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# The Daily Mail

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**The Weather.**  
Maritime. Fair and cold.  
Tuesday, strong winds or moderate gales with light snow or rain. Higher temperature.  
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1918

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## Peace Agreement With the Ukrainians Has Been Signed

### Russia Declares the State of War to be at an End and Will Demobilize Her Army--Particulars of the Treaty Entered Into by the Ukrainians.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has started demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a despatch received here today. The following declaration was made at Brest-Litovsk on Sunday:

"The president of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday) sitting stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving orders for complete demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts."

### GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCED THE PEACE TERMS AND UKRAINIANS APPROVED

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—A despatch from Brest-Litovsk via Berlin giving the details of the conference at which the peace treaty between the Central Powers and the new Ukrainian republic was signed, has been received here, as follows:

It was possible to announce at the beginning of the last pause in the negotiations that the basis for the resumption of peace between the quadruple alliance and the Ukrainian people's republic had been found. After the return of the delegation to Brest-Litovsk, negotiations on this basis were continued. Thanks to the energetic and untiring work of all commissions, and thanks to the spirit of conciliation inspiring all the parties, agreement on all points was established, so that the final drafting of treaties and their signature could be carried out. Owing to the technical difficulties connected with the five treaties, it was not possible to hold a formal sitting, and affix signatures until in the early morning hours of Saturday.

### UKRAINIANS BELIEVE THEY ARE TAKING THE FIRST STEP TOWARD A LASTING WORLD PEACE

Dr. Richard Von Kuehlmann, German foreign minister, as president, opened the sitting shortly before two o'clock in the morning, with a brief speech, to which the president of the Ukrainian delegation replied.

Dr. Von Kuehlmann invited the representatives to sign the peace treaty. At one minute before two o'clock Dr. Von Kuehlmann, as the first signatory, signed a copy of the treaty prepared for Germany, and by 2 o'clock all of the signatures appeared.

The treaty reads: A treaty of peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on one part, and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other.

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people, having divorced themselves from the present world war, declare Russia to be independent and express a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war. Russia desires to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the peoples in political, legal, economic and intellectual circles.

### OCCUPIED TERRITORIES TO BE EVACUATED IMMEDIATELY AFTER RATIFICATION OF TREATY

The names of all of the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following:

Article 1.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the one part, and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other, declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The various parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

Article 2.—Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian people's republic on the other hand, as far as these two powers border on one another, the frontiers will exist as before the outbreak of the war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. Further north the frontier of the republic beginning at Tarnograd will in general follow the line of Bilgeray to Sroezberzszyn, Krasnostau, Bugasz, Radzyn, Meshiretschei, Sarnaki, Selnik, Wyseklysk, Prushany and to Wydozowskyes. This will be fixed in detail by fixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with regard to the desires of the population. And should the Ukrainian people's republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance, special agreements will be made there.

Article 3.—The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out evacuation and transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties.

Article 4.—The diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the

treaty. The widest possible admittance of the respective parties to consuls is to be reserved for a special agreement.

Article 5.—The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs—that is to say, the state expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for damages; that is, those damages suffered by them and their subjects in the war, as through military measures including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries.

To Release Prisoners. Article 6.—The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home, unless they desire, with the approval of the state concerned, to remain in its territory or proceed to another country. The regulation of the questions connected herewith will follow by means of separate treaties provided for in its article viii.

Article 7.—The contracting parties undertake mutually and without delay to enter into economic relations and organize an exchange for goods on the basis of the following prescriptions:

Article 8.—The restoration of public, and private legal relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, the question of amnesty and the question of the treatment of merchantmen in enemy hands will be regulated in separate treaties with the Ukrainian people's republic to form an essential part of the peace treaty, which so far as practicable will take effect simultaneously therewith.

Article 9.—The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indiscreet whole.

Article 10.—For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian texts are authoritative in regard to relations between Germany and the Uk-

## WILL REPLY TO VON HERTLING

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson at 1.30 p.m. today will address congress on the attitude of the United States to the recent speeches made by German Chancellor Von Hertling, and the Austrian Premier, Count Czernin.

Death of Child  
Robin Cedric, aged nine months, son of Mr and Mrs. Isaac Porter, King street, died Sunday night after a brief illness with pneumonia. The parents, four brothers and three sisters survive. The funeral will take place at two o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Rev. G. M. Young conducting the service.

## COAL SITUATION AT OTTAWA.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The coal situation in this city remains very acute. There are only three days supply in view at the present time, according to reliable information. It is probable that the public schools will be closed for an indefinite period for lack of fuel.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE RECOGNIZED UKRAINE

### Remarkable Report Sent Out by Russian Wireless News Agency--Says Diplomats Have Been Appointed.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The remarkable statement that France and Great Britain have recognized the Ukraine republic and sent diplomatic representatives there is contained in an official statement sent out by the Russian wireless news agency and issued here through a press bureau. The statement occurred in the course of a report of the proceedings at the Brest-Litovsk conference of February 1, at which M. Sevrui, who apparently is the new chairman of the Ukrainian delegation, is represented as saying that by an act of the Ukrainian Rada on November 7, the Ukrainian republic declared that these diplomatic representatives had been appointed.

M. Sevrui is reported to have quoted from the act passed by the Rada as follows: "By this act its (the Ukrainian) international position is recognized by the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates, as well as by the representatives of the four allied states, and also by the French republic and the British government, which have appointed and sent diplomatic representatives to the government of Ukrainian people's republic."

## COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND HAS SENT OVER 6,000 MEN TO WAR

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Feb. 11.—The impressive contribution made by Newfoundland to the fighting forces of Great Britain is brought to the fore by a summary of enlistments and casualties made public today. From this city and from the innumerable little settlements that dot the coast line there has gone forth to the war, up to the end of December last, 6,448 men. Twelve hundred of these are dead. More than 25 per cent. of the 4,195 men who enlisted in the Newfoundland regiments in the first three and a half years of the war have died or are missing and believed to have been killed. Government officials pointed out today that the Newfoundland Regiment had suffered much more severely in proportion to its strength than the Canadian soldiers. It is understood that in the Canadian army the fatalities have not exceeded 10 p.c.

## PREMIER HUGHES WILL ACCEPT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Melbourne, Feb. 10.—It is confidently stated in federal circles that Premier Hughes has received and is accepting an invitation to the Imperial conference.

raine, the German, Hungarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Austria-Hungary and the Ukraine, the Bulgarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Bulgaria and the Ukraine, and the Turkish and Ukrainian texts for relations between Turkey and the Ukraine.

The special part of the treaty provides: "The present peace treaty will be ratified. Ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as there are no provisions to the contrary, the peace treaty shall come into force on ratification."

## AMERICAN ARTILLERYMEN IN A BATTLE

With the American Army in France (By the Associated Press.)—One American artilleryman was killed and five artillerymen were wounded Saturday night by shell fire. The Americans sprinkled the enemy trenches with shrapnel all during today. There was considerable patrol activity but no further clashes were reported.

The early reports of the encounter between the Americans and Germans Friday night in front of the American wire entanglements have been confirmed. The enemy patrol shouted "Kamarad" as they opened fire and continued to fight. Yells from the enemy as the American barrage fell verified the accuracy of the aim of the Americans.

## IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Sydney, Aus., Feb. 10. (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In the House of Assembly Mr. McGarry has given notice of a resolution "that the time has arrived for the Imperial Government to grant home rule to Ireland."

## SYSTEMATIC BRUTALITY PRACTISED BY THE HUNS ON ITALIAN PRISONERS

### Authentic Reports Which Emanate From a Dozen Different Parts of Germany --- Stabbed With Swords or Bayonets --- Many Dying From Starvation

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Reuter's Limited has received copies of carefully verified sworn statements from British soldiers who have returned from German prison camps and hospitals regarding systematic brutality practiced by the Germans upon Italian prisoners. These reports emanate not from one particular centre only, but from over a dozen different parts of Germany. They have been confirmed by independent testimony. The reports are all of recent origin, as the soldiers who gave the testimony left Germany only recently, a majority of them having been released from prison camps about a month ago. Regarding the camp at Langens, Alsa, Saxony, evidence has been received from more than a dozen independent sources. In November about 2,000 Italian prisoners were brought in and placed in a separate part of the camp, behind barbed wire.

According to the reports, they were unnecessarily knocked about by under-officers and guards, who struck them with rifle butts and scabbards.

### ONE PRISONER WAS FURNISHED WITH ONLY THREE MEALS IN A PERIOD OF FIFTEEN DAYS

The Italians seemed famished and used to rush for their soup. The Germans, however, stabbed them with swords and bayonets, killing or wounding many of them. Seven or eight Italians were dying from starvation in the camp. One Italian testified that he had been fifteen days on the journey to the camp and had had three meals during all that time.

There is a strong feeling among the English prisoners that something should be done for the Italians, who are dying at the rate of six or seven a day through starvation or dysentery.

From the Dulmen, Westphalia, camp, there are reports from many independent witnesses concerning the way the Italian prisoners are treated. It is stated that the prisoners were marched all the way from Italy with no other food than bread. One witness said that three or four weeks before he left Dulmen two or three hundred Italian prisoners arrived there. All were virtually starving. "I saw a German sentry draw his bayonet against these men and beat them," said this witness.

### ITALIANS WERE BAYONETED BY THE GERMANS AS THEY RUSHED MADLY FOR THE FOOD

In Cassel it is reported that the Italians are treated worse than the British, being pushed about or struck by German corporals. At Mannheim the same brutality is regularly practiced. One witness said the Italians travelled twelve days on three issues of soup. The Italians would rush madly for the food, and some of them were bayoneted.

At Munster it was testified, the behavior of the Germans to the Italians had become much worse since the recent large capture of Italians. This bad conduct and bullying on the part of the Germans set in only recently. One witness said he saw the Italians knocked down frequently and also hit with the butt end of rifles. This treatment was not due to bad conduct on the part of the prisoners, but simply because they were Italians. The men have one ration of soup and bread a day.

## GOV. LEBLANC SERIOUSLY ILL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—Officials at the University here said early today that Sir Evariste LeBlanc, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, was resting comfortably. They declined to state the nature of his illness, but said he was in no immediate danger.

## WILL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Washington, Feb. 10.—Lord Reading, the new British ambassador, and head of all British missions in the United States, came to Washington tonight from New York. He will present his credentials to President Wilson this week.

Mr. H. H. Macmillan of St. John, is among the commercial men at the Barker House. Lieut. George R. McCord of Sackville, is a guest at the Queen.

## POLISH FORCES IN REVOLT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
London, Feb. 11.—Polish forces that recently revolted from the Russian army under the leadership of General Dovbor Mousnitsky, have wrested Smolensk from the Bolsheviks, according to advices from Vienna forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen.

Smolensk is the capital of the Russian province of that name.

### CRITICISM OF CANADIAN TITLES

Toronto Star: The Orillia Packet in speaking of the granting of titles to Canadians, likens the fight The Star is making against it to tilting at windmills. It has been in pretty much that tone and spirit that previous criticisms of titles have been disposed of. But that sort of thing will not answer in the present case. It will not dispose of the question this time, because all at once the question of conferring titles on Canadians has taken a serious form, and whether we desire it or not, the question has been forced on us as one in regard to which parliament and the country have got to arrive at a decision. This decision, too, has to be made without loss of time before liberties are taken with us as a people which ordinary discussion will not remedy.