
Notice to Advertisers.

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

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate winds, some light falls of snow or sleet, but partly fair today and Wednesday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

LORD LANDSDOWNE SEES SOME HOPE FOR PEACE IN VON HERTLING'S SPEECH

Great Expression to His Views in Columns of London Telegraph---Welcomes Chancellor's Statement in Regard to Arbitration Court.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, March 5.—In the view of the Marquis of Lansdowne, expressed in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, the recent speech of Chancellor Von Hertling marks a perceptible advance in peace discussions. Lord Lansdowne thinks it all the more remarkable "because the speech may be regarded as a kind of rejoinder to the depressing announcement recently made—some of think rather gratuitously—by the Versailles conference."

Lord Lansdowne notes that the German Chancellor regarded the speech made by Viscount Milner on Feb. 21 as more conciliatory than that made recently by Walter Runciman, former President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Lansdowne seems by implication to agree with Count Von Hertling.

WOULD BE UNWISE TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT SOME PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT

Four points of Von Hertling's speech are selected by Lord Lansdowne for comment. First is the Chancellor's wish for an intimate meeting of the belligerents. Lord Lansdowne interprets this to mean a small informal meeting, not of plenipotentiaries, but of persons authorized to discuss confidentially the possibility of a more formal conference. He refers approvingly to the opinion of foreign secretary Balfour, that it would be unwise to begin negotiations unless some preliminary agreement exists, and asks how such a preliminary agreement is to be reached without preliminary conversations.

Lord Lansdowne remarks that Allied spokesmen now are sternly reproving Germany's crimes and are submitting demands which are not likely to be conceded until Germany has been beaten to her knees, while German spokesmen are putting forward inadmissible demands and imputing selfish and aggressive aims to the Allies.

SATISFIED WITH THE ADMISSION THAT PEACE MAY BE DISCUSSED ON WILSON'S PRINCIPLES

He continues: "In these circumstances it seems at first sight that there is nothing for it but what Count Von Hertling calls 'adherence to the existing method of dialogue across the channel and the ocean,' dialogues which, after all, may be useful. The second point is Von Hertling's admission that peace can be discussed on the basis of President Wilson's four principles. This," says Lord Lansdowne, "is satisfactory as far as it goes, but we are entitled to scrutinize the manner in which these principles have been applied by Germany."

The third point of the Chancellor's assurance that he would greet joyfully and co-operate gladly with an impartial court of international arbitration, Lord Lansdowne says may be welcomed, and adds that Mr. Balfour made a similar utterance.

VON HERTLING'S INTIMATION THAT GERMANY DOES NOT THINK OF RETAINING BELGIUM

The fourth point is Von Hertling's intimation that Germany does not think of retaining Belgium, together with the Chancellor's references to the Papal note and to the utilization of Belgium as a jumping-off ground for Germany's enemies.

Lord Lansdowne admits that when read in the light of other German utterances, this leads to the inference that the Chancellor contemplated the imposing upon Belgium of terms which would interfere with her independence, but he points out that the material passage in the Papal note, upon which Von Hertling apparently relies, insists that Germany evacuate Belgium, and guarantees her full political, military and economic independence, adding that if such a guarantee is really all the Chancellor requires, it ought not to be difficult to satisfy.

SUIT AGAINST VALLEY RAILWAY IS RESUMED

The \$20,000 suit, W. Henry Maxwell vs. The St. John & Quebec Railway was resumed here today in the court of King's Bench, His Honor Judge McKeown presiding. The case for the plaintiff was completed and that for the defendant company begun. Mr. Benjamin Carson of Public Landing, who was unable to attend at the last sitting of the court, February 21st, on account of illness, gave his evidence this morning.

Mr. P. J. Hughes, counsel for the plaintiff, put in evidence a statement of the cost of removal of the school and church at Public Landing.

Case for the Defense.

For the defense Mr. W. P. Jones made a presentation of the case. He pointed out that of twenty-nine buildings agreed to be removed by the plaintiff, thirteen had been included in a letter written by Mr. Ross Thompson, then chief engineer of the company and specific allowances fixed for them. The cost of removal of the others should be proportionate. For the other sixteen a settlement had been made with the contractor. Mr. Jones urged that the tenders of the plaintiff had been too low and his estimates of the cost of the removal of the buildings too high, the result being that he stood to lose money and on that account had been granted liberal concessions by the company. His work had not been satisfactory to the owners of the buildings and for that reason the company had relieved him of the obligation to make repairs.

First Witness.

Mr. Abraham Day of Public Landing was the first witness called by the

The Russian Peace Treaty With the Central Powers

DESERTER WAS ARRESTED AT MARYSVILLE

Marysville, Mar. 5. — Considerable excitement was caused in the vicinity of the C.G.R. station late yesterday afternoon by the arrest of a soldier who had deserted from a unit stationed at St. John. The deserter put up a stiff fight but was finally taken into custody and taken to Fredericton. The party which was sent to make the arrest consisted of a sergeant, a returned soldier and a private. They were all treated quite roughly by the prisoner on business.

Mr. Joseph Dolphin is in Montreal on business.

Mr. Robert Cain who recently resigned a position with the Woolworth Company, left this morning for Campbellton where he will undergo the examinations preparatory to entering the employ of the C.G.R. as a trainman.

The Ladies' Bowling Club occupied the Dawson Club rooms last evening. The town council meets tonight for the last regular meeting of the year.

defense. His evidence was not completed when the court took recess at one o'clock.

Mr. J. Fraser Gregory of St. John, is a guest at the Queen.

GREAT BRITAIN WILL SOON HAVE A GENERAL ELECTION

Arthur Henderson Wants Secret Diplomacy Abolished and Urges the Formation of League of Nations

LONDON, March 5.—The campaign for the next general election already has begun. Arthur Henderson, former member of the War Council, finding that the secretaryship of the labor party compels him to spend most of his time in London, has decided to resign his seat in the House of Commons from the Barnard Castle division of Durham, and has been invited to contest the southern division of Eastham.

Mr. Henderson attended a meeting in Eastham, making a strong appeal for the abolition of secret diplomacy, for peace by conciliation and for a league of nations. He said that before the war began the people had entrusted foreign affairs to statesmen and diplomats, and were paying dearly for their neglect. It had to be recognized that no greater disaster had occurred in the course of the war than the fatal omission to do the utmost to keep Premier Kerensky and his government in power in Russia. The people must be on their guard against a repetition of the same fatal policy over a wider field.

It is highly improbable, Mr. Henderson declared, that the war can be ended by a decisive Prussian military triumph. It might end by a process of exhaustion and that meant a continuance of the war with all its horrors until the destruction of human life and material of one or both sets of belligerents made continuation impossible. Such a termination would be a disaster of the first magnitude to mankind. There remains, he said, a third alternative, a policy of conciliation through the combined forces of labor and socialism to secure a real people's peace. That did not mean a surrender to the enemy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT CALLED TO MEET ON MONDAY MARCH 18TH

OTTAWA, March 5.—Parliament is called for Monday at 11 a. m., March 18th. This is the first time since Confederation that parliament has been called to meet on a Monday.

When a new Speaker has to be elected it has been customary to summon parliament for a Wednesday; otherwise the day has been Thursday. The change has been made to push forward the work of the session as rapidly as possible. The plan of the government, it is understood, is to elect the Speaker in the morning, and in the afternoon to have the customary ceremonial opening with the speech from the Throne. The debate on the address in reply to the speech can then be proceeded with on Tuesday and practically a full week's work completed by the end of the week. It is understood that the estimates will be tabled as soon as the debate on the address is concluded.

State of War Between Them Declared to be Terminated---Russia Gives up Large Strip of Territory and Agrees to Demobilize Her Troops.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

AMSTERDAM, March 4.—The peace treaty signed between the four Central Powers and Russia, according to a despatch received here from Berlin, says the powers mentioned "have agreed to terminate the state of war and bring about peace as quickly as possible," and that therefore the plenipotentiaries signed the following articles:

"First—The Central Powers and Russia declare the state of war between them to be terminated and are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

"Second, the contracting nations will refrain from all agitation or provocation against other signatory governments, and undertake to spare the populations of the regions occupied by the powers of the Quadruple Entente.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TO DETERMINE THE FUTURE STATE OF SURRENDERED TERRITORY

"Third, the regions lying west of the line agreed upon by the contracting parties and formerly belonging to Russia, shall no longer be under Russian sovereignty. It is agreed that the line, as appears from the appended map, number 1, form an essential part of the peace treaty. The fixing of the lines in the west will be settled in the German-Russian mixed commission. The regions in the west will have no obligation whatever toward Russia arising from their former relation thereto. Russia undertakes to refrain from all interference in the internal affairs of these territories, and to let Germany and Austria determine the future fate of these territories in agreement with their populations.

THE ANATOLIAN PROVINCES TO BE EVACUATED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS AND RETURNED TO TURKEY

"Fourth—Germany and Austria agree, when general peace is concluded and Russian demobilization is fully completed, to evacuate the regions east of the line designated in article 3 number 1, in so far as article 6 does not stipulate otherwise. Russia will do everything in her power to complete as soon as possible the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and their orderly return to Turkey. The districts of Erivana, Kars and Batoum will likewise without delay be evacuated by the Russian troops. Russia will not interfere in the reorganization of the constitutional or internal conditions of these districts, but leave it to the populations of the districts to carry out their reorganization, in agreement with the neighboring states, particularly Turkey."

RUSSIA IS TO TRANSFER ALL HER WARSHIPS TO RUSSIAN HARBORS AND LEAVE THEM THERE

"Five—Russia will without delay carry out the complete demobilization of her army, including the forces newly formed by the present government. Russia will further transfer her warships to Russian harbors and leave them there until a general peace, or immediately disarm them. Warships of states continuing in a state of war with the Quadruple Alliance will be treated as Russian warships in so far as they are within Russian control. The barred zone in the Arctic continues in force until the conclusion of peace. An immediate beginning will be made of the removal of mines in the Baltic and in so far as Russian power extends in the Black Sea. Shipping routes are to be kept permanently free from floating mines."

WOULD HAVE A SENATE OF THE EMPIRE

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Montreal, March 4.—The substitution of a Senate of the Empire for the House of Lords was suggested by Philip Whitwell Wilson, London Daily News parliamentary correspondent, in the course of an address to the Canadian Club here this afternoon.

Mr. Wilson put forward this suggestion after saying that the old world must take more counsel with the new world in the future. With representatives of all the overseas dominions in it, he pointed out, such a senate would be a permanent body. The Senate could always give the Imperial government in power advice upon which it could act.

Won Weekly Roll-off.
The weekly roll-off at the Queen Hotel Bowling Alleys was won last night by Mr. Robert Fowler with a total pin-fall of 271.

GOVT. WILL CONSIDER RESOLUTIONS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

Ottawa, March 4.—Resolutions adopted by the war conference of Canadian women, will be considered by the government, and deal with:

1. The expression of appreciation of the place given women in Canada by the war cabinet's invitation to confer with it in Ottawa.
2. The opinion of the conference that all milling should be done in Canada so as to prevent foodstuffs being used for spirituous liquors in Britain.
3. Approval of the appointment of a woman to the registration board.
4. Approval of prohibition in Canada.

FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Rome, March 5.—The report from Italian headquarters today says:

"There was a moderate struggle on the part of the artillery, which was more lively from Astico to the Brenta and from the eastern slopes of Monte Grappa to the Piave. Our batteries made effective bursts of fire and dispersed enemy working parties north of Lake Leddo and east of Salgareda. "Along the old Piave and at bridgehead of Capo Sile there was rifle and machine gun fire by the opposing advanced lines."

TWO AIRMEN MET DEATH

Lawton, Okla., March 4.—Fight Lieutenants Paul and Whitney, from the aerial school at Fort Sill, were killed late today ten miles north of the aviation field, when the gasoline tank of their airplane exploded and the machine crashed to earth from a great height.

70 ROUNDED UP

Toronto, March 4.—Seventy men put into uniform was the net result of the operations of the Dominion Police in military district No. 2 for last week.