

WILL THEY SIGN?

POLITICAL CIRCLES CONFIDENT.

SCHIEDEMAN CABINET RESIGNS.

BERLIN, June 19. A Cabinet crisis has been averted, the resignation of the Ministry being imminent. The alternatives are said to be: "German Union Coalition" or "Erzberger or Noske".

WEIMAR, June 20. The German Cabinet has resigned.

Reuter.

BERLIN, June 20. Test votes of the parties in Weimar will infallibly be accepted. The decisive factor was the voting of the Majority Socialists, which gave a considerable majority for signing, thus leaving no doubt that the working classes were solidly in favour of signing.

The papers state that yesterday's meeting of the Federal State Committee and representatives of the Reichstag was a success. The representatives of Saxony were for acceptance, while the representatives of Bavaria were divided.

WEIMAR, June 20. The Government resigned because it considered the Peace Treaty to be unacceptable. The German National Party and the democratic and popular parties decided against the signing of the Peace Treaty. The Socialists and the members of the Central Party agree to sign the peace with certain modifications.

WEIMAR, June 20. The majority of the National Assembly is in favour of signing the Peace Treaty. A semi-official statement of the Cabinet, after several hours discussion, of the Emperor's reply to the Peace Treaty. The representatives of Saxony were for acceptance, while the representatives of Bavaria were divided.

does not include the convention relating to the military occupation of the left bank of the Rhine. Reuter.

IF GERMANY SIGNS.

The Supreme Council of the principal Allied and Associated Governments have authorized a statement as to the present position of the blockade against Germany. Arrangements have been made to remove the blockade against Germany immediately and completely, as soon as Germany has formally accepted the Treaty of Peace. In the case of temporary restrictions, arrangements have been made for the duration of the armistice.

1. FOODSTUFFS.

The import of foodstuffs into Germany is now free within the limits of a monthly ration of 300,000 tons of cereals and 700,000 tons of fats. Foodstuffs within the ration may be exported to Germany without formalities from any country which is prepared to allow the export to her. Fish imports are free from the neutral countries contiguous to Germany do not count within the ration. Since March 23, 1918, the quantity of foodstuffs shipped to Germany by the Associated and Allied Governments has amounted to about 550,000 tons of which about 250,000 tons have been actually received. In effect, Germany is now free to import all the food for which she can pay.

2. EXPORTS.

Exports of gold, silver, securities, and other valuables are prohibited for export over land frontiers are free. As regards overseas exports, the Allied Governments have decided to permit the export of certain raw materials and dyestuffs and certain other commodities. Other articles can be exported freely to any country prepared to accept them.

3. BLACK LISTS.

All black lists of firms and persons in neutral countries have been withdrawn and all disabilities attaching to them have been removed. Firms and persons have ceased to export.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

Commercial correspondence with regard to the export and import trade of the chartered tonnage is permitted. Subject to certain regulations which have been accepted by the German Government and the neutral countries.

5. FISHING AREA.

The area open to German fishing craft has been largely extended. A quantity of net, etc., for the repair of nets, has been allowed to proceed from Holland to Germany.

6. OTHER EXPORTS.

There is a free list of articles which other countries have been permitted to export to Germany. In the case of other articles (except where a control is maintained for domestic reasons) the rules as to the obtaining of licences and permits have been largely relaxed. Export will be further freed from formalities if a general guarantee is given by the Government of the neutral country concerned that they will prevent re-export of such imported articles to Germany without the consent of the Allied Governments.

7. RAW MATERIALS.

Permits have been given for the import of raw materials, urgently required for use in the German coal mines. Arrangements are being made for the necessary finance being forthcoming. The principal difficulty with regard to the import of raw materials is the financial one. In order to obviate this difficulty as far as possible, the Supreme Council has agreed to a plan by which Germany may be permitted to import portions of raw materials for the urgent needs of the coal mines as these requirements can be met from German-owned stocks in neutral countries.

HUGE LINES DEAL.

LOS ANGELES, June 20. The purchase by a London merchant, Mr. Leonard Martin, of forty million yards of aeroplane linen for £4,000,000 has caused a sensation. The purchaser has stated that he intended to dispose of the material at a price which would cause perturbation among the Belfast linen manufacturers but in the Manchester cotton market because he would try to sell the material at the price of cotton.

Reuter.

GREEKS AND THE HOLY CITY.

ATHENS, June 15. The Saint Sepulchre Commission composed of seven members came before the Minister of Foreign Affairs and explained the situation at the Holy Places, asking for financial aid from the Greek Government.

Reuter.

GREEK TROOPS LEAVE ROMANIA.

ATHENS, June 15. Two transports full of Greek troops from Roumania have arrived in Salonica.

Reuter.

SWISS MAKE READY.

BERNE, June 19. It is announced that in view of the possibility of disturbance in Germany during the period in which Germany must accept or refuse the peace terms and in order to obviate the danger of a mass exodus of people fleeing from Germany into Switzerland, the Federal Council has placed a large force of Swiss troops on foot to guard the northern frontier.

Reuter.

THE TREATY PUBLISHED.

LOS ANGELES, June 20. The text of the Peace Treaty has been published. It consists of 417 pages printed in French and English and is available in German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

LUNA PARK
HELIOPOLES.
Open every Thursday & Sunday
8.30 to 9 P.M.

WESTERN RUSSIA.

AN ULTIMATUM TO VON DER GOLTZ.

ESTHONIAN CAMPAIGN.

STOCKHOLM, June 18. The British have sent an ultimatum to General von der Goltz, demanding that German troops in Latvia should immediately be sent back to Germany, that the Landwehr be withdrawn from the Northern Baltic and that the Russian Government be enabled to resume its functions.

It prohibits all interference on the part of Germany with the affairs of Esthonia and makes von der Goltz responsible for the fulfilment of the terms of the ultimatum.

COPENHAGEN, June 18. An Esthonian communiqué of June 16, says: "On the Goshina front the Esthonian army has been captured and evacuated Krasnaja Gora after destroying the front and guns."

STOCKHOLM, June 20. The Esthonian communiqué reports that Krasnaja Gora has been retaken.

Reuter.

UKRAINIANS V. BOLSHEVKS.

LODZ, June 19. The Ukrainian offensive against the Bolsheviks has resumed. Important strategic points have been captured and the army has been driven back eastwards. The Ukrainian population is voluntarily enlisting and supplying provisions for the army. Their forces will soon be retrained.

Reuter.

BOLSHEVSK SHIP SUNK.

LODZ, June 20. A Bolshevik wireless states that a British submarine sank the cruiser Oleg Tshibishin on June 18. Reuter informed however that the ship was not sunk by submarine but probably by a mine.

HUNGARIANS IN TARNOPOL.

BERNE, June 16. (Delayed.) The Hungarian troops, continuing their advance have occupied Tarnopol. The Vienna government has called for the intervention of the Allied troops. The news of a military agreement between Bohemia and Yugoslavia is confirmed.

I.O.T.B.

AUSTRIA'S WAILS.

PARIS, June 21. The Allied Supreme Council has deliberated upon the military conditions to be imposed upon Austria.

ST. GERMAIN, June 20. The Austrian delegation has sent the Peace Conference a fourth Note protesting against the Austrian Republic being held heir to all responsibilities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is "the smallest, poorest, peace-loving, most liberal of States." It maintains that the responsibility of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was borne by all States which formed the late Empire."

Reuter.

A BULGAR PLAN.

PARIS, June 16. Bulgaria proposes a fourth Note protesting against the intervention of the Allied troops in the distribution of territories may be regulated by the people concerned.

I.O.T.B.

THE BRENNER PASS.

ROME, June 16. A painful impression has been caused in Italy by the publication of a fourth Note protesting against the intervention of the Allied troops in the distribution of territories may be regulated by the people concerned.

I.O.T.B.

ITALIANS IN CARINTHIA.

ROME, June 16. (Delayed.) The Italian troops are developing an advancing movement in the zone of Villach-Servitz, will receive by the Italian troops who have been showering flowers and benedictions upon them.

I.O.T.B.

IN SMYRNA.

ATHENS, June 15. General Nider has left Constantinople for Smyrna with his staff.

Reuter.

GREEK TOBACCO.

ATHENS, June 15. The Greek Government has decided to exempt Egypt from the increased tobacco customs export dues. Reuter.

FOR QUALITY.

combined with cheapness, no better cigarette is offered on the market than the Melachino No. 8 machine made by Melachino and Co. (Inc.) Cigarette Manufacturers of Cairo.

NOTICE.

In their windows at the Boule Street, Cairo, Morans are exhibiting a photograph of the actual Vickers Bell aeroplane that has just crossed the Atlantic.

EMPIRE'S TRADE.

MR. HUGHES' APPEAL.

NOW OR NEVER.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LOS ANGELES, June 18. At a luncheon given by the Empire Producers' organization in London today, Lord Milner presiding, Mr. Hughes urged that the Empire in British goods should now be more clearly defined. Imperial Preference might be the beginning of a great thing but of itself it was meaningless unless it turned the scale by the fraction of a hair's breadth in the manufacture of Great Britain. Failing a definite policy British goods might comparatively soon regain their hold of the resources of the Empire and the world, and the world would have been fought almost in vain. The Empire could be made a place worthy of the men who saved it and the workers' demands for better conditions could be satisfied only by a policy which would ensure the development of the Empire's great resources for trade, for its shipping and the control of its own markets. Unless a definite policy be adopted, giving British manufactures the preference in the home market and giving the Dominions a larger market within the Empire for their raw materials, Imperial trade must suffer.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

EMPLOYERS REFUSE INVITATION.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

LOS ANGELES, June 18. Cotton employers have declined not to attend the conference in London. They state that they are not prepared to enter into further negotiations until the operatives' representatives are entrusted with authority to come to an agreement or to receive any recommendations to their members.

ADMIRAL WOO.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

THE Chinese Rear Admiral Woo this morning insisted the submarine station and aviation station at Shanghai. He subsequently proceeded to Shanghai where he embarked on the Andre Lelien for China.

HOME FROM INDIA.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

MELBOURNE, June 18. The Peninsula and Oriental steamer has been instructed by the Bombay office to call at the port of Bombay, India at present owing to the thousands of soldiers and others in India awaiting passages to England.

TRADE WITH GERMANY.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

The Economic Council decided that each Ally separately should decide whether to permit the export of German private trade relations with Germany.

HOME RACING.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

ASCOT Gold Cup: By Jingo (1) 3/1; Air Raid (2) 5/6; Runner (3) 20/1. Four six lengths.

HOME CRICKET.

("Gazette's" Special Service.)

The Australians beat Yorkshire by one wicket.

FRENCH MINERS.

PARIS, June 20.

The Chamber of Deputies passed M. Durand's motion with regard to working in mines. The Workers' Syndicates have agreed thereto.

Reuter.

THE SUPER-ARMY.

Capt. Ball, V.C., the story of his wonderful career and glorious end with a foreword by Mr. Lloyd George and appreciation by Sir Douglas Haig. Published by Sir Douglas Haig, opposite Turf Club, Oxford and Row Chertiff Alexandria.

MR. WILSON IN BELGIUM.

SCENES IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, June 20.

Mr. Wilson attended the reception given by the Chamber of Deputies. He visited the city after a banquet at the Palace he left for Paris.

BRUSSELS, June 20. President Wilson, speaking in the decorated crowded Chamber, concluded his peroration of Belgian heroism by announcing his intention to propose to Congress to raise the United States legation in Brussels to the rank of Embassy.

Reuter.

On the occasion of the visit of President Wilson, the Chamber was crowded and decorated. Mrs. Wilson with the Queen were first to arrive, followed by Mr. Hoover then President Wilson and King Albert. All received ovations and President welcomed the visitors and paid a tribute to the President and American people.

Mr. Hymans, Foreign Minister, followed and outlined Belgium's part and suffering in the war, also Belgium's aspirations. He paid a tribute to Wilson's policy idealism to which Mr. Wilson, replying, evoked King Albert and the President's words, "I am proud to be a Belgian." He said Belgium was the call of duty which weakened the world to the real character of the problem of the League of Nations. It was the inevitable consequence of war. It was the League of Right. Any attitude declining to acknowledge the reality must be deliberately rejecting the most telling appeal ever made to the world's conscience. President Wilson was subsequently received by Cardinal Mercier and then proceeded to Louvain.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLYERS.

ALCOCK AND BROWN KNIGHTED.

LOS ANGELES, June 19.

Captain Alcock and Lieut. Brown by His Majesty's command, had the honour of lunching at Windsor (St. James) Palace.

Reuter.

CHINESE CRISIS.

PARIS, June 16.

(Delayed.) The anti-Japanese movement is growing in China. The Premier's resignation has been demanded. A member of the pro-Japanese Aifu Club has been nominated President of the anti-Japanese agitation continues countrywide.

Reuter.

MOOR TRIBES SUBMIT.

CANALANCA, June 21.

In consequence of the installation of a system of check posts on the right bank of the Ouergha and the Djebelbarga, the Rif and the Djeballa tribes have submitted.

Reuter.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

ROME, June 16.

The Catholic Congress met the presence of the speakers raised the question of the Father (Gendell) dwell upon the prominence of the Roman question, Conte Crispolti stated on the contrary that the Italian Government was not in a position to take any action. The Congress was very bad policy. After a session of 10 days it would be found that Conte Crispolti's policy was the favoured one.

PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, June 20.

On March 21 a large mob attempted to rush a British prison in the street driving a mob of British soldiers. The British soldiers were fired and several persons were killed and injured. The British soldiers were fired and several persons were killed and injured. The British soldiers were fired and several persons were killed and injured.

ASSAULT.

Mohammed Abdul Aziz, Jeddah, was convicted of the former of war treason, the latter of being a traitor to the British Empire. He was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, reduced by G.O.C. Egypt to 5 years' penal servitude.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Hand Effendi Hussein, Mar. 19. Inciting the mob, threatening a British officer and trying to shoot him, was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, reduced by G.O.C. Egypt to 5 years' penal servitude.

RIOTING.

A number of persons were convicted of rioting on March 18. Various persons were awarded sentences ranging from 6 months to 10 years' penal servitude, reduced by G.O.C. Egypt to 2 years' penal servitude.

Continued on bottom of preceding column.

THE RECENT TROUBLES.

MILITARY COURT CASES.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

NORTHERN GHARRA.

Following a further report proceedings in the Northern Gharras on March 20.

CAIRO.

Abdoul Moustafa Hani, Obtaining money by "Black Hand" threats between April 11 and 12, sentenced to 5 years' penal servitude, reduced by G.O.C. Egypt to 3 years' penal servitude.

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