
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.

Fresh to strong southeast winds showery; Saturday, southeast winds, still some showers, but partly fair.

VOL. XXV., No. 121

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

German Note on Economic Effect of the Peace Treaty

Full Text of Important Document Forwarded to the Allies by Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau is Made Public—Germany No Longer an Agricultural State and Cannot Feed Her Inhabitants—Complains of Treaty Conditions.

Paris, May 23.—The note from Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation at Versailles, regarding the economic effect of the peace treaty, dated at Versailles May 13, was made public today. The note reads:

"Mr. President,—In conformity with my communication of the 9th instant, I have the honor to present to your Excellency the report of the economic commission charged with the study of the effect of the conditions of peace on the situation of the German population. In the course of the last two generations Germany has become transformed from an agricultural state to an industrial state. As long as she was an agricultural state Germany could feed 40,000,000 inhabitants. In her quality of an industrial state she could ensure the nourishment of a population of 67,000,000. In 1918 the importation of foodstuffs amounted in round figures to 12,000,000 tons. Before the war a total of 15,000,000 persons provided for their existence in Germany by foreign trade and by navigation, either in a direct or an indirect manner, by the use of foreign raw material.

THE GERMAN SHIPYARDS MUST BUILD SHIPS FOR THE ALLIES FOR PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

"According to the conditions of the Treaty of Peace, Germany will surrender her merchant tonnage and ships in course of construction suitable for overseas trade. German ship building yards will build for five years in the first instance tonnage destined for the Allied and Associated governments.

Germany will moreover renounce her colonies, all her overseas possessions, all her interests and securities in the Allied and Associated countries and in their colonies, Dominions and protectorates; will, as an installment of the payment for part of the reparation, be subject to liquidation, and may be exposed to any other economic war measure which the Allied and Associated Powers think fit to maintain or to take during the years of peace.

ONE THIRD OF THE PRODUCTION OF COAL MINES WILL BE LOSS TO HUNS BY THE PEACE TREATY

"By the putting into force of the territorial clauses of the Treaty of Peace Germany would lose to the east the most important regions for the production of corn and potatoes, which would be equivalent to the loss of 21 per cent of the total crop of these articles of food. Moreover, the intensity of our agricultural production would diminish considerably. On the one hand the importation of certain raw material indispensable for the production of manufacture, such as phosphates would be hindered; on the other hand, this industry would suffer, like all other industries, from lack of coal. The Treaty of Peace provides for the loss of almost one third of production of our coal mines. Apart from this desire we are forced for ten years to deliver enormous consignments of coal to varied Allied countries. Moreover, in conformity with the Treaty Germany will concede to her neighbors nearly three quarters of her mineral production and more than three fifths of her zinc product."

THE POLICE AND STRIKES

Montreal, May 22.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers Association held last evening a resolution was unanimously adopted, calling upon the Dominion government to make it a criminal offence for police to go on strike.

TO HONOR THE FALLEN HEROES

London, May 22.—Generals Currie and Turner and Sir George Perley with other dignitaries from the 4th Division will attend the service at Westminster Abbey on Empire Day in honor of the fallen members of the Dominion forces.

FIRE LOSSES WERE HEAVY

New York, May 23.—Fire losses aggregating \$259,000,000 the greatest in any year except 1906, when the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration occurred, were reported for 1918 to the National Board of Fire Underwriters here today.

SIGHTED AN AIRPLANE LIGHT

London, May 23.—The cable ship Faraday reports that it sighted the red light of an airplane during the early hours of Monday at 50 degrees 28 minutes north latitude and 30 degrees west longitude, approximately midway between the British Isles and Newfoundland and in the course which would have been followed by Harry G. Hawker in his attempted flight between the American continent and Ireland.

OPPOSED TO AFFILIATION

Toronto, May 23.—Affiliation of the Toronto Policemen's Union with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is disapproved of by two or three royal commissioners who recently investigated grievances from members of the Toronto Police Force, and who reported this morning to Attorney General Lucas. A minority report takes issue with this finding and contends that the police unions has a right affiliate with the Labor Congress, and that this would tend to gather confidence in the force.

Mr. Alex. Russell of Toronto is at the Barker House.

CONFERENCE ON C. N. R. MATTERS

Through Train Service Between Fredericton and St. John Expected Within Three Months—Through Car to Montreal Possible.

The meeting of the C.N.R. officials and the members of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms on Queen st. The St. John & Quebec Railway between St. John and this city was the topic of discussion but while nothing definite was stated it was the opinion of the officials present that the trains would be running in about three months. Recent developments in the railway line were discussed and suggestions were made concerning a better train service in this section of the province.

The completion of the St. John & Quebec Railway is expected to come not later than August, possibly earlier. Development in overseas freight traffic must wait upon the construction of a new bridge at Fredericton and the improvement of the line between McGivney and Fredericton. With passenger trains operating between St. John and this city it is probable that a through car St. John to Montreal will be attached to the trains, connecting at McGivney with a through train from Moncton.

VICTIM OF WOOD ALCOHOL

Halifax, N. S., May 22.—Dolphus Izabel, of Montreal, died in hospital here yesterday. Physicians say his death was hastened by drinking wood alcohol.

THE OLYMPIC HAS SAILED

Halifax, N. S., May 22.—The White Star Liner Olympic sailed this morning for Southampton. She had 280 passengers, including several military transport conducting staffs and some naval ratings.

Observation of Empire Day
Empire Day was observed in the various city schools today by programs in keeping with the occasion. At the Fredericton High School the I.O.D.E. took charge of the program, which included addresses by Very Rev. Dean Neales, Dr. B. C. Foster, a reading by Miss Lynds and a solo by Miss Edna Baird. The other schools had patriotic recitations and songs.

AN UNCENSORED DESPATCH IS SENT THROUGH FROM WINNIPEG

Reports of Violence in the City are Unfounded—Postal Service is Demoralized. — No Letters Have Been Delivered Since May 15—Water and Light Service is Operating.

Winnipeg, Man., May 22.—Communication was made with Fargo, N. D. The following is the message marcenigraphed by the Free Press.

"First uncensored despatch filed from Winnipeg by a newspaper since joining up of general strike by telegraphers noon, May 17. All reports of violence in Winnipeg unfounded, but postal service utterly demoralized. Not a letter delivered locally by carriers since Thursday May 15, and not a mail delivered from outside since same date. Abundance of food bread and milk deliveries maintained; ater, light, gas service operating. General strike being continued, including stoppage of street cars and suspension of newspaper. Free Press printing and distributing two page paper in the morning. Railways running as usual. Perfect weather conditions have prevailed since beginning of strike, producing holiday appearance with orderly throngs on streets. Military not in evidence."

This is the first time the wireless has been made use of in western Canada if not in Canada, and the installation was immediately utilized to let it be known that although Winnipeg has a general strike, the city has neither disorder nor are the people living under famine conditions.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION ON SATURDAY

Matinee Races at the Trotting Park and G. W. V. A. Peace Celebration Principal Features.

The big events in Fredericton tomorrow will be the all-day peace celebration arranged for by the local branch of the G. W. V. A. in co-operation with the Returned Soldiers' Aid the proceeds of which will go to augment the local G.W.V.A. Memorial Fund. The first event will be the baseball game at 10 a. m. between the Old Imperials and the team of the New Brunswick Military Hospital. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a festival will start at the Officers' Square on Queen Street, continuing until midnight with all the popular games and amusements including wheels of fortune and other money-catchers.

Matinee Races

At three o'clock races have been arranged for at the Fredericton Trotting Park. The races will include a free-for-all and a four-year-old trot with local horses as well as others from the various parts of the Maritime Provinces entered.

Other Events

At three o'clock a second baseball game will be played at the College Field between the Imperials and the N. B. Military Hospital. From five o'clock to seven o'clock a supper will be served at the Officers' Quarters by the Returned Soldiers' Aid. From 9 o'clock until 12 o'clock a dance will be held at the Old Gafey in Carleton Street.

In addition to the program for the city many fishing, canoeing and motor boat parties will take trips to the neighboring trout-streams and elsewhere to spend the day. The water is fairly high yet for fishing but some good catches have been reported.

APPOINTED CHAPLAIN

St. John, N. B., May 22.—Major The Rev. E. B. Hooper who was Chaplain of the 26th in hospitals in England has been appointed chaplain for New Brunswick in connection with Military Hospitals and probably will reside in Fredericton.

EXPECT BIG BANANA CROP

Kingston, Jamaica May 22.—Reports received here from various sections of the country indicate that there will be an extraordinary banana crop this year. It is estimated that it will be four times as large as that in 1918.

Mr. H. L. Smart of Toronto is in the city.

OVERSEAS DOMINIONS STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

Government's Finance Bill Given Second Reading in the House of Commons—Mr. Austin Chamberlain's Reply to Opposition Criticism—Says the Proposal Has Been Hailed With Enthusiasm in the Overseas Dominions.

London, May 23.—Second reading was given in the House of Commons today to the government's finance bill, after a motion had been rejected which objected to the policy of imperial preference and the absence of a levy on capital.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a lengthy speech, combatted the criticisms of the Liberals regarding the preference. He said the preference was to pervade our whole policy. He insisted that preference would be given in cases where capital was to be extended in on of the dominions; also that the government had decided that purchases in their behalf, if not made in Great Britain, would be made in the Empire overseas rather than in other countries, and the government had recently instructed all its departments to give effective preference in governmental contracts to the overseas dominions, both as regards offers to tender and price.

OVERSEAS DOMINIONS SEE IN THE POLICY AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP THEIR RESOURCES

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the policy of imperial preference had been hailed with enthusiasm in the West Indies, and was approved by every dominion. It had obtained friendly recognition by the Canadian high commissioner, while the people of South Africa, grateful and hopeful, saw in it the opportunity to develop their industries.

Referring to the criticism that the policy would throw away three million pounds sterling for nothing," he asked was it nothing to respond to the desire which had been expressed at every colonial conference for the past fifteen or twenty years by the overseas representatives? Was it nothing that we should at last fall into line with the policy first suggested by a Cape Dutchman and then endorsed by men of every race?

THE QUESTION OF A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY PRESENTS THE GREATEST DIFFICULTIES

As regards the demand for a commission of inquiry into a levy on capital, Mr. Chamberlain said the question presented the greatest difficulties. It would cause a feeling of insecurity at a time when we had to face a large floating debt and make provision for it.

Hon. J. A. Clynes, Laborite, said that the working classes opposed the budget because it imposed additional taxes upon them, while it gave the capitalists another fifty million pounds a year. Mr. Clynes ridiculed the claim that the preference could affect the relations between the mother country and the dominions. They could not reward the men of the dominions by putting into the pockets of certain trades large sums of money, he said.

SOME SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS CONCERNING REPARATIONS

Paris, May 22.—The Council of Four agreed today on a reply to the German note concerning reparations. The note will be handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles tomorrow and will outline some modifications in the terms regarding reparations as they now appear in the text of the peace treaty.

This will be the first modification of the terms of the peace treaty as agreed upon by the plenary conferences.

Consideration of Germany's protest regarding the Sarre Valley also has resulted in slight modifications of the terms of the award.

Berlin despatches received in Paris indicate that German opposition to the treaty centres chiefly about the inter-Allied commission on reparations, which the treaty creates for the purpose of collecting indemnities.

STATUS OF OVERSEAS DOMINIONS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

London, May 15.—Speaking at Westminster, Sir Robert Borden said: "Two years ago the principle upon which constitutional relationship of the Britannic group of nations must be worked out was established by unanimous consent. The principle is equality of nationhood and upon this the system and status of the dominions in the peace conference has been consistently based. The logical consequence of such equality in its relation to the peace conference has apparently aroused in certain quarters some alarm lest this principle should involve disintegration of the Empire. As one having reasonable aspirations of at least one dominion, I express my profound conviction that there is no cause for alarm while that principle is maintained, but that there would be the greatest danger if any attempt were made to abandon it."