
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.

Strong winds and gales, north to west, rain and snow followed by clearing; Friday, fresh westerly winds, fair and cool.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

HINDENBURG STILL SUPREME COMMANDER

London, Nov. 14.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg remains as head of the supreme German army command, according to a German wireless message received here, which gives the word to lead German troops home in order and discipline.

GERMANY'S NEW GOVERNMENT

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—The new German government has been organized with the following cabinet members:

Premier and Interior and Military Affairs, Friedrich Ebert; Foreign affairs, Hugo Haase; Finance and Colonies, Philipp Scheidmann; Demobilization, transportation, justice and health, Wilhelm Dittmann; Publicity, art and literature, Herr Landsberg; Social policy, Richard Barth.

CIVIL SERVANTS MADE HAPPY

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Bonus payments to the civil service began today. The finance department employees were the first to receive their cheques, the married men receiving \$125 and others \$75. Other departments will be paid as soon as the checks can be written.

BAVARIANS DISSATISFIED

Basle, Nov. 14.—Declaring that the new democratic state of Bavaria is not responsible for the faults of the old regime in Germany, a manifesto has been sent from Munich to the new federal government of Germany, asking that complaint over the conditions of the armistice be sent to the emperor's powers. It is said that the terms agreed to by Germany in stopping hostilities are of such a nature as to prevent rapid reestablishment of order in Bavaria.

MONEY PILING UP IN BANKS

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—That the time for launching the Victory Loan campaign is most opportune is to be seen in the way the deposits are mounting up in Canadian banks. At the end of September there were \$206,000,000 more on deposit than at the same time last year. The increase in savings deposits is \$69,000,000 and in demand deposits \$137,000,000. During September alone savings increased by \$22,700,000 and demand deposits by \$34,000,000, or a total of \$56,700,000. During September, 1917, the total increase was \$25,500,000, which means that the increase for September, 1918, was about 130 per cent over the same month last year.

Condition Improved
The condition of Mr. John Kilburn is slightly improved today. Mr. Kilburn is able to speak a few words and his condition is a little brighter than yesterday.

General Improvement
Mr. G. Y. Dibblee, Secretary of the Fredericton Board of Health announced today that no new cases of influenza had been reported in the city and that conditions showed a general improvement. The number of cases of the disease since it broke out is about 720 while the number of cases of pneumonia has been reckoned at 101. The number of deaths occurring from pneumonia was twenty-four.

Reopening Postponed
The Board of Health held a meeting last evening and it was decided that owing to the number of cases of the disease at Morrisons's Mills and the surrounding district the reopening of the public school there would be postponed until further notice. St. Margaret's Chapel and Sunday School in connection with which were also to be opened soon have had their opening postponed until further notice.

If you have not yet bought that Victory bond, get busy at once. The campaign will close in a few days. If you have not the cash available, go to a bank and borrow it as hundreds of others have done.

Our soldiers have about finished their great work on behalf of civilization. Help bring them home by buying a Victory Bond.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE WORLD IN THE HANDS OF THE ALLIES

Peace and Happiness of Many Generations May Depend on Their Decisions — Every Civilized Nation Should Join the Proposed League to Make it Effective, Says Sir Robert Cecil—The German Government will Make Every Effort to Carry Out Its Obligations.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Lord Robert Cecil, assistant secretary of foreign affairs, in an address yesterday on the subject of a league of nations, declared that the Allies had in their hands the political future of the entire world. On their decisions, he added, might depend the peace and happiness of many generations. The most glorious victory, he continued, would scarcely be distinguishable from defeat unless by it there were laid the foundations of a lasting peace.

The suggested league of nations, said Lord Robert, could not be restricted to a certain group of nations, but must be open to every nation which could be trusted by its fellows. It would be incomplete and proportionately ineffective unless every civilized nation joined it.

German Plenipotentiaries Raise Objection To Several Features of the Armistice

PARIS, Nov. 14.—A declaration sent to the French government early this week by the German plenipotentiaries who went to Marshal Foch's headquarters to sign the armistice between the Allies and Germany has been published here. It protests against some features of the terms agreed to by the Germans and to which they objected verbally at their first meeting with Marshal Foch. The declaration reads:

"The German government will naturally make every effort to aid in the carrying out of the obligations imposed upon it. Its plenipotentiaries recognize that on certain points a conciliatory spirit has been shown toward their suggestions. They can consequently consider the observations which they submitted on November 9, referring to conditions of the armistice, and the reply they received on November 10 as forming an integral part of the complete convention.

Huns Now Show Solicitation for Sufferings Of Non-Combatant Women and Children

They cannot, however, permit any doubt to exist on the fact that the shortness of the delay fixed for evacuation and the handing over of indispensable means of transport threatens to provoke a state of affairs which, without the German government and people being at fault, may render the execution of the conditions of armistice impossible.

"The plenipotentiaries further consider it their duty to state once more that the execution of this convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

"After the public manifestations which preceded the laying down of the armistice, conditions might have been expected which, while giving our adversaries full military security, would have put an end to the sufferings of non-combatant women and children. The German people, which for fifty months has held out against a world of enemies, will maintain its unity despite every violence."

A CANADIAN AVIATOR TELLS OF AWFUL CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA

A Million Persons May Die of Starvation During the Coming Winter—Scenes Along the Railway Likened to Those on the Battlefield—Food is Very Scarce.

Italian Headquarters, Nov. 14.—G. D. McLeod, of Montreal, an aviator, and C. M. Young, of Des Moines, Iowa, who were taken prisoners by the Austrians during the Italian campaign, have been released and have reached the Italian lines. They bring direct news of conditions in the interior of Austria, having travelled from Salzerbad, near Vienna, after being liberated. "Horrible food conditions prevail in Austria," said Mr. McLeod, "and it is quite possible that a million persons will die there this winter from lack of food, weakness and disease. Another Russia may grow out of the situation as soon as the men return from the front and discover the end of the war has not brought relief.

Scenes along the railway are like those on the battlefield. We saw bodies scattered here and there as a result of men crowding on the top of trains and being swept off. There were also bodies of wounded men who have been taken from Red Cross cars and left to die.

"What Austria needs is food. I and the other prisoners are alive only because of food received from outside of Austria. For three days I and a friend had between us only a little bad bread as big as a man's hand."

Must Utilize the Victory As an Impetus to Reforms

OHIO TOWN IS IN FLAMES

Soledo, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Upper Sandusky, a town of about 15,000, is being swept by flames and threatened with destruction. Eight firemen are reported injured by falling walls of a burning hotel.

One entire business block, including the Hotel Fetter, has been wiped out by the fire, which started about 2 a.m. The loss up to the present time is estimated at \$300,000.

HUN MUTINY IN BRUSSELS

Copenhagen, Nov. 14.—Conflicting rumors as to the situation in Brussels reached this city today. Reports are current that German soldiers there have revolted and shot their officers and are burning and pillaging the city. Belgian advance scouts are now half way from Ghent to Brussels. Should reports of the mutiny be confirmed, a flying column will be sent to restore order at the Belgian capital.

U. S. CASUALTIES NOT OVER 100,000

Washington, Nov. 14.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000 including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and the missing who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany. It was said today that it probably will be several weeks before the record of casualties can be completed.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists including those of November 12, shows a grand total of 71,390 men. Careful estimates made today based on knowledge of the battle conditions faced by the first and second armies in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and on the average lists heretofore lead officers to believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed 30,000.

Estimates based on previous records fix the total marine casualties in France at less than 5,000.

REPUBLIC OF GERMAN-AUSTRIA

Basle, Nov. 14.—All the imperial power in German-Austria has passed to the state council, which will retain that power until a constituent assembly has definitely established a constitution, declares a resolution adopted by the State Council at Vienna. The constituent assembly will be elected in January. The resolution describes German-Austria as a democratic republic and an integral part of the German republic.

NO STRIKE ORDER IS REVOKED

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The following statement was handed out this morning by the Minister of Labor:

On the recommendation of the Minister of Labor the government yesterday revoked the no-strike order in council passed on October 11, 1918.

The immediate necessity of the original order was caused by a threatened strike staged for Thanksgiving day by some five thousand labor men.

GOOD NEWS FOR DEFAULTERS

Montreal, Nov. 14.—The following message has been received at military headquarters from the Militia department at Ottawa:

"No further arrests of defaulters under the Military Service Act will be made. All proceedings will be stopped pending further instructions. Efforts must be made to secure convictions in all cases where bribery has been committed to obtain exemption."

Premier Lloyd George Outlines His Construction Policy at a Meeting of Coalition Liberals — Great Rehousing Problem Must be Solved and Hours of Labor Reduced—Asks for a United Government Representing All Parties—The Home Rule Question.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of 200 coalition Liberal Peers and Commons yesterday, Premier Lloyd George outlined his construction policy, saying the victory must be utilized as an impetus to reforms. A great rehousing programme was necessary, hours of labor must be reduced, a minimum wage introduced and production increased through land reform. The Prime Minister also foreshadowed a large development in transport, and said there was value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit, if wisely directed. It must be combatted by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither revolution nor Bolsheviki, but reaction and dissension.

More party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united government, representing all parties.

The Meeting Pledges Support to Premier During the Period of Reconstruction

In regard to free trade, the Premier said he did not propose to go as far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea of a post-economic war. Irish home rule was essential, but there must be no coercion of northeast Ulster. The Premier concluded by stating that the watchword of the government was progress.

The meeting unanimously pledged support to Mr. Lloyd George and the coalition government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

The American Meat Trust Comes in for Some Criticism in the British Commons

The meeting of the Unionist party yesterday voted confidence in Chancellor Bonar Law after he had announced that he proposed recommending the continuation of the present coalition government.

In a discussion in the House of Commons yesterday concerning the food question and control of the meat supply, the American meat trust was criticized severely by some speakers. Major Waldorf Astor, parliamentary secretary to the food ministry, said the trust controlled more than 50 per cent of the available and importable meat supplies, which constituted a serious menace. However, he added, the inter-allied food council set up by the food controller is going to be stronger than the trust.

The French Cabinet to Deal With Some Important Administrative Questions

Paris, Nov. 14.—The French cabinet will hold an extraordinary meeting today, the Matin says, to consider important military and administrative questions concerning Alsace and Lorraine. The government intends to appoint two governors with headquarters at Metz and Strassburg as soon as the Allies occupy the two provinces. Three missions made up of officials speaking German and the Alsatian patois, it is added, will be entrusted with arranging administrative questions.

SENSATION HUNTERS WANT TO CROSS SEA

New York, Nov. 14.—Already American sightseers want to go to Europe. Allied steamship offices today were receiving hundreds of inquiries as to when the ban on passenger travel would be removed. The enquirers were told that the rigid war restrictions would remain in effect until further notice, all Allied ships as well as American being still under government control. It was the opinion among steamship officials that the time for resumption of pre-war steamship travel was "a long way off."

SEATTLE LOAN WORKERS WERE READY TO HELP

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 13.—The Seattle Liberty Loan workers in the ship yards and labor organizations offered to come to Vancouver, paying their own expenses, to help in the Victory Loan campaign here. They also sent a message to the local committee to send Victory Bond salesmen to Seattle, guaranteeing a big sale of Canadian bonds in Seattle shipyards and industries.

The incident is believed to be unique. The province of British Columbia is showing the greatest enthusiasm for the Victory Loan campaign, and it is confidently predicted that every district will outstrip its quota.

TRUTH ABOUT H.M.S. AUDACIOUS OUT AT LAST

London, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty last night made its first official announcement of the loss of the battleship Audacious, which sank after striking a mine off the north Irish coast on Oct. 27, 1914. The loss of the battleship officially was kept a secret at the urgent request of the commander-in-chief of the grand fleet.

News of the sinking of the Audacious was published in the United States shortly after the disaster. The British press printed an account of the warship's loss about two months later, but the government withheld confirmation. After striking the mine the battleship remained afloat for twelve hours, during which practically the entire crew of 800 men was rescued by the White Star liner Olympic. Then a terrific explosion took place on the Audacious and she sank. The ship was later reported raised and repaired.

TO HONOR FOCH AND JOFFRE

Paris, Nov. 14.—The municipal council of Paris has initiated a plan, with the help of Premier Clemenceau to hold a ceremonial meeting at the city hall in the honor of Marshal Joffre and Marshal Foch. During the meeting it is planned to present commemorative medals to the two great soldiers.