25 to 3.

#### Arrives From Overseas

Pte. Fred E. Miller son of Mr. and Mrs. James Miller arrived at Quebec yesterday from overseas. He was immediately sent to the military hospital at Montreal for treatment of wounds sustained while fighting in France.

## OCEAN FLYERS GOT HEARTY RECEPTION

London, June 2.—The crews of the American naval seaplanes which started the memorable transatlantic flight, which was completed so gallantly by the N. C. 4 through her arrival at Plymouth on Saturday, came to London this afternoon and were given a hearty reception as their train stopped at the railway station.

One of the first to reach Commander Read of the N.C.4 after he came from the train was Harry G. Hawker, who shouted his congratulations as the commander was being jostled about on the shoulders of a score of men.

The Royal Air Force officers joined with the American Naval men in arranging the welcome, and took part in the procession to the Aero Club, where Hawker was conveyed on his arrival in London. Tonight the Americans dined as guests of the Royal Air Force.

#### Government Meeting

A meeting of the provincial government is to be held here this week beginning Wednesday. Hon. Mr. Veniot, Minister of Public Works, is expected to return from Bathurst Wednesday morning.

#### First Gypsies of Season

The first band of gypsies to reach Fredericton this year reached the city this morning and went over the bridge to Devon where they made camp. Each year a band of them camps in Devon for a portion of the summer.

#### Normal School Closing Friday

The Provincial Normal School closing exercises will take place Friday morning. No unusual features mark the program for the day. The prize winners will be announced on Thursday morning.

former Austro-Hungarian Nationals accepting an Allied Nationality similar to those in the German treaty relating to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine. Their contracts are maintained subject to cancellation by their governments. Austria undertakes to recognize any agreement of convention made by the Allies to safe-guard the interests of the nationals in any undertakings constituted under Austro-Hungarian law which operates in territories detached from the former Austrian empire, and to transfer any necessary documents and information in regard to them.

The Treaty is to come into force when signed by Austria and the three principle powers, and is to be effective for the individual states on the deposit of their specific ratifications.

## THE GERMANS DECLARE THEY WILL REFUSE TO SIGN TREATY OF PEACE

Text of Enemy Note is Made Public by the State Department—Would Not Stoop to Achieve Conditions Which She Cannot Undertake to Carry Out—Have Been Disappointed in Not Getting a Peace of Justice.

Paris, June 1.—The German note delivered to Premier Clemenceau last Thursday was made public tonight by the State Department. The German delegation now here, in its note, asserts that it will refuse to sign the present treaty but declares on behalf of Germany that even "in her need, justice for her, is too sacred a thing to allow her to stoop to achieve conditions, which she cannot undertake to carry out."

Exclusion of Germany from the League of Nations, the note asserts, means that in signing the peace treaty Germany would be executing a "decree for its own proscription, nay, its own death sentence."

The German people, the note says, have been disappointed in their "hope for a peace of justice which had been promised," and stand "aghast at the demands made upon them by the victorious violence of our enemies."

### WOULD REDUCE ARMY AND NAVY ON CONDITION

#### THAT SHE BE ADMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Outlining the counter proposals, the German delegation agrees to the reduction of "Germany's army and navy on condition that Germany be admitted immediately to the League of Nations; to Germany's sovereign rights in Alsace-Lorraine and Posen, but as to all other territories which Germany is called upon to give up, the principle of self-determination, be made applicable, is asked to subject all German colonies to administration by the League of Nations, but under German mandate, and to make the indemnity payments as required, but in amounts that will not burden the German taxpayer.

The note declares Germany is willing to pool her entire merchant marine with the rest of the associated powers. Neutral participation in the inquiry as to responsibility for the war is asked.

## LABOR MEN IN FORT WILLIAM ARE OPPOSED TO GENERAL STRIKE

Fort William, Ont., June 2.—The probability of a general strike in this city seemed more remote today. Strike votes taken among the unions individually have shown considerable opposition, the post office employees voting against a strike by a large majority. At the same time the leaders who are working for the universal tie-up in sympathy with Winnipeg have one last card to play and every union affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council had ballots distributed among its members, and the section favoring a strike was hoping that the total vote in favor of a strike will have sufficient majority to carry all unions out. The result will not be known till tomorrow.

## CALLS THEM GRAFTERS ON WORKING MEN

Chapleau, Ont., June 2.—That "the men who are responsible for the Winnipeg situation are grafters on the working men," was the statement of Mr. Nicholson, M. P. for East Algoma, in addressing his constituents in the town hall here today.

A large audience, the majority members of labor unions, connected with railroad service, listened to the message of the member for East Algoma.

"The effort being made by the strike leaders of the present Canadian situation is not to assist organized labor, but to break up the very organizations to which most of you men belong," he declared. "I refer to the organizations of railway service employees. The men at the head of this strike are outlaws to constituted authority."

The member for East Algoma, although a large employer of labor, still retains his membership in a railway labor union with which he has been connected for thirty-five years.

## MANY LIVES LOST IN MOVIE FIRE

Valence-sur-Rhone, June 2.—Fire broke out today during the performance in a moving picture house here and a large number of persons were killed or injured. Early this evening the list of dead had reached eighty, the bodies of 53 children and 21 women having been found.

## SNOW STORMS IN JUNE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

A correspondent who explains that he wishes to settle an argument, has requested the Mail to publish some information regarding a severe snowstorm which occurred on the 24th of May some years ago. The Mail has instituted enquiries and learns from an old citizen with a good memory that the storm occurred on the Queen's birthday in 1871, the year of the Franco-Prussian war. He recalls that a foot of snow fell on the level throughout the greater part of central New Brunswick. Earlier in the month the weather had been warm and dry and forest fires had started in many sections, causing considerable damage. The snow storm extinguished these and was a blessing in that respect, and according to our informant it did very little damage to the crops.

#### A Later Storm.

Coming down to modern times it will be recalled that there was a very severe snowstorm in the northern part of the province on June 4th, 1914. In the town of Campbellton on the morning following the storm, several people were out with sleighs for a few hours and found the going very good. On the headwaters of the Little Southwest Miramichi River two feet of snow fell and although it melted very quickly it proved very destructive to the bird life in that region.

#### Returned From B. C.

Elwood Burt returned home Saturday from the Pacific coast where he has been looking after his business interests.