
Notice to Advertisers.

In order to insure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather

Moderate easterly winds, Cloudy and cool with local rains today and on Thursday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT'R 10, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Austria Signed Peace Treaty This Morning

Dr. Karl Renner, Head of Austrian Delegation, —Months of Negotiation Brought to a Close— Austrian Republic Much Smaller Than Dual Monarchy Which Began the Great War—An Army of Only 30,000, and No Navy.

St. Germain, Sept. 10.—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian delegation to the peace conference, signed the treaty of peace between the Allied and Associated powers and the Austrian republic at 10:15 o'clock this morning.

When all the delegates present had seated themselves at the round table, Dr. Renner was introduced with the same formality that was observed when the Germans entered the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles on June 28.

Georges Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, then rose and opened the session, asking Dr. Renner to affix his signature to the treaty and announcing that the delegates would then be called in the order in which they were named in the preamble on the document.

DR. RENNER SIGNED THE TREATY FOR AUSTRIA

SMILINGLY AND WITHOUT HESITATION

There was no hesitation on the part of Dr. Renner in signing the treaty. He rose from his seat on the left wing of the table after M. Clemenceau's opening address had been translated into German and immediately walked to the signing table and signed the document.

Dr. Renner bowed and smiled graciously as he approached the table, and bowed and smiled again to the delegates after signing as he turned to go to his seat.

The signing of the treaty by the representatives of the other powers was finished at 11:15 o'clock. M. Clemenceau then made a brief announcement that the session was closed.

Neither Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain or Colonel E. M. House of the United States delegation, were present. The British delegation was made up of A. J. Balfour, Viscount Milner, George Nicoll Barnes and General Seeley.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AUSTRIA HAVE

OCCUPIED A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS

Today's ceremony at St. Germain brings to a close three months of negotiations between the Austrian republic and the Allied and Associated powers. An incomplete draft of the conditions of peace was handed the Austrian delegates at St. Germain on June 2, the reserved sections, relating to the military, financial, reparation and some boundary features of the treaty being presented on July 20. The Austrian government laid it's counter-proposals before the peace conference last month and the answer to the Austrian delegation was made on September 2.

China, which did not sign the treaty with Germany because of the inclusion in that convention of the section giving to Japan the German rights and concessions in the province of Shantung, announced last week she would sign the treaty with Austria so that she would be able to join the League of Nations.

AUSTRIA OF TODAY BUT A SKELETON OF

THE PROUD EMPIRE AT BEGINNING OF WAR

The Austrian Republic, representatives of which signed the treaty today, is very different from the proud Austro-Hungarian Empire of 1914. The former provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and a part of the Duchy of Teschen now form the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The remainder of Teschen and most of Galicia have been incorporated into Poland and the new Ukrainian Republic takes certain sections in eastern Galicia and the former Austrian crown land of Bukovina. Hungary has separated from Austria along the historic boundary between those portions of the former Empire, but has herself lost parts of the province of Transylvania, which has been awarded to Roumania.

On the south the provinces of Carinthia, Dalmatia, Carniola, Croatia and Slavonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as parts of Styria, are formed in conjunction with Serbia into the new Jugo-Slav Kingdom. Parts of Tyrol are taken over by Italy, the boundaries of which are also extended so as to include most of the Istrian Peninsula and a strip along the western frontier of the province of Carinthia.

Cannot Join With Germany.

All, therefore, that remains of the former Empire is what is known as German-Austria, including upper and lower Austria and parts of Styria and Tyrol.

Since the close of hostilities there has been a movement afoot by which Austria would be annexed by Germany. By one of the most important clauses of the treaty signed today, this is forbidden.

The treaty does not stipulate the exact sum to be paid in indemnities, but this amount will be fixed by the reparations commission on or before May 1st, 1920.

The commission is also empowered to determine the details of the payments, which will extend over a period of thirty years. This sum must be paid by the Austrian Republic and is not to be apportioned among the component parts of the country which

have been declared independent.

Must Replace Sunken Ships.

In addition to paying indemnities, Austria must also replace ton for ton all ships lost by the Allies through the activities of the Austrian navy, and physically restore invaded areas. She is also to deliver up to Allied countries works of art and objects of historic value carried away by the Austrians during the conflict.

Austria's army is reduced to thirty thousand men on a purely voluntary basis and all her military establishments are cut down in a proportionate manner. The entire Austrian naval fleet is to be handed over to the Allies, all warships under construction being broken up and the salvage is not to be used except for industrial purposes.

The economic clauses and those relative to freedom of transit are similar to those of the German pact.

Questions relative to the disposition of the city of Fiume are not settled in the Austrian treaty, but Austria renounces in favor of 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. She undertakes to accept any settlement made in regard to those territories.

Paris, Sept. 10.—The delegation of Roumania and Jugo-Slavia did not sign the Austrian treaty today because they are awaiting instructions from their government, says the Havas Agency. The Supreme Council, it adds, has given them until Saturday to make known their definite intentions.

ANOTHER U. F. CANDIDATE

Millbrook, Ont., Sept. 9.—S. S. Staples was nominated by the United Farmers' convention here this afternoon for the Ontario Legislature.

Gave Tea Yesterday

Mrs. S. L. Morrison was hostess at a tea yesterday afternoon given in honor of Mrs. W. B. Coulthard of Toronto.

MAN MURDERED, SHOULDER PRINTS THE ONLY TRACE

Charles Steel, Employed at Kempton, N. S., Supposed to Have Been Murdered.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 10.—Norman Nelson, whose home is in Waverley, Halifax county, employed with J. Bonnel carrying on lumbering contracts for Davidson Hill, at Kempton, is in jail, charged with the murder of Charles Steel, also employed by Bonnel. The crime was committed at the farm where the two men lived with Bonnel, yesterday afternoon.

The mystery of the affair is that the only trace of Steel which is to be found are the marks of a man's shoulders in the river bank back of the house.

APPEAL COURT CONTINUES

The appeal court continued this morning.

Alex. Dunbar Sr. and Harry Dunbar doing business under the name and style of Dunbar Engine Foundry Co. vs. J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co. R. P. Hartley for the defendant moved to set aside the verdict for the plaintiffs and enter a verdict for the defendant or for a new trial. W. P. Jones, K. C. for plaintiffs, contra. J. C. Hartley, K. C. in reply. Parties have leave to file affidavits as to amendment, plaintiff to have ten days to file and defendant one week for reply after service. Court considers.

William C. Hamilton vs. Daniel Taylor. Arthur T. LeBlanc for plaintiff moved to set aside the verdict for the defendant and to enter a verdict for the plaintiff or for a new trial or for judgement for the plaintiff now obstante verdicto.

Argument unfinished.

Thursday Afternoon

The King vs. Edgar Bareham, D. Mullin, K. C. moved for leave to appeal. Judge Armstrong of the St. John county court refused to reserve. Attorney-General Hon. J. P. Byrne, K. C. contra.

Court stated the opinion that cases should be reserved and will state upon what grounds at later date.

Alfred Smith vs. Charles Letovsky, A. R. Slipp, K. C. for plaintiff, appeal

TRYING TO QUIET TROUBLE AT FERMOY

Capt. Theo C. Barker of Fredericton, Officer in Royal Field Artillery Stationed There.

Dublin, Sept. 9.—The total damage caused by the riots at Fermoy, near Cork, on Sunday night, is now estimated at £20,000 sterling. There were no disorders today, the shops keeping their shutters in place all day.

A public meeting was held for the purpose of calling upon the military authorities to prevent a repetition of the riots. Col. Dobbs, commander of the troops in Fermoy, was present and after hearing a detailed account of the origin of the trouble, promised to confine the soldiers to their barracks to-night and investigate charges that officers participated in the wrecking of shops.

Among the officers stationed at Fermoy is Capt. Theo. C. Barker, son of Mr. Robert S. Barker, official secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. After the signing of the armistice in November, 1918, Capt. Barker was sent to Kilworth Camp, which is some six or seven miles further inland than Fermoy. A letter received from Capt. Barker some three weeks ago stated that he had been ordered to Fermoy, where he is at present. He went overseas as a sergeant in the 24th Battery and was commissioned into the Royal Field Artillery. He has been in Ireland now for upwards of a year. He saw lengthy service in France.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. C. Berrie of St. John is in the city today.

Mr. E. J. Caron of Montreal is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. George McCauley of Montreal is registered at the Queen Hotel.

Court Martial

A court martial was begun this morning at eleven o'clock for the trial of Private Joseph Sapier who is charged with stealing a check from a comrade. The composition of the court is as follows: President, Major B. Smith, members, Captain J. V. Keirstead, and Lieutenant L. A. W. Stevens, while Major F. Eason will act as prosecutor.

Accident at the Mills

Sidney Short who is employed at the Victoria Mill by Fraser Companies Ltd., was the victim of a serious accident this morning when while taking away from a band saw, his trousers caught in the shaft and he was rolled over fracturing his right leg below the knee. The accident happened about ten o'clock and the ambulance from the Victoria Public Hospital was called. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

supported appeal from Victoria county court, where the case was tried before Judge Carleton without jury and verdict rendered for the defendant, C. D. Richards, contra.

GLASGOW CONGRESS FOR NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Enormous Majority In Favor of it—Wish to Compel British Government to Adopt Sankey Commission's Report—Congress Likely to Meet Again.

Glasgow, Sept. 10.—By an overwhelming vote the Trades Union Congress at today's session passed a resolution favoring the nationalization of coal mines. The motion, presented by Robert Smillie, the miners' leader was carried by a vote of 4,475,000 against 77,000.

The result of the vote was to throw virtually the entire congress-solidly behind the coal miners demands for the nationalization of their industry. The resolution pledges insistence by the body that the government adopt the majority report of the coal commission, presented last June known as the Sankey report.

This report provides for the state ownership of the mines and for joint control of their operation, in which the miners would have an effective voice. The resolution passed today calling for acceptance of the report by the government, adds:—

"In the event of the government still refusing, a special congress shall be convened to decide what form of action shall be taken to compel the government to accept."

Mr. Smillie moved that the government be compelled to accept the majority report of the Sankey Coal Commission. He said he believed the government would refuse the demand for ratification of the recommendations in the report and that within two months the Trades Union Congress would reassemble to consider the position.

At the resumption of the sessions of the Trades Union Congress here this morning, C. Stuart Dunning, Secretary of the Postmen's Federation, who is presiding, called upon Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, to present a resolution affecting the nationalization of mines.

CHARACTERIZE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AS ALLIANCE AND NOT LEAGUE

Foreign Relations Committee Presents the Peace Treaty to United States Senate With Forty-Three Amendments and Four Reservations—League a "Wreck" Without United States Shantung Should Go to China.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Characterized as a nalliance and not a league, "which will breed wars instead of securing peace," the German peace treaty, including the covenant for a League of Nations, was formally presented to the Senate today by the Foreign Relations Committee with forty-three amendments and four reservations.

Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the Foreign Relations Committee, subscribed to by every Republican member, excepting Senator McCumber of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which it was declared were "governed by a single purpose, and that it is to guard American rights and sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and general wars." The reservations propose:

1. The unconditional right to withdraw from the league.
2. Declination by the United States to accept any of the legal or moral obligations of the much discussed Article 10, or to accept any mandatory from the league "except by action of the Congress of the United States."
3. Reserving to the United States the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction.
4. Absolute reservation of the Monroe Doctrine to the judgment of the United States alone.

WITHOUT THE U. S. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

WOULD BE A WRECK AND PEACE IMPERILLED

The principal amendments are proposed to provide equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the assembly of the League; giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung; relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern. Other amendments concern phraseology.

These amendments and reservations, the majority report says, are submitted "to preserve American independence and American sovereignty and thereby best serve the welfare of mankind."

Fears that other nations may not accept an amended covenant, the report dismisses with the statement:

"That is one thing that certainly will not happen. The other nations will take us on our own terms, for without us their league is a wreck, and all their hopes for a victorious peace are imperilled."

VOLUNTEER POLICE FORCE ON DUTY IN BOSTON STRIKE

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—After an night of disorder several sections of the city, during which petty looting, street fighting and ice games were common occurrence, the situation caused by the strike here last night of union policemen, appeared to be under control of the authorities today. A large force of volunteers, including nearly one hundred Harvard students and former athletes, started to patrol beats about the city and to assist the State and Metropolitan Park police detailed here.

The size of the volunteer force was not known. The police Department officials pronounced it adequate to protect the city, although Mayor Peters had issued no call for State Guard troops it was understood that arrangements were made last night to mobilize several thousands of them within few hours if needed.

Just before noon Adjutant General Stevens said that he had learned unofficially that Mayor Peters had issued orders calling on the commanders of State Guard units in Boston to assist the authorities in preserving order.

OPPOSED TO DESERTING ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS

London, Sept. 10.—Colonel John Ward, labor member of the House of Commons, who has just returned from Russia, in an interview said that to desert the Russians who had rallied to our standard will make our name stink in the nostrils of every non-Bolshevik Russian. We went to Russia to prevent the Germans from transferring men to the western front. Are we now to say to those who rallied round us, "You have served our turn, we are going; we wish you luck?" "That," said Colonel Ward, "is unthinkable. It would be black treachery to leave them to face the enemies they have made for our sakes, without anything more substantial than our good will."

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST CONSTABLE

Montreal, Sept. 10.—A verdict of manslaughter was returned yesterday by the coroner's jury in the case of John Clarke, a returned soldier, who was shot and killed by Constable Emil Legault opposite the latter's home on Friday night last. The coroner immediately after the inquest made out a warrant for the arrest of Legault and gave the prisoner in charge of the detectives. Legault was later allowed out on bail of \$5,000.

On North Shore

Chief Forester G. H. Prince and Dr. C. D. Howe of Toronto are at the demonstration plot on the Nepisiquit River in connection with the Forest Service Branch of the Department of Lands and Mines.