
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, south-west with rain; Saturday still unsettled.

VOL. XXIV., No. 281

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

NO EXCUSE FROM HUNS WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT

**Ill-Treatment of Prisoners Must Stop, or Full Re-compense will be Exacted from the Huns—
More Stories of Brutality to Helpless Prisoners are Being Made Public—Many Reported to Have Died of Starvation—British Officer Deliberately Shot by German Sentry.**

LONDON, Nov. 29.—An Official statement issued today says that since the armistice was signed 444 British officers and 8,350 men of other ranks, former prisoners, have arrived at Hull from Holland and Germany; 55 officers and 8,216 men of other ranks at Dover, and 500 at London.

The statement says the protest of the British government with regard to the ill-treatment of British prisoners has been communicated to the German government, and the German authorities replied that the German high command was doing all in its power to deliver prisoners in good condition, but that the severity of the armistice conditions presented difficulties.

The German high command later was informed that no excuses would be accepted by the British government, and that full recompense would be exacted for any unnecessary sufferings of British prisoners of war. To this the Germans replied that they would do their utmost to alleviate the conditions of prisoners.

Fifteen Out of One Hundred British Prisoners Died of Starvation in a Week

One sergeant who had been a prisoner for months spoke bitterly of an enforced march after his capture. For four days, he said, the prisoners had virtually no solid food, and when they arrived at camp they were put right to work burying men who had died from starvation. In one week fifteen out of one hundred died. No pity or leniency was shown to men who were unable to work through sickness. Only blows and the usual punishments of half rations were given them.

A non-commissioned officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps said that the worst sight he saw was near Soissons. He was working in a hospital where English prisoners were suffering badly from dysentery. While still alive a man was put into a coffin and some German soldiers were preparing to nail the lid of the coffin down.

British Officer Was Foully Murdered by a German Sentry Who Wanted His Boots

"I protested," said the officer, "that the man was not dead, but I was laughed at and pushed to one side. The Germans proceeded with their gruesome task and afterward informed me that they had nailed the coffin lid down with four and six-inch nails."

Another man who said he had been captured eight months ago described the murder of an officer in a prison camp near the Aisne. "In the camp one day," he said, "I saw a British officer being bullied by a German sentry. The German soldier was demanding the officer's boots, but the officer refused to part with them. After a little further argument the German shot the officer and took the boots from him as he lay dying on the ground."

TEN DAYS MORE WOULD HAVE SEEN COLLAPSE OF THE GERMAN ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The war correspondent of the British wireless service at headquarters in France says that when the German delegates came to see Marshal Foch with regard to the armistice, the Marshal as well as the British command knew perfectly well that a few days more—the Marshal put it at ten days at the most—would have seen the surrender of the entire German army into his hands and the culmination of the greatest victory in all ages. The Marshal, says the correspondent, renounced that great victory deliberately and with his eyes open, because continuation of the struggle must have cost a certain number of British and French lives, as could not have it on his conscience to sacrifice one life after it was in his power to make peace on terms of victory.

WANT NEW TRIAL FOR MOONEY

Seattle, Nov. 28.—Commutation of the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney from death of life imprisonment will have no effect on the proposed labor strike planned by Seattle unions, labor officials said tonight.

"Our demands was not for leniency but for justice, for a new trial," said Bert Swain, secretary of the Metal Trades Council, "I cannot see that our plan to strike, if necessary, will be altered."

"Governor Stephens' action will not change our determination to strike, if necessary to procure a new trial or freedom for Mooney," said R. L. Proctor, president of the Central Labor Council.

AIRPLANES DESTROYED

Basle, Nov. 28.—One hundred and fifty airplanes which had been gathered at the Boeblingen airfield, seven miles southwest of Stuttgart, to be handed over to the Allies in accordance with the provisions of the armistice, have been rendered useless by order of the revolutionary committee, according to a Stuttgart despatch received here.

NOTED AUTHOR DEAD.

Paris, Nov. 28.—Edmond Rostand, is very ill from pneumonia. The condition of this distinguished author is said to be alarming.

DAWSON CLUB REOPENED AFTER THE FLU BAN

**AMUSEMENTS ARE BEING
RESUMED AT MARYSVILLE**

Matrimonial Rumor—Suburban Train Service on C. G. R. Again Criticized—Recoveries.

Marysville, Nov. 29.—Mr. Andrew Wade of Worcester, Mass., and formerly of this place is visiting relatives here. Mr. Wade is now employed as conductor on a train running from Worcester to Boston.

Miss Eva Hunter of Boston is visiting relatives here.

The Dawson Club Rooms have been re-opened after having been closed for a considerable length of time under orders of the Board of Health. Workmen are still engaged in making improvements on the bowling alleys which makes it impossible to use them for the present. Mr. G. H. Pryor, proprietor of the Amuse U Theatre has announced to his patrons that his theatre will re-open on Saturday next.

Rev. E. J. Barrass is recovering from his recent illness.

Mr. A. J. McPherson electrician at the cotton mill has recovered from his recent illness.

Misses Carrie Andrews and Mary Blanchard have resigned their positions on the staff of the school here.

Mrs. Guy Lamson and Mrs. Dell Hart of Fredericton were visiting friends here yesterday.

It is rumored that a certain well known widow residing on George St. is soon to be united in the bonds of matrimony to a gentleman whose home is in Ontario, the wedding to take place in the near future.

Miss Alta Flanagan of Morrison's Mill was a visitor here yesterday.

The conditions of the suburban train service have not improved and all trains running from Fredericton with the exception of the early morning train are reported late daily. The patrons of this service are becoming disgusted, and it is hoped that some immediate action will be taken by the management.

Local Hockey League

Several of the local hockey players are discussing whether a hockey league will materialize this winter or not. If a soldier's team can be organized it is very likely that the city and the U. N. B. will organize teams. Hockey talk has been going on since it was announced last week that the Arctic Rink would be open.

DINNER TO KING A NOTABLE EVENT IN HISTORY OF TWO GREAT NATIONS

Premier Poincare Praises Work of British Army and Navy—Pre-War Friendship Has Been Changed Into an Active Alliance—The King Reciprocates the Kindly Sentiments.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The dinner given to King George at the Elysee Palace last night by President Poincare, the Paris newspapers declare, was one of the most notable events in the history of Great Britain and France. President Poincare, in toasting Great Britain, recalled the agreement made between the two countries in 1914, and the efforts of both Great Britain and France to avoid war in 1914. He declared that Great Britain by her naval, military and moral effort during the war, had added an incomparable character to her splendid history. He praised the work of the British army and the effort of the British navy, concluding:

"The pre-war friendship has changed into an active alliance which will find in the peace negotiations a new utility. We have suffered together and won together, and are united forever."

King George expressed his great pleasure in being in Paris, the capital of the country with which he and his people had shared the misfortunes as well as the victories of war. He recalled the vain efforts of the Germans to capture Paris and the final triumphant campaign of the Allies under the direction of Marshal Foch. Both nations, he added, had struggled for civilization and right and had learned to appreciate each other. He hoped that the union of hearts and interests, resulting from the war, would always aid to the maintenance of peace. He paid tribute to France's heroic dead and toasted the future happiness and prosperity of the French people.

Allied Representatives Going to Berlin.

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says he understands.

Ex-Kaiser May Return And Reclaim Throne

CAN COMMAND THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

**Sir Robert Borden a Speaker
at a Thanksgiving Day
Banquet in London
Yesterday.**

London, Nov. 28.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Canadian premier, speaking at the annual Thanksgiving Day banquet of the American Society to-day approved of the plan to form a league of nations, but insisted that England and America are able to command the peace of the world by acting together. He said:

"Let us have a league of nations, if it can be realized, but at least let us have that understanding and unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide English-speaking commonwealths which will save humanity in years to come from the unbearable horror, suffering and sacrifice of a war such as this."

America's share in winning the war was praised by Viscount Chinda, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain.

The Earl of Reading declared that Great Britain would in the future join in celebrating Thanksgiving Day in memory of America's achievements in the war.

The banquet was the most elaborate held by the society since 1913. Representatives of nearly all the associated nations were present.

Death at Long's Creek

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kitchen of Long's Creek on the loss of their infant child Rita. The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Mr. Rutledge will conduct the funeral service.

Organizer of Cadets

Major George Keffe who has been with the Depot Battalion for some time, has been appointed organizer and inspector of cadets for military district No. 7, that is, for the province of New Brunswick, succeeding Capt. Robinson Black, who has been in charge of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Major Keffe who joined the 26th Batt. as lieutenant in 1914 went overseas with that unit in June 1915, spent the following winter in the trenches in France and Flanders was wounded by shell fire and was obliged to return home in November, 1916. After recovering from his wounds, Major Keffe has been on duty in St. John. Having knowledge and also having had experience Major Keffe is well qualified for his new position.

Officers of the High Command Said to be Scheming on His Behalf in Connection with the New Government—The Allies Likely to Interfere with Hun Plans by Making a Demand on Holland for His Surrender—Germans Don't Want to Lower Their Flag.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Former German Emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to reclaim his throne, according to news received in London through a neutral source of high standing, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper says that the revolution in Germany is managed by officers of the German high command with a view to eventually causing its collapse and the triumphant return of the former Emperor to Berlin. Some of these officers, in civilian clothes, have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen.

The actual procedure to be followed in demanding the surrender of the former Emperor of Germany to the Allies will be discussed in London, according to the Daily Express. Premier Clemenceau, of France, will arrive here Sunday with Marshal Foch. The British and French governments have reached a decision regarding their right to make the demand on Holland.

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Willing for an Investigation Into His Share in Origin of War

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor at the outbreak of the war, is eager for an investigation into his share in the origin of the world war, according to a statement he has made to the North German Gazette of Berlin. The former Chancellor refers to the Bavarian revelations and protests against the publication of fragmentary abstracts from documents, and the deductions made from these. He admits that Germany was not surprised at Austria's action regarding Serbia, but declares he was not aware of the text of the ultimatum before it was despatched. He is anxiously awaiting the day when his case may be judged impartially.

"We will admit our errors," he adds, "but will not allow ourselves to be forced to make untrue confessions."

German Admiral Thinks Surrendered Ships Should be Allowed to Fly Their Own Flag

London, Nov. 29.—Admiral Von Reuter, commander of the German fleet which surrendered to the Allies on November 21, has protested against the order of Admiral Sir David Beatty directing that the German flag be hauled down. He points out that internment in a British harbor is, under the terms of the armistice, equivalent to internment in a neutral port, which, in accordance with precedent, flags are allowed to remain hoisted. He adds: "I regard it as unjustifiable and contrary to international custom to order the striking of the flag on German ships. Moreover, in my opinion, the order to strike the flag was not in keeping with the idea of chivalry between two honorable opponents."

Admiral Beatty, calling attention to the fact that the armistice merely suspended hostilities and that a state of war still exists between Germany and the Allies, has replied: "Under the circumstances no enemy vessel can be permitted to fly its ensign in British ports while under custody."

BRITISH FLEET ON THE MOVE

London, Nov. 28.—A Copenhagen correspondent says that at six o'clock this morning two squadrons of British warships passed the Skaw, Denmark, steaming slowly southward. There were 22 ships, including cruisers, destroyers, mine sweepers and transport steamers. When the fleet passed through Aalek Bay it met steamers with British war prisoners aboard on their way from Copenhagen to England. Marines and soldiers cheered each other as the warships passed the repatriating vessels at a distance of a few metres.

A PROBLEM FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris, Nov. 28.—"In the reorganization of the recovered provinces, there will be difficulty in carrying out the necessary elimination of the German elements which are said to prevail," says the new mayor of Metz to a correspondent of the Journal. "I do not mean the working population, which will quickly come to us, but refer more particularly to men holding public offices or occupying important commercial positions."

"We hope the peace conference will take this into consideration. We will take all necessary steps to be sure that it does. It is necessary that there be strictest inquiry before naturalization is granted."

KING IS GUEST OF POINCARE

Paris, Nov. 28.—King George was the guest tonight of President Poincare at a dinner at the Elysee Palace which was attended by high personages of state, members of the diplomatic corps and the heads of the British military mission. During the dinner King George conversed cordially with M. Poincare and Mde. Poincare. Toasts were drunk to both Great Britain and France. They were received enthusiastically. After dinner King George talked with a number of French personalities, among them Premier Clemenceau, foreign minister Pichon, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Marshal Petain, the former Premier Branda and others. On leaving the palace M. Poincare accompanied the King as far as his carriage where he cordially shook hands with him. Numerous groups of persons standing nearby cheered the King.

PEACE OFFER UNAUTHORIZED

Copenhagen, Nov. 28.—Vienna newspapers publish a letter from Count Czernin former Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, explaining an alleged American peace offer in December, 1917. He says it was one of many cases in which unauthorized private individuals tried to accelerate the return of peace. In this particular case he says, a manufacturer made overtures but was unable to prove that he was accredited by the American or any other government.