PEACE TREATY

SCENES AT VERSAILLES.

GERMAN DELEGATES RECEIVED IN SILENCE.

COUNT RANTZAU'S SPEECH.

NO ANSWER GIVEN.

VERSAILLES, May 7.

The Peace Treaty was presented by the German delegates in the Trianon Palace Hotel shortly after 3 o'clock in the presence of all the Allied and associated nations. President Wilson and the American delegates arrived at the hotel at 3.50 followed by Mr. Lloyd George and other British delegates. The Anglo-Americans were cheered. The Germans arrived in three motor cars on the stroke of three. Their reception was cold. A number of Allied officers on the steps of the hotel saluted the Germans.

M. Clemenceau opened the meeting. He said that they were ready for peace on their own conditions. The time had come to settle accounts, everything would be done with courtesy but the 15 second treaty of Versailles had cost them too much not to take all necessary precautions and guarantees in order that the peace should be a lasting one. The German delegation would be given a maximum period of fifteen days to present in English and French their written observations on the whole treaty. Before the expiration of this period the Germans would be entitled to send replies on particular headings of the treaty or ask questions. The Supreme Council after examining these observations would reply in writing and determine the period in which the Germans must give a final answer.

While the speech was being translated into English M. Dutasta, Secretary General of the Conference, quietly walked across to the Germans and handed Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, who rose to receive it, the bulky khaki bound volume containing the text of the treaty. Reuter.

VERSAILLES, May 7.

Instead of 54 Allied plenipotentiaries the German delegates faced eighty as it was decided at the last moment to include all nations, great and small, who had declared war or broken off relations with Germany, thus impressing the delegates with the tremendous coalition their ex-rulers had evoked. Five American delegates sat to the right and five British to the left of M. Clemenceau. Two Canadians, two Australians, one New Zealander and five Japanese sat among the delegates outside the long table on M. Clemenceau's left, while inside of the table were two South Africans and two Indians, two Siamese, one Hedjaz and two Chinese were accommodated inside the table on M. Clemenceau's right. The Germans sat at the table barring the horseshoe of the Allied tables, thus completing the rectangle. There was no crowding anywhere.

The conference impressed one as being more dignified than previous plenary sittings. The Germans entered accompanied by a French officer, vowed in silence and took their places. All were sombrely garbed in black morning coats, with dark neckties. Herr Landsberg's flaming beard was the only note of colour. Practically the whole sitting was occupied by Count Rantzau's speech, to which no reply was made, M. Clemenceau declaring the sitting finished when Count Rantzau had ended.

Reuter's Special Service.

VERSAILLES, May 7.

At the continuation of the Peace meeting Count Brockdorff Rantzau, speaking in German, which was translated into French and English, said they were not under any illusion as regards the extent of their defeat. They knew the power of German arms was broken. He refused to confess that they were the only ones guilty for war. Germany admitted a certain share in the responsibility but all Europe had shared in the guilt as the imperialism of all European states in the past fifty years had poisoned the international situation. He was likewise ready to confess guilt as regards war crimes. He repeated his declaration in the Reichstag in 1914 that wrong had been done to Belgium and they were willing to repair it. He pleaded that the crimes of war were due to the conscience of the peoples being blunted by passion. He declared that the non-combatants who had perished since November 11 owing to the blockade were killed with cold deliberation. He demanded an impartial enquiry to apportion the war guilt and declared that they were not wholly unprotected as the Allies were pledged to the treaty upon President Wilson's fourteen points, which the whole world supported. Germany was committed to the reconstruction of Belgium and northern France but the worst method would be the use of German war prisoners for this work owing to the hatred it would arouse. He added "Without an immediate solution of this question we cannot come to a durable peace." Concluding, he urged that all must join in the League of Nations and said the Treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill. Reuter.

IMPATIENT SPECTATORS.

VERSAILLES, May 7.

Thousands of spectators arrived from Paris in the afternoon but they were not allowed to approach the Trianon Palace, where the crowd was composed mostly of journalists. The Guards of Honour at the main entrance consisted of the famous Blue Devils. Cinematographers and photographers were busy picturing arrivals, many delegates posing in groups inside the park. The Germans, their delegates and correspondents were brought to the Trianon in five motor cars through the park, thus not coming into contact with the public. The Guard was most quiet during the proceedings but grew impatient after half an hour as the sitting was expected to last only a quarter of an hour, but was protracted owing to Count Rantzau's speech. Eventually the arrival of the motors relieved the tension. The enemy delegates departed first, saluted by nobody, the Guard of Honour retiring some distance when it was known that the Germans were coming out. The Allied delegates departed in groups, only the Big Four tarrying their departure singly. They evoked the first cheers of the day, which were especially warm in the case of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Hughes, interviewed by Reuter, said despite the intolerable arrogance of the Germans we could see this days humiliation had entered their souls.

Reuter's Special Service.

VERSAILLES, May 8.

After dinner last night, during which barely a word was spoken, Count Rantzau ordered a translation of the peace preliminaries to be begun. The work was completed by three o'clock in the morning, when a copy of the translation was taken to the room of Count Rantzau, who immediately proceeded to study it, not finishing until after daybreak. A number of copies of the treaty were despatched to Berlin yesterday evening by diplomatic courier.

Reuter.

ALLIED PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, May 8.

Following are some comments of the British Press on the Peace Treaty:

The "Daily Chronicle" says the British Government has secured the redemption of the election pledges.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is not a weak peace but rigidly a peace of justice. German militarism is completely destroyed. The Danzig scheme will constitute a severe test of the authority and working of the League of Nations.

The "Morning Post" says conditions regarding the indemnities are unsatisfactory but altogether the Treaty is better than might have been anticipated. The only possible guarantee of the fulfilment of the conditions is the retention by the Allies of sufficient armed power to enforce them.

The "Daily Express" says there is ample security for the future and just reparation for the past.

The "Times" expresses satisfaction that the ton for ton principle has been recognised but says the vessels allotted to Great Britain cannot put her in the splendid position which will be secured by the American mercantile marine if the German ships in American harbours are assigned to the United States. It is not a perfect peace. Closer union of the peoples of France, Great Britain and America is the sole way of enforcing the provisions.

The "Financial Times" says any extravagant expectation of relief of taxation by large indemnities may now be definitely abandoned.

The "Financial News" says the scheme of economic restitution will not satisfy the British taxpayer, but the Allied peoples have two years to educate the Reparation Commission to a proper pitch of pressure on Germany.

The "Manchester Guardian" criticises the Saar and Danzig arrangements and opines that it would be better to fix an indemnity which Germany might fairly hope to pay within a shorter period.

The "Pall Mall" and "Evening Standard" regard the terms as satisfactory but say Count Rantzau's speech shows that Germany is unrepentant, thus untiring vigilance of the Allies with regard to the execution of the terms will be essential.

The "Star" and "Westminster Gazette" say that it is impossible to predict how the terms will work out both pin their faith to the League of Nations.

Reuter.

PARIS, May 8.

The "Petit Parisien" says the treaty is on honourable compromise. The "Action Francaise" says the measures to ensure execution of the treaty are inadequate. The "Matin" urges Government to make a statement with regard to guarantees. The "Gaulois" says the treaty is the summit of all our desires.

The "Figaro" expresses absolute confidence. The treaty is a sovereign guarantee of the Anglo-Franco-American alliance. Reuter.

PARIS, May 8.

Commenting on the Peace Treaty the "Matin" points out that France remains saddled with war costs of about 170 milliard francs. The "Petit Parisien" says the terms are just. "France can be satisfied. The "Homme Libre" says: "Nothing is forgotten which could consolidate peace and satisfy the demands of prudence and the legitimate aspirations of all nations which have been the victims of Germany.

The "Echo de Paris" deprecates exaggerated satisfaction and urges untiring effort to strengthen the Anglo-Franco-American Alliance. The "Victoire" says the peace terms are generous, not revengful but just. The Socialist organ "France Libre" says the treaty appears to secure to the Allies and specially France the certainty of peace. Reuter.

GERMAN PAPERS' VIEWS.

BERLIN, May 8.

The Berlin Press published this morning Reuter's summary of the Peace Terms, which all papers complain of. For example the "Tageblatt" says the treaty far surpasses Germany's worst expectation. The "Local Anzeiger" published the summary under the heading "crushing conditions."

Other conservative newspapers speak of unfulfillable conditions. The "Independent Socialist "Freiheit," says from the standpoint of imperialistic policy as exemplified at Brest Litovsk; the terms must be regarded as quite moderate. Reuter.

BERNE, May 9.

The German papers say that the Peace Treaty is unacceptable. Public opinion is that the destruction of Heligoland, the renunciation of privileges in China, Siam, Siberia, Morocco and in Egypt, the limitations imposed on the army and the navy, the complete interdiction of aviation, the trial of the ex-Kaiser, the very severe financial clauses, the control of rivers and of the Kiel Canal would be matters of grave import. I.O.T.B.

THE ITALIAN PRESS.

ROME, May 9.

The Italian papers commenting upon the Peace Treaty express pleasure that the Council of Three recognising article 13 have also effectively recognised the Pact of London. Observers point out that the acceptation of the treaty by Germany will mean for that country the loss of Schleswig, the cantons of Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmedy, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Alsace-Lorraine, the Kiel Canal, the Saar basin, Metz, Silesia, almost all Posnania, Memil and Western Prussia, that is to say regions occupied by nine million people, as well as her colonies.

I.O.T.B.

As will be seen by the above telegrams the German Press is busy protesting that they must have liberty to haggle over all the terms as if they were bargaining on an equal footing. They circulated the same suggestion before the negotiation of the Armistice; but on that occasion Marshal Foch and Admiral Wemyss immediately undeceived them. The procedure in regard to the terms of the Preliminary Peace is substantially the same as it was in regard to those of the Armistice. That is, we lay them down for Germany to accept or reject, but not haggle over. There is room in the one case, as there was in the other, to discuss such points of convenience and adjustment as arise over the application and execution of the terms; but not for discussing the substantive terms themselves. The Germans naturally do not accept this position without a protest and an attempted argument. No trained diplomatist would. But equally no trained diplomatist on our side will think of abandoning our strong ground. The terms presented to the Germans represent four months of discussion between the Associated Powers. They embody numerous detailed compromises, and form a sort of general compromise as a whole—not an ideal one, but the one that we and our friends have agreed upon. Nothing but harm and confusion could result if we permitted their constituent elements to be picked to pieces again at the instance of the enemy. The Germans have not to counter contentions which one or other of the Associated Powers have previously championed in Paris, but can be rendered harmless if—and only if—all the Powers remain unanimous in vetoing such resurrections.

VICEROYALTY OF CANADA.

LONDON, May 9.

The Earl of Athlone has been appointed Governor of Canada. I.O.T.B.

NO TRADE WITH SOVIETS.

PARIS, May. 9

The British Government prohibits traders and financiers from visiting Soviet Russia. I.O.T.B.

EXPENSIVE PHOTOGRAPH.

PARIS, May 7.

(Delayed). Mr. William English, the Vice-President of the Empire Trust Company, paid eight million francs for a signed photograph of Cardinal Mercier.

I.O.T.B

ITALY AND GERMANY.

ROME, May 9.

Italy is about to send to Germany a mission composed of officials, traders and manufacturers in order to re-establish commercial relations between the two countries. I.O.T.B.

ANOTHER CONSTANTINOPLE FIRE.

ATHENS, May 11.

It is reported from Constantinople that a great fire has broken out in the Kassim Pasha quarter, destroying three hundred houses. Hellenic Agency.

PAN-HELLENIC GAMES.

ATHENS, May 11.

The Pan-Hellenic games will open at the Stadium to-day. Smyrna will be largely represented. The games will be continued to-morrow. Hellenic Agency.

SUMMER SPORTS.

Roberts, Hughes and Co., of Cairo, Alexandria and Mansourah, hold a large stock of Sports Goods, including Tennis, Golf and Cricket Requisites.

IF YOU CALL

at the C.M.S. Book Shop, 33, Sharia Kasr el-Nil (opposite Liptons), Cairo, you will find a complete stock of the English Classics, high-class Modern Literature, Religious, Educational and Technical Works (Tel 3990).

A PLEASANT EVENING

may be spent in the company of "The Double Traitor" by E. Phillips Oppenheim. To be obtained at M. Avatis, the bookseller, Cairo and Alexandria. (*See advert page 8*).

WESTNER'S FLY WHISKS

A. WESTNER & CO., Shepheard's Hotel Bld., CAIRO.

RANTZAU SENDS HIS DELEGATES HOME.

SERIES OF GERMAN NOTES.

PARIS, May 11.

(Delayed). On Thursday the President of the Peace Mission Count Rantzau asked to be allowed admission to the Conference in order to initiate the discussion of the peace terms. The Council of Four refused to grant an audience, whereupon Count Rantzau ordered the members of his mission to return to Berlin there to await a communication from the Council of Four. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 12

Count Brockdorff Rantzau has sent M. Clemenceau two fresh notes. It is believed that they concern the repatriation of German prisoners which Germany desires shall take place soon, the food measures which this will entail and the international settlement of the Labour Legislation. The Allies will reply to these notes to-morrow. Havas.

PARIS, May 11.

Count Brockdorff Rantzau sent M. Clemenceau a letter in which he expresses regret that the bases of a rightful peace have been left aside and that the promises given to the German people and to humanity have been rendered illusory. The draft treaty contains unacceptable exigences and a number of clauses that could not be put into execution. M. Clemenceau replied that the Allies in drawing up the treaty had taken their inspiration from the clauses of the armistice. The Allies can only consider matters of a practical nature which may be submitted to them by the Germans.

A second communication from Count Rantzau asks if and under what circumstances an invitation to join the League of Nations is contemplated for Germany.

M. Clemenceau replied that the question of her admission had not been omitted in the covenant of the League of Nations; it was explicitly provided for. Havas.

PARIS, May 10.

Count Brockdorff Rantzau states that he will draw up and hand in the German counter-proposals within ten days. The Allies will reply and will give the Germans ninety eight hours to sign.

I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 9.

The Peace Treaty will be submitted to the Parliaments of the Allied Powers and those of the partner nations after acceptation by Germany. I.O.T.B.

In political circles it is considered that the Peace Conference will come to an end on July 15 or 20. I.O.T.B.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATES.

PARIS, May 9.

The Austrian Delegation will reside at Saint Germains where it will be handed the Peace Treaty. I.O.T.B.

PARIS, May 10.

The Austrian delegation has delayed its departure for Paris as at the last moment dissensions broke out between the Socialists and the Christian Socialists, as both contend for the presidency. The Socialist Christians refuse to recognise the chairmanship of Klein who they know favours an Austro-Turco-Bulgarian union.

I.O.T.B.

BULGARIA'S REPRESENTATIVES.

PARIS, May 10.

An invitation to the Bulgarian delegates to come to Paris is thought to be imminent. The invitation to the Turkish delegates has been postponed. I.O.T.B.

SULTAN HAMID'S JEWELS.

ATHENS, May 11.

It is reported from Constantinople that an inquiry has been opened with regard to the fate of the famous jewels belonging to the late Sultan Abdul Hamid, the value of which is estimated at a million pounds. Enver Pasha is the most compromised in this disappearance. Hellenic Agency.

WARSHIPS AT SMYRNA.

ATHENS, May 11.

Two American warships arrived at Smyrna the day before yesterday and others are expected. Hellenic Agency

ATHENS May 11.

The Italian ships in Smyrna harbour have left. Hellenic Agency.

DJAVID BEY'S ESCAPE.

ATHENS, May 11.

Three inhabitants of Pera facilitated the escape of Djavid to Italy.

Hellenic Agency.

COLLISION AT SEA.

ATHENS, May 11.

The Greek destroyer Aetos has been damaged in a collision with the British steamer Nelson. Hellenic Agency.

BREAD YOU CAN EAT.

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Ramleh.

On the Sea Shore. Large Garden.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Special Prices for the Military.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THREE U.S. PLANES START.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Three United States naval seaplanes started from Rockaway Island for Halifax on the first stage of the trans-Atlantic flight. Commander Towers was leading with the N.C. 3. The stages are Halifax, Trepassy, Azores, Lisbon and Plymouth.

Reuter's Special Service.

THE GOLIATH AEROBUS.

PARIS, May 7.

A Goliath aerobus with twenty-five passengers rose to a height of 5,100 metres in an hour and a quarter. This constitutes a passenger carrying record.

Reuter's Special Service.

CAPE TO CAIRO BY AIR.

ATTEMPT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

According to mail advices from Capetown, the preparations that are being made in South Africa by officers of the Royal Air Force for a Cape-to-Cairo aeroplane flight are in full progress. The "Cape Times" states that it is probable that within the next two or three months the first machine to make a direct flight from Cairo may arrive at Capetown, where a landing ground has already been selected. The machine used will be a Handley-Page, and while there is no time for the provision of the various adjuncts to a regular service, such as wireless stations, workshops, and spares, depots, along the proposed route, properly marked landing grounds and dumps of petrol have been arranged. Wireless installations will also be erected along the route to assist the aeroplane in finding its course.

AFGHANS RESTLESS.

LONDON, May 8.

The "Times" states that according to despatches from India Afghans occupied positions inside the Indian border near the Khyber and Loibhiman passes. It is impossible yet to say how far the new Ameer is cognisant of the violation of our territory, but probably the origin of the Afghan outbreak is connected with the collapse of Turkey.

The "Times" is of opinion that if the trouble is swiftly countered it will not be formidable. Reuter.

UNWILLING RED GUARDS.

REGIMENTS MELT AWAY.

STOCKHOLM, May 6.

A speech of Lenin has been placarded all over Petrograd. He says Bolshevists have performed half their task, namely victory over the Bourgeoisie, but the more difficult half is only beginning. The Bolshevists are resorting to every means to carry out mobilisation, but the results have not been satisfactory. For example regiments proceeded to the front with barely five hundred men, yet half of them deserted en route. Reuter.

STOCKHOLM May 12.

It is reported from Helsingfors that five Bolshevik regiments mutinied on the Ural front. They drowned several People' Commissaries. Havas.

PARIS, May 9.

Information regarding the fall of Petrograd is false. I.O.T.B.

GERMANY'S EXPORT TRADE.

BERLIN, May 7.

At the Peace Committee of the National Assembly Count Orenburg announced the appointment of an Imperial Commissioner to promote the export trade. He said Germany still had goods enough to exploit and even was able to manufacture them. Reuter's Special Service.

THE LIBAU INCIDENT.

BERLIN, May 7.

Herr Erzberger announced that General von Der Goltz had been summoned to Berlin to report on the German coup d'état in Lettland. Reuter's Special Service.

THE MUNICH FIGHTING.

BERNE, May 9.

The damage caused during the fighting in Munich is estimated at 500 million francs. Many persons were killed. The members of the Soviet Government have been arrested. The Democratic Government has convoked a conference at Munich in order to communicate to the various Socialist parties a single programme. I.O.T.B.

THE RACING SEASON.

Binoculars can now be obtained from Lawrence and Mayo, Shepheard's Hotel Buildings, Cairo. Price P.T.1,200.

Are you satisfied with your baker?

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Up-to-date Bakery, Boulakieh, Cairo. Best Wheaten Bread & Cakes. 'Phone 192.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

LAWYERS' ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

As previously announced the Committee for the admission of lawyers into the Native Tribunals held its adjourned meeting on Saturday May 10 under the presidency of Yehia Ibrahim Pasha, President of the Native Court of Appeal. In order to consider the collective petitions of lawyers to retransfer their names to the list of practitioners. The committee gave the following decision: (1) That all lawyers who have asked to retransfer their names to the list of practitioners may be authorised to do so.

(2) That the names of the following 15 lawyers whose applications to retransfer their names to the practitioners list have not yet been received by the Court may be provisionally transferred to the list of non-practising lawyers in accordance with their first application but that the President of the Native Court of Appeal (who is the president of this committee) may be authorised to approve of the retransfer of their names to the list of Practitioners as soon as they submit petitions to this effect:

Maitre Ahmed Bey Abdellatif, Wahib Bey Dos, Mahmoud Sami, Mohamed Soliman Ayoub, George Toutounagi, Ali Bey Hafez Ramadan, Abdelrahman El Rafi, Ahmed Rifaat, Abdelhadi Hashem, Soliman Sami, Butros Yusef Rizk; Mohamed Fahmy el Esawi, Zaki Khalil, Mahmoud Musa, Mohamed Hassan Halkal.

The committee further authorised the following lawyers to practise before the Native Court of Appeal: Maitres Mikhail Ghali; Zaki Orebi; Nasif Fahmy Girgawi and Mohamed Bayoumi all practitioners at Cairo; Mohamed Sadek El Kholi practitioner at Tanta, Mustafa Abdelatif, practitioner at Zagazig and Mustafa Adham Effendi late Substitute of Parquet and the following to practise before the Courts of First Instance: Maitres Mohamed Abdalla Dweidar and Anbi Rizk.

THE COPTS AND MOSLEMS.

At Benha a large meeting was held in the Coptic Church which was attended by a large number of officials and notables. Several speeches on unity and fraternity were delivered by both sects.

At Sidi Abdallah el Nashar Mosque a meeting attended by officials and notables of both communities and representatives of the Coptic Church, took place after the Friday prayer. During the meeting a Coptic clergyman embraced a Moslem Sheikh as a sign of fraternity.

DAMAGED RAILS.

Some officials of the E.S.R. left Cairo last Saturday for Upper Egypt in order to examine the damaged railways and inspect the repairs which are in progress.

THE TELEPHONE SERVICE

The telephone line between Alexandria and Cairo, which has been cut for the last few weeks as a result of recent events, is still not being ready for use. The Telephone Department in Alexandria has no information at all regarding the restoration of the service. The line is only usable as far as Akreesha, in the district of Kafr el Dawar.

OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

The officials of the Government schools in Alexandria, we are informed, have not yet received their salaries for April.

A SOCIETY FOR WOMEN.

Under the presidency of Miss Gelila El Bahrawy, daughter of a Port Said notable, a society for Egyptian ladies has been formed in that town. During the first meeting many enthusiastic speeches were delivered on the subject of the duty to their country.

EGYPT'S TROUBLE MAKERS.

We have heard a good deal of surprise expressed that women should be playing so prominent a part in the troubles in Egypt, says a correspondent to the "Daily Chronicle," but in the Nile country women—not to go back to Cleopatra—have more often than not been prominent in the politics of unrest. The most famous war song of the Dervishes, was the work of a young Sudanese woman. And did not Lady Mary Wortley Montagu inform her correspondents that the subjection and death in life of the harem was a good deal exaggerated?

SIG. ORLANDO IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 9.

Hon. Orlando had a long interview with President Wilson and in the afternoon another with Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. I.O.T.B.

SUMMER SERVICE SALE.

Such is the name of the sale which is now proceeding at Morum's Alexandria and Cairo establishments and offers so many worth-while money saving opportunities in all such present needs as summer wear.

The sale will continue in both cities until further notice. Watch Morum's advertisements.

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