

## PEACE TREATY LIKELY NOW TO BE SIGNED ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

**Council of Three are Apparently Satisfied That the German Delegates will be on Hand — No Word Yet Received as to Germany's Plans — An Ultimatum Likely to be Issued by Allies.**

Paris, June 26.—Efforts were being made today to arrange for the signing of the peace treaty at three o'clock Saturday afternoon. The Council of Three is apparently satisfied with the semi-official assurance that the Germans would be on hand. The council decided to send two notes to the President of the German Peace delegation at Versailles, one on guarding the actions of Germans in Poland, in connection with a significant telegram intercepted by the Poles, and another relative to the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow. The Allies announced that they will demand reparation for the sinking of the fleet.

### GERMAN GOVT. WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE

#### FOR ANY MOVEMENT AGAINST POLISH AUTHORITY

The German peace delegation has been informed in a note from Premier Clemenceau that the German government would be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen, in east and west Prussia.

Whatever may have been the German government's intention as to having Dr. Von Hainhausen, now head of the German delegation, sign the peace treaty, the plan went away when Von Hainhausen himself said that he would not undertake the responsibility. Those who talked with Von Hainhausen said that his wife had sent him word not to come back to her if he were of those to put the treaty into execution.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE STILL IN COMPLETE

#### IGNORANCE AS TO THE PLANS OF THE GERMANS

Up until 11.35 o'clock last this morning nothing had been heard from Berlin and the conference was in complete ignorance as to Germany's plans.

Paul Dutasta, secretary of the conference, went to Versailles this morning seeking information. He was informed verbally by Dr. Haniel Von Hainhausen that the German signatories, who will probably be Herr Mueller, Herr Giosberts and Herr Lainert, might arrive by Saturday, but he was unable to speak authoritatively on the subject.

## TOO MANY CHANGES IN THE FASHIONS

Regina, Sask., June 26.—Before the final adjournment last night, the National Council of Women passed a resolution on the subject of women's dress:

"Resolved, that in the interests of health, morals and thrift, this convention shall appeal to the women of the Dominion to oppose the constant changes in the fashions and styles in dress, and further, that they shall make every effort to adopt a dress of quiet and artistic character for use in their business life."

Next year's meeting will be held in St. John, N. B.

A motion which passed unanimously was that the National Council of Women endorse the use of the union label on its year book and all stationery.

This was in response to an address on the subject made by three members of the typographical union.

One of the last of the sixty-five resolutions passed was that the government be petitioned to forbid the publication of all papers in foreign languages unless translated in parallel columns in either of the official languages of Canada. There was also a recommendation that provincial governments make a survey of the mental defectives in the provinces and that these be segregated on small farms.

## JESS WILLARD 37 YEARS OLD

Leavenworth, Kansas, June 26.—Jess Willard, champion heavyweight pugilist, is 37 years old, according to the records at the marriage license bureau here.

In order to decide a wager regarding Willard's age, the clerk of the county court today exhibited the license record book, which showed that on March 13, 1908, a license was issued to Jesse M. Willard, aged 26, and F. Little Evans, aged 22, both residents of Pottawatomie county, Kansas.

Mr. T. A. Beauchamp of Montreal is at the Queen.

## EX-CROWN PRINCE HAS ESCAPED FROM HOLLAND

Paris, June 26.—Frederick William Hohenzollern, former Crown Prince has escaped from Holland and made his way into Germany.

News of the escape caused a considerable stir in peace conference circles. While it is not felt that he is a figure around which the reactionaries and monarchists would gather enthusiastically, nevertheless his act is regarded as an event of considerable significance in view of the other German recalcitrancy.

Hints have come from Germany in the past few days that the military caste there would not be averse to bringing about a military situation within the former Empire that would embarrass the Allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the former Crown Prince is connected with some such plan.

The former Crown Prince made his way into Holland shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned by the Dutch government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen, on the Zuyder Zee.

Escape was Forecasted. Washington, June 26.—Confidential reports that the former German Crown Prince and also probably the former Emperor, would attempt to re-enter Germany after the signing of the peace treaty, were received recently by government officials here. This became known today after a despatch telling of the escape of the Crown Prince had been received.

## THE PRINCE TO OFFICIATE

Toronto, June 25.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is to start the first international tour in the history of aviation between Toronto and New York city, on August 25th, from the Canadian National Exhibition. It is hoped that the ultimate outcome of the flights will be the linking up of Canada and the United States for practical air trade.

## NINETY-SIX TRUANCY CASES REPORTED

### TRUANT OFFICER BUSY DURING THE PAST TERM

Many Applications for Positions on City Teaching Staff — Several Vacancies to be Filled.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Trustees was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. VanWart the chairman was absent from the city and Mr. Weddall presided. The other members present included Mrs. Cox, Mr. Spurdin, Mr. Lemont, Mr. Shute and the Secretary.

A letter was read from the Chief Superintendent informing Board that the Board of Education had added one hundred dollars to the present salary of the teachers of the Model School. This means that one-half of this amount must be supplied by the School Board.

Letters of thanks and appreciation were read from several of the city teachers for the proposed increase in their respective salaries. One of the teachers closed her letter with the prayer that the Trustees would not weary in well-doing.

#### Apply for Positions

Several applications were received for positions on the city teaching staff. These included positions as Household Science Instructors, Manual Training and grade teacher, reaching out to Doak Settlement. The chairman and Mr. Spurdin are looking for somebody to fill the place vacated by Mr. B. B. Barnes. One of the applicants is a returned soldier. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Cox are endeavoring to select a suitable young woman to wield the rod in Doak Settlement. The Secretary has been instructed to offer the position to a young lady residing out of town. The high cost of living has inflated the salary there.

#### Truancy Report

An interesting report was read from the Truant Officer showing that good work was done during the past term. Two parents were introduced to Police Magistrate Limerick, to whose excellent influence the officer bears testimony. The trustees appreciate the magistrate's interest and also the assistance rendered the officer by his men. Ninety-six cases of absent school children received attention, and not a few of them more than they deserved.

#### Instruction in Music

The report of Prof. Harrison, instructor of music in the schools, was read and proved that satisfactory progress is being made in this most important branch of study. The professor has high ideals along musical lines and his suggestions for improved helps sometimes make the trustees consider things.

## HUN STATESMEN NOT ANXIOUS TO SIGN THE TREATY OF PEACE

**Identity of the Men Delegated to Go to Versailles Not Yet Disclosed—Erzberger Not Willing to Accept the Assignment—Government Makes an Announcement.**

Berlin, June 26.—The identity of men to be delegated to go to Versailles as the German representatives to sign the treaty of peace will not be announced before Thursday, according to an official statement issued today. There was no session of the cabinet today.

The Tageblatt is informed that Hermann Mueller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is urged to accept the assignment to go to Versailles, but has declined on personal grounds. The newspaper says: "The best and most natural solution of the situation would be to have Mathias Erzberger set his name to the peace instrument. He, however, is evidently not inclined to draw the logical conclusion from the peace policy has been pursuing in recent months."

#### Proclamation Issued.

London, June 26.—President Ebert, Premier Bauer and all the Ministers have issued a proclamation to the German people, according to a wireless message from Berlin, announcing the conclusion of Peace and urging as the first pressing need the bending of all efforts to its fulfillment.

"As far as it is possible to carry it out," says the proclamation, "the treaty must be carried out."

It declares faithful loyalty to those threatened with separation from the Empire and promises to intercede in their behalf "as we would intercede for ourselves."

## Sinking of German Ships Violation of the Armistice

**Sharp Note Sent to German Peace Committee by Premier Clemenceau on Behalf of the Allied Powers—Sinking of Ships a Gross Breach of Faith on the Part of the Huns—Allies will Demand Reparation and Punish the Offenders.**

Paris, June 26.—The Allied and Associated Powers today sent the following letter to the German Peace Committee:

"Mr. President, the terms of the armistice signed by Germany on the eleventh of November, 1918, provided as follows: Article 23, the German surface warships which shall be specified by the Allies and the United States shall forthwith be discarded and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, failing them in the allied ports designated by the allies and the United States They shall there remain under supervision by the Allies and the United States, only care and maintenance parties being left on board."

"On June 24, the German warships which had been handed over to the Allied and Associated Powers and were at anchor in the roadstead at Scapa Flow, with the German care and maintenance parties on board as provided in the armistice, were sunk by these parties under the orders of the German Admiral in command."

### THE GERMAN ADMIRAL CLAIMS THAT HE ACTED

#### UNDER THE BELIEF THAT ARMISTICE HAD EXPIRED

According to the information which has been collected and transmitted by the British Admiralty, the German Admiral in command of these parties of German naval forces has alleged that he acted in the belief that the armistice expired on June 21 at midday, and consequently, in his opinion, the destruction in question was no violation of its terms. "In law, Germany by signing the terms of article 23, set out above, entered into an undertaking that the ships handed over by her should remain in the ports indicated by the Allied and Associated Powers, and that care and maintenance parties should be left on board with such instructions and under such orders as would ensure that the armistice should be observed."

"The sinking of these ships instead of their preservation as had been provided for, and in breach of the undertaking embodied in article 31, of the armistice against all acts of destructions, constituted at once a violation of the armistice, the destruction of the pledge handed over and an act of gross bad faith towards the allied and associated powers."

### SERIOUS VIOLATION OF ARMISTICE BY ONE PARTY

#### GIVES THE OTHER THE RIGHT TO DENOUNCE IT

"The Admiral in command of the care and maintenance parties belonging to the German naval forces, has, while recognizing, that the act was a breach of the armistice, attempted to justify it by alleging his belief that the armistice had come to an end."

"This alleged justification is not well founded as under, the communication addressed to the German delegation by the Allied and Associated Powers on the sixteenth June 1919, the armistice would only terminate on refusal to sign the peace, or, if no answer were returned on the twenty-third of June at eleven o'clock. According to international law, as embodied particularly in articles 40 and 41, of the regulations annexed to the fourth Hague Convention of 1907, every serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it, and even in case of urgency to recommence hostilities at once."

### PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF

#### SHIPS TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A TRIBUNAL

"A violation of the terms of the armistice by individuals, acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of these offenders and if necessary indemnity for the losses sustained. It will therefore be open to the allied and associated powers to bring a Military Tribunal the persons responsible for these acts of destruction so that the appropriate penalties may be imposed. Further and Associated Powers a right to reparation for the loss caused, and in consequence a right to proceed to such further measures as the said powers may deem appropriate."

"Lastly the sinking of the German fleet is not only a violation of the armistice, but can only be regarded by the Allied and Associated Powers as a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions communicated to Germany and now accepted by her. Further more, the incident is not an isolated act. The burning or permission for the burning of the Frech Flags which Germany was to restore constitutes another deliberate breach in advance of these same conditions."

"In consequence, the Allied and Associated Powers declared that they take note of these signal acts of bad faith, and that when the investigations have been completed into all the acts they will exact the necessary reparation. It is evident that any repetition of acts like these must have a very unfortunate effect upon the future operation of the treaty which the Germans are about to sign. They have made complaint of the fifteen years period of occupation which the treaty contem-

## TROUBLE WAS THREATENED IN TORONTO

Toronto, June 26.—Threats that shells which had been brought back from the war would be used against the Lansdowne avenue car barns by war veterans unless they were permitted to confer with six strike breakers wearing returned soldiers' buttons, caused the hasty removal of the strike-breakers from the barns last night, so officials of the Toronto Street Railway Company stated.

From two sources information was received during the day that shells would be used, the officials said, and the feeling seemed to be very bitter against these six returned men. It appeared that the strike breakers all left the city tonight.