

***** **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.** *****

Moderate west to northwest winds fair today and Thursday not much change in temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Thinks a Crisis is Reached In the Affairs of the World

Important Speech by U. S. Secretary of State Lansing at Inter-Allied Press Club Banquet—Declares Emphatically That the Allies Must Feed Germany and Give the Huns Access to Foreign Markets—Anarchy Must be Prevented in Germany by All Means.

PARIS, March 12.—We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world, said United States Secretary of State Robt. Lansing at a banquet given tonight by the Inter-Allied Press Club in honor of the American peace commissioners. Mr. Lansing was emphatic in his statement that the Allies must feed Germany and give the Germans opportunity to sell their products in the foreign markets, if the danger of Bolshevism was to be averted. He painted a vivid picture of conditions in the war zone of France, and pointed out that it was not through pity for Germany, but to the Allies' own advantage to see that anarchy was prevented in the former German Empire.

**THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST IF THE WORLD IS
 TO BE SAVED FROM DESPOTISM OF ANARCHY**

"I say to you, men of the Allied powers, that there is no time to be lost if we are to save the world from the despotism of anarchy," said Mr. Lansing, "even as we have saved it from the despotism of autocracy. We ought to make, we must make peace without delay, and ships laden with food must enter the harbors of Germany. We have reached a crisis in the affairs of the world. We must meet it without passion and without permitting our judgment to be warped by a natural and unavoidable desire for vengeance on a nation which has committed such atrocities as those the Germans have committed."

**ITALIAN NEWSPAPER GIVES VIEWS OF THE
 HOLY SEE ON SUBJECT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

ROME, March 12.—The Osservatore Romano, semi-official organ of the Vatican, prints an article on the League of Nations which is understood to embody the viewpoint of the Holy See. It says the League "might have been constituted in a simpler manner," and outlines the functions of the League as follows: "The settling up of an arbitration tribunal to solve international conflicts. The formation of a society of all civilized nations including those defeated in the war which will pledge themselves to submit their differences to a tribunal and accept its rulings. The bringing about of an agreement to declare an economic boycott against any nation which refuses to submit controversies to a tribunal, or which will not accept decisions on matters which have been so submitted."

In conclusion the article recalls that such a project was suggested in the Pope's appeal to the nations on Aug. 1, 1917.

HON. BOB ROGERS THINKS PURPOSE OF UNION GOVT. HAS COME TO AN END

Toronto, March 11.—A progressive national policy is Hon. Robert Rogers' cure for the unrest in Canada and also for the settlement of the differences between the people of the west and the people of the east. "A proper regulation of our fiscal policy," as he put it in an address tonight before the Centre and South Toronto Conservative Club, was the cure-all. The causes of jealousies and prejudices, Hon. Mr. Rogers said, could only be removed by establishing confidence that all classes would get fair treatment and no class or section allowed to exploit the other. Mr. Rogers declared that he had no fault to find with the union government "as far as it goes," but it was created for a specific purpose, he added, and intimated that this purpose had come to an end with the end of the war. "Now that the union government contract is ended," said Mr. Rogers, "we owe it to the great Conservative party and the country to see to it that under the flag of a progressive national policy we establish a national sentiment on which we can build and save Canada from ruin today."

CAUSE OF THE FLU EPIDEMIC IS DISCOVERED

London, March 12.—A statement made yesterday by one of the leading London bacteriologists says that the medical correspondent of the Daily Mail indicates that the cause of the present influenza epidemic has been discovered. "I have no doubt whatever," said the bacteriologist, "that influenza is due to the Pfeiffer bacillus. My experience is confirmed by

others."

Pfeiffer bacillus was discovered by a German of the name of Pfeiffer as far back as 1892.

WILL BUILD A WAREHOUSE

Moncton, March 12.—The contract for building the first portion of the Eaton warehouse here was awarded on Monday to the George A. Fuller Co., of Montreal. The contract for this portion of the warehouses is said to be about three quarters of a million.

DEFRAUDED BANK OUT OF A LARGE SUM

Montreal, March 12.—Judgment of the Superior Court, rendered by Mr. Justice MacLennan yesterday afternoon, reveals an extraordinary fraud practiced on the Bank of Hochelaga, which as a result suffers a loss of \$46,647.

This money was advanced by the Bank to the Damien Lalonde Co., Ltd. on the strength of certificates purporting to show that the company had executed certain work and was entitled to certain payments for the same under a contract with the Imperial Munitions Board.

But, as the judgment states, these certificates had been fraudulently filled up by a representative of the Lalonde company. He was able to do this because the inspector had "carelessly" delivered the certificates in blank to the Lalonde company, which has become insolvent and is being sued by the Bank.

The court has dismissed the bank's action.

Opposition Organizer

It is understood that the local opposition of the Legislature have offered the position of party organizer to Mr. J. D. Black of this city and that he has accepted the post.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE G. W. V. A.

Want Aliens Deported, Civil Service Again Under Govt. and Positions Declared Vacant.

A special meeting of the G. W. V. A. was held here last night and several resolutions were passed in support of petitions to the Dominion Government. Among them was a resolution to the effect that alien enemies be deported without delay, as the G. W. V. A. believes it better to have the Valley Railway go as it is than to have the work done by what they term "dishonorable labour." The question of the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians at Minto was also discussed.

A second resolution was passed that all civil service positions which have been filled since August, 1914, except by returned soldiers should be declared vacant until six months after the demobilization of His Majesty's Overseas Forces.

Another resolution which was put before the members of the G. W. V. A. was that the management of the Civil Service Commission be taken out of the hands of the present administrators and placed in the hands of the Dominion Government. This resolution caused considerable discussion as the members of the Association wish to have a Civil Service Commission which will be favorable to the returned soldier.

Twenty-three members joined the Association.

The Broad Road

St. John Times: Hon. J. A. Murray is worried about the roads. He and his party have been on the downward political road for some time. No doubt there are rough places.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE GIVES OUTLINE OF BILL FOR SETTLEMENT OF SOLDIERS IN THE PROVINCE

Forty-third Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association Opened Here Last Night—Delegates Welcomed by Deputy Mayor Walker on Behalf of the City—Deputy Minister E. P. Bradt Made a Good Impression on the Delegates.

The forty-third annual convention of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick opened last evening with its first meeting at the City Hall with a good attendance of delegates. Pres. L. M. Anderson of Sackville acted as chairman of the meeting and called it to order shortly after eight o'clock. A number of splendid addresses were delivered which proved highly interesting to those present.

President's Address

The proceedings opened with the annual address of the president, L. M. Anderson. Referring to the close of the war, the speaker said that the new ideas of liberty and justice arising from the conflict would have their effect on the future of the workers and in this the farmers would share. In settling soldiers on the land the speaker urged that the government should discriminate in favor of the sons of those who have helped to develop the country. He urged more attention to the raising of pedigree stock and pointed to the desirability of mixed farming in a country like this. The suggestion of a government cold storage and abattoir plant was welcomed and the president urged united effort to secure from the government those further concessions which are needed if farming is to be placed on a more stable and profitable foundation.

Deputy Mayor Walker

Joseph Walker, the retiring deputy mayor, was called upon for an address of welcome and he briefly but cordially fulfilled this duty. From his knowledge of the clothing business Mr. Walker pointed to the great demand for wool and the profitable opportunity it presented to the farmers in sheep raising.

Vice President Bernier

J. A. Bernier, vice president of the association in reply, thanked the dep-

uty mayor for his hearty welcome. He dwelt upon the importance of agriculture to the nation and pointed out the necessity for co-operation if the farmers are to secure the higher prices which their produce should command. He closed with a warm tribute to the Minister of Agriculture as a practical farmer who had proved successful in administering this department. For the benefit of the Acadian delegates Mr. Bernier then addressed them in French.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale Minister of Agriculture followed. That he was qualified to speak as a practical farmer was shown by the brief sketch he gave of his own experience, which began when he carved out a farm and a home for himself in the wilderness forty years ago.

Now that the war is over Canada like the world at large faces the problems of reconstruction. One of the chief problems will be the reward of those who have fought and the care of those whose ability has been impaired. In this the plans for providing farms for returned men will take a prominent place. The federal and provincial governments are uniting in this effort and as a result of his representations the federal act will apply to eastern as well as western Canada. A bill for the settlement of soldiers in this province would be introduced in the legislature on Wednesday and the provisions of the bill will be such as to ensure so far as possible the success of the soldier farmer. The bill will provide for the purchase and sale on easy terms of established farms, for the advance of money for the development of homes on forest lands and to provide free of charge farm areas in the Bluebell tract. It is also the intention of the government to spend \$50,000 for

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BRITISH RESERVISTS MAKING TROUBLE ON STEAMER AT HALIFAX

Were on Their Way to New York When Steamer was Ordered Back to Halifax—The Canadian Authorities Have Refused Transportation by the Land Route—Men are Threatening to Sink the Ship if Grievances Not Settled.

HALIFAX, March 12.—Conditions aboard the Tolosa are in a critical state today owing to the refusal of the military authorities at Ottawa to furnish rail transportation to their homes for the three hundred British reservists who were proceeding to New York on the steamer when she was ordered back to Halifax to coal owing to the strike in New York.

Captain J. C. Jackson came ashore this morning to receive the decision of the Canadian authorities after he had been informed, by allegations of the men, that they would sink the ship unless they were allowed to come ashore and proceed to their destinations by rail. Capt. Jackson states that he has no guns aboard and that the ship is at the mercy of the men.

**CAPTAIN OF SHIP DISCLAIMS ALL RESPONSIBILITY
 FOR ANYTHING THAT MIGHT HAPPEN ON BOARD**

He claims that his ship is an admiralty transport, that his written instructions from the Admiralty make no mention of New York, and that his voyage is from Barry to Halifax and return. In the light of the decision reached at Ottawa, he disclaims all responsibility for anything that may happen when the decision becomes known.

Among the 293 men aboard the Tolosa are 81 American citizens, 70 of whom claim to be American born. They all came to Canada during the early months of the war and enlisted in the British forces. The American immigration officials were appealed to on behalf of these men, but they take the ground that they possess no papers proving them to be American citizens, and that in the absence of these they must pay the customary head tax of \$8 and possess the stipulated amount of money in addition to their transportation before they will be passed for entry into the United States.

**ORDERS OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY WERE THAT
 THE MEN WERE TO BE DISEMBARKED AT HALIFAX**

The Canadian authorities, it is stated, take the ground that they do not wish the British Admiralty to be placed to the additional charge of forwarding the men to their homes in the United States by rail. Captain Jackson contends that his orders from the British Admiralty were to take the men to Halifax and disembark them there.

The men themselves complain that as a result of their loyalty they are being held up in their journey to their homes. They say after serving in the British army for various terms of from two to four years, it would almost seem as though they are now citizens of no country.

AVERAGE VALUE OF THE FARMS IN CANADA \$46 PER ACRE

Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics is Made Public—British Columbia Leads All the Provinces—Average Wages Show a Substantial Increase During Past Twelve Months.

Ottawa, March 11.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes today its annual report on average farm values for the year 1918. The average value of farm and for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917; \$41 in 1916; \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914.

By provinces the value is highest in British Columbia, viz., \$149, this being exactly the figure for 1917 also. The higher value per acre in this province is due to orcharding and fruit growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average per acre, viz., \$57, the average for 1917 in Quebec being however \$53, while in Ontario it was \$55.

In Prince Edward Island the value is \$44, as also in 1917; in Nova Scotia it is \$36, against \$34 in New Brunswick \$35 against \$29.

The average wages paid for farm

ENQUIRY BOARD IS SELECTED

London, March 12.—The Kimmel Camp Board of Inquiry consists of Brigadier Gen. MacBrien, president; Lt. Col. W. S. Bull, first Central Ontario; Major D. Chown, first Central Ontario, and one officer from the camp itself. The inquiry is being conducted at Kimmel Camp.

Three thousand soldiers from Kimmel Camp left Liverpool yesterday on the Baltic.