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In order to ensure changes
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copy must reach this office not
later than 9 a. m. on the day of
publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Southerly winds.
Mostly fine and warmer. Thun-
der showers in a few localities.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, AUG. 16 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

POPE'S STRONG APPEAL TO THE BELLIGERENT NATIONS FOR PEACE

His Holiness Wants a Stop Put to the Useless Massacre Now Going on in Europe---Hopes That a Fair Agree- ment Will be Reached.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The foreign office tonight issued the text of the letter from the Pope to the King, enclosing a copy of his appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The text is as follows:

Your Majesty, the Holy Father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent peoples concrete peace proposals expressed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter. May God grant that the words of His Holiness will this time produce the desired effect for the good of the whole of humanity.

"The Holy See, not having diplomatic connections with the French government, nor either with the government of Italy or the United States, I very respectfully beg your majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of His Holiness' appeal to the President of the French Republic, to His Majesty the King of Italy, and to the President of the United States. I also beg to add twelve other copies, which I request Your Majesty to be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the Allies, with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium and Brazil, to whom the document has been sent direct.

In expressing to Your Majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness, I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment, a very profound respect with which I have the honor to sign myself

Your Majesty's very humble and devoted servant,

(Signed) GASPARRI.

POPE'S APPEAL FOR PEACE.

The appeal at the outset declares that His Holiness, since the beginning of the war has had three things to preserve: Perfect impartiality towards all belligerents, continually to attempt to do all the good possible without regarding nationality or religion, and to omit nothing that might hasten the end of the conflict, by trying to lead people and their leaders to more moderate resolution to hasten a serene deliberation of peace, just and durable.

The horrors and sufferings of war are then described and mention made of the former effort to secure peace.

Continuing, the appeal says: "Through the voice of humanity and of reason, we once more emit the cry of peace and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations. In order no longer to speak in general terms, as the circumstances had counselled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent people to an agreement upon the following points, which seem to be a basis of a just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments according to the rules and guarantees to be established in a measure sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each state.

Then, in the substitution for armies of the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying functions, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a state which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

Supremacy of Right.

Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear. By assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas, which contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As to the damages to be repaired, and as to the expenses, we see no other means of solving the question than by submitting as a general principle the complete and reciprocal condonation which would be justified, moreover, by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament—so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

Evacuation of Belgium.

If for other cause there exists particular reasons they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these pacific agreements with the im-

mense advantages to be derived from them, are impossible without a reciprocal restoration of the present territory occupied. Consequently, on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence towards it, and the evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties, similar restitution of the German colonies.

Territorial Questions.

As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantage of a durable peace, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interest and general welfare of the great human society.

Armenia and the Balkans.

The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan States and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured, especially during the present war, ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

SUNBURY GOES STRONGLY FOR C. T. A. REPEAL

Majority Rolled Up by Prohibitionists Yesterday Was 466—Small Vote Polled.

With little interest taken in the election on the question of the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act preparatory to the Provincial Prohibitory Act coming into force, the temperance forces rolled up a majority of 466 against the C.T.A. yesterday. The vote stood 528 "Against the Act" and 62 "For the Act." The total number of ballots cast was 590, the vote being light. In only three parishes, Burton, Northfield and Blissville, did the vote in favor of the Canada Temperance Act run into two figures. Sentiment in Sunbury seems strongly in favor of prohibition.

The returns as received by the returning officer, Sheriff J. P. Bliss were as follows:

	Against.	For
Burton Front	33	16
Burton Rear	33	0
Maugerville	42	2
Lincoln	47	3
Sheffield	84	5
Northfield	80	13
Blissville	90	16
Gladstone	119	7
	528	62

Majority, 466 against the Act.

Members of the Dominion Alliance in this city who were greatly interested in the outcome of the vote in Sunbury received the returns in the office of ex-Ald. W. G. Clark last night.

MAYOR HENRY WILL SWEAR IN

Organization of Devon Town Council Will Proceed at Once Some Aldermen Away from Home.

One candidate for mayor and eight for aldermen were placed in nomination with Sheriff Hawthorne yesterday for the election of the first town council of Devon. The candidates were declared by the returning officer to have been duly elected, so the first town council of Devon is composed of the following.

Mayor, Gilbert Henry; aldermen, W. B. Dayton, George Ward, A. J. Bailey, Harry Pickard, A. J. McEvoy, Ashley A. Colter, A. W. Rockwell and R. A. Malloy.

Mayor Henry will take the oath of office before Judge Wilson. A meet-

Huns Fighting Strenuously To Retain Grip on Lens

MARYSVILLE MERCHANTS KICK

Resent Action of Council in Suspending Non-Resident License By-Law—Motor Trips Popular.

Marysville, August 16.—The play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was rendered to a well filled house at the Orange Hall on Tuesday evening by a travelling show company.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hallett, and Miss Zula Hallett have returned from an auto trip through the northern section of the Province.

Mr. E. J. Kingsley, accompanied by his brothers Messrs. Ronald and Herbert left Tuesday morning on an auto trip to New York City.

Mrs. Thomas McDowell and son Ralph are visiting friends at St. Stephen.

The Gibson Memorial Methodist Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Copenhagen, Saturday afternoon. A special train has been arranged for and it is anticipated that a large number will attend. The Main Street Baptist Sunday School are planning on holding their annual picnic at Nashwaak on Tuesday next.

Mrs. J. Harold Pope is visiting her sister Mrs. J. E. Cowan, Douglas Avenue, St. John.

Some of our local merchants are offering considerable criticism of the action of the Town Council in suspending the by-law to impose a license on outside dealers in groceries and meats. They claim that they should be entitled to some protection for their trade in view of the heavy taxes they are called upon to pay. Further developments in the matter are expected.

IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Melbourne, says that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the suffragette, while attempting to make a speech at a demonstration, fought the police and was arrested.

Assemblances in the precincts of parliament are prohibited.

ing of the council will be held at the earliest possible date for the purpose of organizing and appointing some town officials. The meeting would have been held at once but some of the aldermen are away.

COMMENT BY FRENCH PRESS ON POPE'S PEACE PROPOSALS

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The text of the Papal peace note does not remove the adverse impression produced there by the publication of its summary. On the contrary, it strengthens the conviction that the note is inspired by the Central Powers and the opinion is that its proposals are impossible. The editorials express much respect for the Pope and his profession of perfect impartiality, but regard him as unable to appreciate the matters at issue.

A French Opinion.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Pope Benedict's new peace proposition, the Temps says, shows that the Pontiff is faithful to his principles and is presenting it as a transaction subject to bargaining. "The intervention of the United States and the failure of the submarine campaign," the Temps says, "have definitely taken from the Hohenzollerns all hopes of dictating peace, and under these conditions the Austrian government has more reason than ever for desiring an immediate end of the war."

Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the nations ought to be built. They are of a nature to render impossible the return of similar conflicts and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and for the material well-being of all the belligerent states.

A Useless Massacre. Therefore in presenting to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see that accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears, therefore, to our prayer. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

A Strong Appeal.

On your decision depends the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people, in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to His very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the acceptance of your contemporaries, you will also obtain in the future generation the splendid name of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and in penitence with all these faithful ones which sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the divine spirit.

(Signed) BENEDICT.

At the Vatican, August 1.

Bringing up Fresh Troops to Engage in Counter Attacks---Attempts to Retake Hill No. 70 Have Resulted in Failure--Enemy's Position Precarious.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 15 (via London).—The Germans are now fighting with great tenacity to retain their precarious hold on the central portion of Lens. Throughout the day they have been bringing up fresh troops, with which to carry on counter-attacks.

The original force with which our assault was met was pretty well accounted for by the attacking force. It consisted of two battalions of the 165th Regiment, two of the 26th, two of the 156th and one of the 293rd. German regiments consist of three battalions each, and after the battalions of the three first mentioned regiments holding the trenches had been put out of action, the reserve battalions were moved up hurriedly. At nine o'clock, while headed toward Hill 70, these battalions were caught under our artillery fire and dispersed.

THE ENEMY SUCCEEDED IN RECOVERING A PORTION OF A LINE OF RESERVED TRENCHES

The enemy leaders next called upon the Fourth Guard division, which had been held on this part of the line for such an emergency as that which confronted the defenders of Lens.

The guards proceeded towards Bois Hugo with the evident intention of retaking Hill 70. They, too, were caught under our artillery and machine gun barrage, and so roughly handled that two attempts to advance, one at 11.15 o'clock and the second shortly after noon, had to be abandoned. Hill 70 was not even seriously menaced during the remainder of the day.

A short way to the north, between St. Laurent and Lens, the enemy recovered a portion of a line of reserve trench, the possession of which lessens for the moment our pressure from the north. Artillery and machine gun experts have just told me that the enemy position is an impossible one, and that if he cannot drive us off Hill 70 he will have to get out of Lens.

Our casualties can now be spoken of as light.

STEWART LYON.

THE ENTENTE ALLIES ATTACKED THE ENEMY TODAY ON A WIDE FRONT NORTH OF YPRES

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Troops of the Entente Allies in Flanders attacked the German positions today on a wide front east and north of Ypres, in Belgium. The official report of Field Marshal Haig says that progress is being made.

On the Lens front, where the Canadians yesterday captured Hill 70 and made further progress in the environs of the French mining centre, all German counter attacks, the official statement adds, were repulsed.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—French troops in Belgium, attacked with artillery today in conjunction with the British, on both sides of the road between Steenstraete and Dixmude, capturing all their objectives, and crossed the Steenbeke river. Further progress is being made along the river. The French made an attack on the Aisne and captured German trenches on a front of one kilometer. Four German counter attacks were repulsed.

ROOSEVELT THINKS U. S. MUST TRAVEL SOME TO CATCH UP TO CANADA

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—"Until the United States has placed 5,000,000 men in the fighting line, we will have no right to consider ourselves as standing level with Canada in this fight for democracy," was the declaration of Theodore Roosevelt at a reception given by the Chamber of Commerce to Elihu Root, special commissioner to Russia, yesterday afternoon.

"Let us pull up abreast of our valiant cousins of the Dominion by placing five million soldiers in masses on whichever front they are most needed," Col. Roosevelt continued, "and let there be no slackening of our efforts until the cause for which our Allies have been fighting for three years is won beyond peradventure."

BOMBS DROPPED ON ARSENAL

Vienna, via London, Aug. 16.—Four tons of bombs were dropped by airplanes Tuesday morning on the Maritime arsenal at Venice, causing a number of conflagrations, according to the official statement of the Austrian War Office.

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE IN ACTION

London, Aug. 16.—According to the Daily News, some wounded American soldiers from the western front have just arrived at the hospital at Bath.

Mr. Harry S. Campbell and son, Fred, have gone on a holiday trip to Boston.

A STRIKE ON QUEBEC BRIDGE

Quebec, Aug. 16.—Some thirty men working to finish the centre span of the Quebec bridge, struck Monday evening, the foreman having decided to retain one hour's pay for their having left the works five minutes ahead of time.

Attempts to settle the trouble are being made, for if the strike should continue the completion of the centre span would be delayed and if the span is not ready by a certain time to enable the contractors to benefit by the highest tides to raise the span in place it may take months to make another attempt at joining the centre to the two cantilever arms.

As it is the placing of the centre span of the bridge has been set for the third of September next, the date of the highest tide.

Mrs. Joseph Connors of St. John, is a guest at the Barker House.