

Germans, at Versailles, Arrogant and Impudent

AUSTRIAN TREATY BEING WRITTEN

Austria Will Be Required to Pay Billion Dollar Indemnity.

GERMAN TREATY DRASTIC

BUT THE TERMS ARE NO MORE THAN DESERVED.

Copy of Treaty on the Way to Berlin—Exchanges Between German Delegates and Their Government Kept Secret.

Paris, May 8.—The Austrian treaty has begun to take form. Portions of it already have been drafted. It appears that instead of Germany being required to pay the entire indemnity demanded by the Allies, a considerable sum will be demanded of Austria, the estimate of this sum at present being five billion crowns (about one million dollars). This indemnity, and the provision and delimitation of frontiers of the new state will be the main features of the treaty now in the making. Provision is to be made for dividing Austria-Hungary's pre-war debt among the new states formed from territory formerly belonging to that empire. The frontiers between German-Austria and Italy and probably the Adriatic settlement will also figure in the Austrian treaty.

Drastic But Deserving.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Washington, May 8.—Consensus of official gossip, public opinion and press comment in the United States is that although the terms of peace proposed to Germany are drastic and humiliating, they are not more so than the situation demands. It seems to be conceded on all sides that President Wilson has won one of his great arguments, by having the league of nations agreement included in the treaty. Various opinions are expressed as to whether the Germans will sign the treaty or stick out for big modifications, but it is generally supposed that there is nothing to do but sign.

Treaty on Way to Berlin.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, May 8.—A copy of the treaty is well on its way to Berlin. A German courier left at nine o'clock last night, bearing it, with Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau's first report on the negotiations.

Exchanges Kept Secret.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, May 8.—Intimations reaching the peace conference from Versailles lead to the belief that two or three members of the German peace delegation will probably return to Germany to consult their government, the others remaining at Versailles. Germany has not yet submitted any communication with regard to the peace treaty. All exchanges between the delegation at Versailles and the home government are being kept secret.

London Press Comment.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, May 8.—The peace terms, while receiving considerable approval from almost the entire London press, do not escape from sharp criticism on certain points. The objections centre mainly on the question of financial compensation from Germany. Some newspapers are dissatisfied because they consider the terms are too severe. Others think they are not severe enough. The Morning Post finds it difficult to say whether the treaty is good or bad. It says Germany certainly will not accept it except under duress. The Post thinks that the indemnity conditions are unsatisfactory and do not fulfil the election promises of the British Government. The Daily Mail feels that Great Britain will find the terms very far short of the pledges made by Premier Lloyd George.

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AIRMEN HAVE LEFT ON ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Fly From Rockaway Beach on the First Lap to Halifax.

New York, May 8.—The first trans-Atlantic flight was begun when three N.C. (Navy Curtiss) hydro-airplanes left the government's air station at Rockaway Beach at 10 a.m. to-day on the first leg of their journey, Rockaway to Halifax, a distance of 546 miles.

The N-C 3, with Commander John H. Towers, Chief of the Expedition, was the first plane to take the air. The N-C 1, with Lieut. Commander P. N. L. Bellinger, and the N-C 4 with Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, as commanding officers, were close behind. The planes were escorted by sea by a squadron of navy scout planes. Proceeding in generally a northerly direction, the trio of hydro-airplanes should reach Halifax before nightfall, barring mishaps. Thence the route runs 460 miles to Trepassey, 1,350 miles to the Azores, another 800 miles to Portugal and on to Plymouth, Eng.

Pass Chatham Naval Station.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Chatham, Mass., May 8.—The three naval hydro-airplanes passed Chatham naval station on their flight to Halifax, N.S., at 1.28 p.m. Taking their bearings from Chatham, they appeared to be pointing northeastward on the Cape Sable course.

FRANK McCULLOUGH IS RECAPTURED

(Canadian Press Despatch) Toronto, May 8.—Frank McCullough, the condemned murderer who escaped from Toronto jail, some weeks ago, was captured this morning in a cellar of a house in the lower section of the city.

In the meantime the date for the execution of the sentence had been extended till June 13th. McCullough was captured on Bathurst street, just around the corner from the livery stable where he killed Acting-Detective Williams. McCullough made an attempt to escape this morning when the police knocked at the door of his room. He jumped out of the window to a shed and from there to a lane, but there he was seized by the muzzles of several police revolvers and surrendered without a fight.

The landlady says the room was rented two weeks ago by Vera Lavelle, who represented herself as McCullough's wife and gave the name of Knight. She provided him with food till her arrest (she is now on trial for aiding his escape from jail). After that the landlady gave him his meals, but says she had no idea of his identity. He was preparing to make a getaway on a bicycle when taken to-day.

Experts say there is no doubt of the legality of his reprieve which fixes June 15th as the new date of execution. Before his escape the date of the sentence was May 2nd.

The London Presbytery carried a resolution favoring that elders be permitted to enter the elections to the position of Moderator of the General Assembly and other courts of the church.

Lucy Margaret Whitwell, in her seventeenth year, died at Ingersoll as a result of burns from which she had suffered nearly four years.

Being the owner of numerous fishing vessels, and having a warm corner in his heart for the men who go down to the sea in ships, he was especially indignant over the alleged failure of the Canadian naval authorities to go to the aid of Nova Scotia fishermen who were thrown into the sea, fled upon, and left to row 140 miles in open boats, when their schooners were sunk by a German submarine last summer.

He charged that naval officers, bedecked in fancy, gold-braided uniforms, were strutting about Halifax, and attending bridge whist parties and pink teas, when they should have been hunting the Hun privateers.

He alleged that the cruiser Niobe was tied up to the wharf at Halifax several days after the war broke out while German liners, with rich cargoes and millions of dollars in gold in their strong boxes, sailed by unmolested.

He asserted that the Canadian oil tanker Lux Blanca was torpedoed, and that her crew, shelled by the undersea boat's guns, suffered many casualties, were left to their fate by dilatory naval authorities, who ignored for many hours, the S. O. 3 call.

Very serious also was the allegation that an American destroyer which had been sent to fight the German raider convoyed a vessel aboard which were important personages, while poor Nova Scotia fishermen were left to the mercy of the pirates, and had to row for two days and two nights in a small dory before reaching land. About the same time, Mr. Duff added, the Lady Evelyn, one of Canada's best war vessels, was sent to the Magdalen Islands with six lead pencils

for the wireless operator there.

Mr. Duff demanded a full investigation into the Naval Department, whose affairs, he claimed, are in a disgraceful condition.

RED TRIANGLE DRIVE.

To facilitate the Red Triangle canvass now going on in the city, it is requested that anyone desiring to contribute to the fund should send in their contributions direct to O. V. Bartels, honorary treasurer, City Buildings, or phone 450, and a canvasser will call.

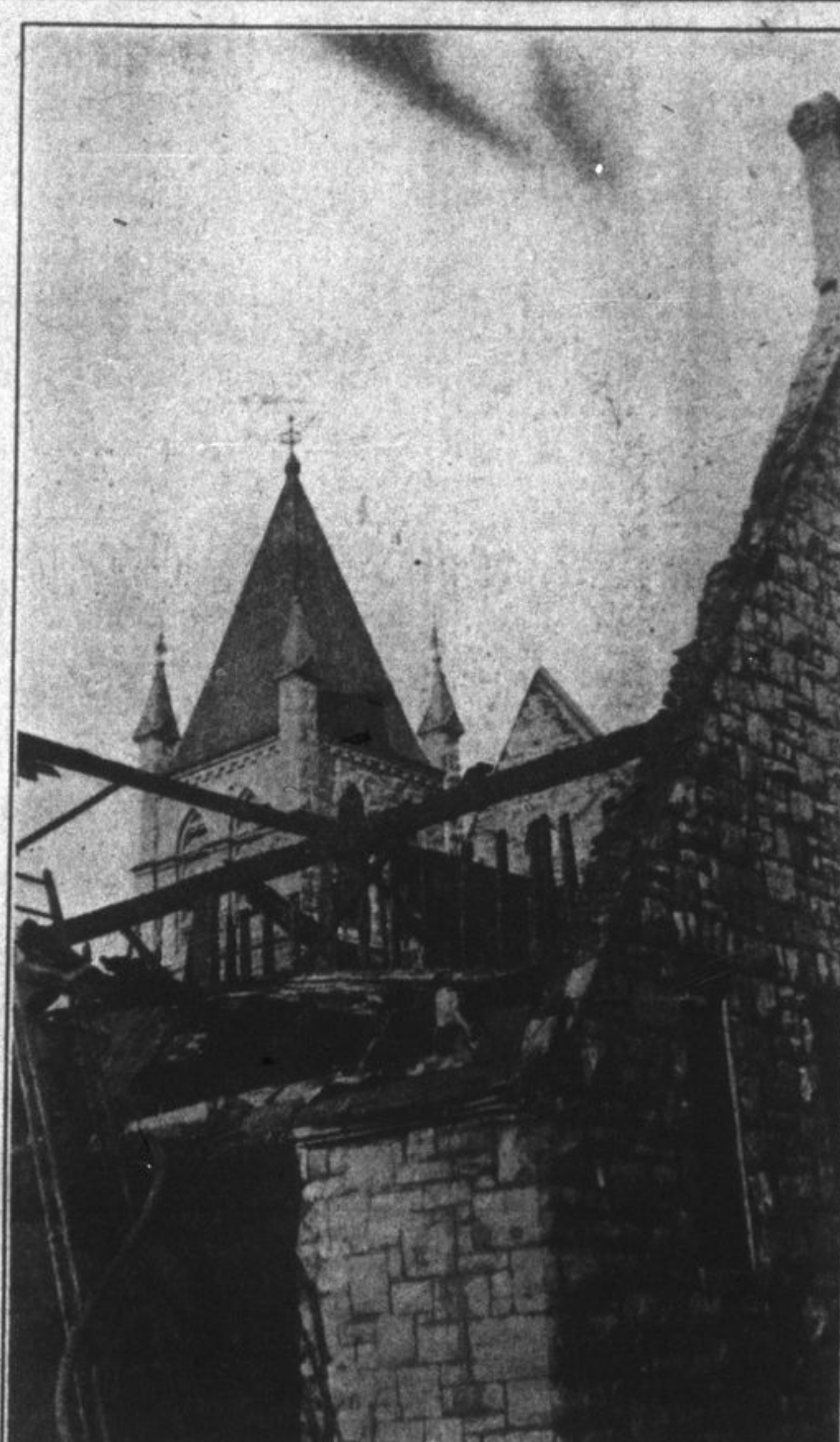
No official communication of the appointment of a permanent Canadian representative at Washington has yet been made to the British Government by the Ottawa Cabinet.

Much concern is felt for the Stuart W., a coal steamer, which disappeared Tuesday night in Lake Erie.

Declares That Gold-braided Officers Strutted About Halifax When They Should Have Been Chasing Huns.

Ottawa, May 8.—A slashing attack on the Canadian Naval Department was made in the House of Commons late last night by William Duff, Liberal member for Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, who charged that there had been bungling, mismanagement and gross extravagance in connection with the administration of the Dominion's war vessels.

Who handed to the German delegates the terms which democracy considers necessary for the guarantee of future peace.



A view of the ruins of Queen Street Methodist Church, burned on Sunday, April 27th

WANTS ENQUIRY INTO CHARGES

That the Canadian Naval Department Has Bungled And Been Extravagant.

SLASHING ATTACK MADE

BY WILLIAM DUFF, OF LUNENBURG, NOVA SCOTIA.

for the wireless operator there. Mr. Duff demanded a full investigation into the Naval Department, whose affairs, he claimed, are in a disgraceful condition.

A MONSTER BANQUET FOR THE 21ST BATTALION SUBSCRIPTION LIST NOW OPEN

The Whig has great pleasure in bringing before the citizens of Kingston the appeal of the 21st Battalion Club for funds with which to provide a monster homecoming banquet for the 21st Battalion, Kingston's Own Infantry Unit, which is due to arrive in Kingston within two weeks. This banquet will be held on the evening of their arrival or the following evening, and the Whig calls upon the people of this city to contribute liberally in order to show that their hearts are in the right place, and that they appreciate what these boys have done for the honor of Canada and of Kingston. The fund is now open. The undersigned citizens have sent it off to a good start, and the public are invited and urged to contribute without delay. Do this for the boys who did so much for you. There is no time to lose. Get on the roll of honor by subscribing without delay.

- Stacey's Limited \$35.00
A. B. Cunningham 25.00
The Pense Estate 25.00
Daily British Whig 25.00
W. G. Craig & Co. 25.00
Standard Publishing Co. 25.00
Sons of England 25.00
A. Davis & Sons 25.00
W. F. Nickle, M.P. 25.00
H. C. Nickle 25.00
Midland Shoe Co. 15.00
Macnet & Minnes 10.00
H. W. Newman 10.00
Anderson Bros. 10.00
J. Redden & Co. 10.00
C. E. Taylor 10.00
R. J. Carson 10.00
American Consul, Mr. Johnston 10.00
George Robertson & Son, Limited 10.00
John McKay 10.00
Abernethy Shoe Store 10.00
Lindsay Piano Co. 10.00
Pappas Bros. 10.00
E. W. Waldron 10.00
Rev. W. F. FitzGerald 5.00
Warwick Bros. 5.00
F. J. Hoag 5.00
Veterans' Clothing Co. 5.00
Sakell Bros. 5.00
T. H. Sargent 5.00
Mahood Drug Co. 5.00
Crawford & Walsh 5.00
Mrs. W. Morrison, Rideau street 5.00
George Masoud 5.00
George Mills & Co. 5.00
Best Drug Store 5.00
Dwyer Bros. 5.00
Lockett Shoe Store 5.00
Grimms Bros. 3.00
J. H. Sutherland 5.00
Mahood Bros. 5.00
A. V. Roney 5.00
Newman & Shaw 5.00
Lion Clothing Co. 5.00
Best Branch 5.00
General Perreau 5.00
E. P. Jenkins 3.00
C. J. Corrigan 2.00
A. P. Chown 2.00
L. Abramson 2.00
Mrs. Prouse 2.00
D. S. Collier 2.00
W. McGlade 2.00
Campbell Bros. 2.00
A. G. Treadgold 2.00
Davy 2.00
Dr. Knapp 1.00
W. J. Paul 1.00
B. Lipman 1.00
California Fruit Store Fruit
A. K. Routley Cigars
H. F. Price Milk

TERMS OF PEACE BRIEFLY STATED

Allied Occupation of German Territory to Continue Till Terms Met.

TO ABOLISH CONSCRIPTION

GERMAN ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO 100,000.

Germany is in the Meantime to Pay Five Billion Dollars in Reparation—Total Amount Yet Unsettled.

Paris, May 8.—The following are the terms of peace briefly given:

War Crimes. The Allies "publicly arraign the former Kaiser, not for an offence against criminal law, but for a supreme offence against international morality and the sanctity of treaties. A special tribunal will be constituted to try him."

Military Terms. Within two months after the signing of the treaty, German military forces shall be reduced to not more than 70,000 infantry and 30,000 cavalry. The total strength of officers must not exceed 4,000. Voluntary recruiting alone will be permitted. German armaments also will be strictly limited.

All fortified works fifty miles east of the Rhine will be disarmed and dismantled. Conscription in Germany is abolished.

Naval Terms. At the end of two months after the signing of the peace treaty the German naval forces must not include any submarines and must not exceed six battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats. All other warships must be placed in reserve or converted into merchantmen. The ratings must not exceed 15,000, of whom 1,500 may be officers and warrant officers.

All persons accused of violating the laws and customs of war will be brought before the Allied military tribunals.

Reparation. Pending full determination of the Allied claims, Germany is to pay \$5,000,000,000.

Germany is to make compensation for all damage done to Allied civilians and their property, and rebuild devastated regions. Destroyed shipping must be replaced, ton for ton.

Territorial Cessions. Alsace-Lorraine is to be returned to France, which also is to get the

Saar Valley. The Government of the

Saar district will be carried on by a commission of five appointed by the League of Nations. At the end of fifteen years the people will decide whether they wish to be governed by the league, France or Germany. If Germany is chosen she will have to buy the coal fields from France at a price to be arranged.

Poland will have a corridor running down to Danzig, which will be turned into a free city. A plebiscite will be taken in Schleswig.

The independence of German Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland are recognized.

German Colonies. Germany will be called on to "re-nounce in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers, all rights and titles appertaining to her overseas possessions."

Most of these possessions will be administered under a mandate from the League of Nations by one or more of the great colonizing powers.

In Morocco, Germany abandons all rights and privileges derived from the Act of Algeiras of 1906, and from the Franco-German agreements of 1909 and 1911. All treaties and agreements between Germany and the Sherifian Empire are abrogated.

Military and naval works on Heligoland are to be destroyed, except those purely necessary.

The Kiel Canal is to be kept free and open to the merchant shipping of all nations at peace with Germany, on terms of complete equality.

Air Terms. Until Oct. 1st next Germany will be allowed to keep a maximum number of 100 seaplanes for use in searching for mines. After that date she will not be allowed to have any military or naval air forces.

No airdromes will be permitted within 150 kilometers (93 miles) of her frontiers.

Existing aviation grounds within this zone must be dismantled and the earth ploughed up.

German Cables. Fifteen German cables are to be taken over for disposal of the Allied and Associated Governments.

Allied occupation of German territory will continue till all terms are met.

Allies are to receive most favored nation tariff treatment.

Hair Cut to Cost 40 Cents. Hamilton, May 8.—Beginning next Monday hair cuts in the barber shops here will cost 40 cents instead of 35 cents, and shaves will cost 20 cents instead of 15 cents.

The barbers will receive a wage increase from \$15 to \$20 a week, and fifty per cent. of their earnings over \$28 a week, instead of 50 per cent. of earnings over \$21 a week.

For France's Protection. Paris, May 8.—Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George will to-day draft in final form the agreement between the three powers for the protection of France. This agreement will not be secret.

Police Confiscated. Geneva, May 8.—The palace and all the properties of King Nicholas of Montenegro, including the Crown Jewels have been confiscated for the benefit of Serbia, according to a despatch from Innsbruck.

Abolish Pew Rents. Stratford, May 8.—At St. Paul's church adjourned vestry meeting it was decided to abolish pew rent and the church obligations will in future be financed by the duplex envelope system.

TERMS ON ANNIVERSARY OF LUSITANIA TRAGEDY

Paris, May 8.—Germany, on Wednesday, received the terms of peace from the nations arrayed against her in the world's greatest war. This event fell on the fourth anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania, and marks one of the historic dates in the giant conflict. It comes 177 days after the last shot of the war was fired on November 11th, 1918.

What Statesmen Said.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, May 8.—After the conference at Versailles, yesterday, William M. Hughes, premier of Australia, said, according to a Reuter's despatch: "The attitude of Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau was an intolerable insult to the conference, for while Premier Clemenceau spoke standing, the German spokesman did not rise while making his address. In spite of their intolerable arrogance, this has been a day of humiliation for the Germans, which we could see had entered into their souls."

William F. Massey, premier of New Zealand, said: "The Germans were more impudent and aggressive than anything I have ever met."

After the conference, the despatch says, the fact that members of the Council of Four did not appear made the crowd anxious, but it transpired they were holding a meeting and shortly after 4.30 o'clock they departed. M. Clemenceau's appearance was the signal for the first great wave of cheering of the day. Premier Orlando also received an ovation, but Premier Lloyd George, the last to leave, was given a more generous reception from the throng. President Wilson smilingly saluted the crowd as he went to his automobile. During the meeting Marshal Foch sat as though not heading the proceedings. Nursing his chin in his hand, he never looked toward the German delegates, his gaze apparently travelling through the great windows to the beautiful country beyond.

Canada's New Governor.

London, May 8.—It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as Governor-General of Canada, and the Mail says that the office will be offered the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, who would have succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada had it not been for his duties with the British army.

GERMANY WILL SIGN TREATY

But Its Delegates Say It Will Not Pay An Indemnity.

ADMIT DECISIVE DEFEAT

AND THAT POWER OF GERMAN ARMY BROKEN.

Fifteen Days Given to Sign Treaty—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau Would Not Admit Germany Solely Culpable.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Versailles, May 8.—The meeting between the Allies and the Germans ended at 3.51 p.m. yesterday and, the Germans were given fifteen days to sign the treaty or prepare and present their reply.

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, in reply to Premier Clemenceau, said: "We declare we do not deny the extent of our defeat. We know the power of the German army is broken. We would not admit Germany solely culpable, and demanded that the Allies make peace according to President Wilson's point."

Will Sign the Treaty. Paris, May 8.—Presentation of the peace treaty opened the end of the Peace Conference, chairman of the Peace Conference, in which he welcomed the delegates.

The manuscript of the treaty, translated in German, was handed to the enemy representatives by Secretary Dutasta.

The entire ceremony lasted but fourteen minutes.

The Petit Parisien says there will be a maximum delay of one month before the signing of the peace treaty.

The German delegates to the peace congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

Foe is Strangled. Versailles, May 8.—The terms of the peace treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her feet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions and she is sharply restricted along lines through which she might seek to work military to rehabilitate herself.

Economically, also, the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old-time resources as a strangling competitor of the nations about her which she overran and devastated during the war.

To Arrange Programme. (Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, May 8.—The Council of Four, with Premier Orlando of Italy present, began to-day to arrange the programme for the presentation of the peace terms to the Austrian, Hungarian and Bulgarian delegates.

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DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE Who it is said is to retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada.