
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 northeasterly mostly fair and cool today and on Thursday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION IS BASED ON FUNDAMENTAL AGREEMENT

Great Britain Will Take No Action Which Would Lead to Its Disruption—Reply of Lloyd George to Boer Deputation—Great Settlement Forged Out in the Heat and Trials of Twenty Years Cannot be Reopened.

London, June 11.—Great Britain cannot take any action which would mean the disruption of the union of South Africa. This, in effect, was the answer given to the deputation of the Nationalist party of South Africa by Premier Lloyd George in Paris on June 5. The Premier received the deputation, which included General J. B. M. Hertzog, and Judge F. W. Reitz, the former President of the Orange Free State. It was expected that the chief object of the Nationalist party was to obtain restitution of the national status of the South African Republics existing before the Boer War.

DELEGATION REPRESENTED THE OLD POPULATION OF TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE

Mr. Lloyd George in his reply said that the South African Union was based on a fundamental agreement between the British and Dutch elements not to be dissolved by one element without consent of the other. Great Britain therefore was unable to take any action without disruption of the union.

In his statement of the case General Hertzog said that the deputation represented the old population of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. They were actuated by no race antagonism, but were determined by constitutional means to press their claims for independence.

DELEGATES TOLD BY PREMIER THAT THEY DID NOT SPEAK FOR WHOLE PEOPLE OF UNION

The Premier made the point that the deputation did not claim to speak for the whole people of the Union, or even for the whole population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. He was unable to see how the British Government or the Imperial Parliament could re-open "the great settlement forged out in the heat and trials of the last twenty years," merely on account of differences between various sections of the South African people themselves.

The principle of self determination, added the Premier, had been given effect by the people of South Africa in fullest freest and most solemn manner and to consent to any disruption of the union would ruin South Africa. He pointed out how dangerous and, in fact, impossible it was to recognize mere sectional choice, whether of Dutchmen, natives or the English speaking peoples, without reference to the will of the whole.

SOUTH AFRICANS ADVISED BY THE PREMIER TO LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO FUTURE

Referring to the great place the South African Union occupied in the world, Mr. Lloyd George said that in the League of Nations it would have the same Membership and status, as and for more influence, than any of the other states outside the few great powers, and he advised South Africans as a friend not to endeavor to undo the past, but look forward confidently.

When the South African delegation was in London and sent a request to Premier Lloyd George for a hearing on the subject of the independence of the union, it was understood the British Government would be guided in dealing with this question by the advice of General Louis Botha, the South African Premier, and his colleagues.

THE SARDINE INDUSTRY IMPROVED

Ottawa, June 11.—Thanks largely to the loyal support of the Canadian women in giving preference to the Canadian produced goods, the sardine industry of the Maritime Provinces has so improved that some firms have reopened several weeks before it was anticipated. The old stocks, which amounted to a glut, are now being moved, and the new pack is in hand. Other firms are expected to reopen, according to the information of the Canadian trade commission, in a week or two.

In making the announcement the commission mentions the response made by large and small grocers and dealers. Everything has been done to safeguard the public from being exploited in prices, and it is worth while noting that both Canadian sardines and salmon have been sold wholesale at figures from 15 to 50 per cent below any imported article, and the nutritive value, as shown in a government analysis recently made of these home produced fish for both classes is higher than in corresponding but more expensive fish imported.

LABOR MEN CONFERRED WITH DR. SOLF

Genova, June 11.—Under a captain "an international plot" the Gazette of Lausanne states that James Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the British Labor party, and Gene Longuet, the French Socialist Deputy, on returning from Italy recently had several long interviews with Dr. W. S. Solf, former Colonial Secretary of Germany, at Fribourg, Switzerland. The article states that Dr. Solf made a plan that German Colonies should be returned to Germany and declares that it "fell on willing ears".

OPPOSED TO BIG UNION

Regina, Sask., June 11.—Regina Trades and Labor Council was notified tonight that the Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks desired to withdraw from affiliation with the council on the ground that they could not see their way clear to having anything to do with the one big union movement.

BOLD THEFT AT HARTFIELD BY YOUNG MAN

Reward of One Hundred Dollars Offered for His Arrest—Came from Presque Isle, Maine.

On the 17th day of May a young man giving the name of Wesley Hayes and hailing from Presque Isle, Me., came along and asked Mr. Sydney Bragdon of Hartfield for work. He said he was 17 years old, and didn't want much wages only board and clothes. Mr. Bragdon engaged him as his own son, Roy, who lost an eye at Vimy had not yet returned from overseas. Later, when the house was left alone for a couple of hours, Mrs. Bragdon being in the garden behind the barns, and he was left at some work around the barns, he entered the house, went upstairs into a clothes press off Mr. Bragdon's bed-room and stole \$215 out of a trunk in which the money was kept. He then left on foot for Otis, or in that direction.

When they found he had gone Mrs. Bragdon ran up to the trunk to find the money gone. Roy Bragdon who had returned in the meantime, jumped on a horse and went after him. When Hayes learned this he left the road and entered the woods at Woodman's mill. He has never been seen since. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall, stout, dark complexion. Has a peculiar way of holding his mouth open when he talks has a jack-knife scar on right side of neck also one in palm of his right hand. He said these were caused by a fight with an Indian.

Mr. Bragdon telephoned all around to officers of the law but has failed to locate him. He has worked quietly. If any one will capture this chap as described above, he will pay them \$100 in cash.

BASEBALL LEAGUE FORMED

Mr. F. O. Stredder, Athletic Supervisor announced today that eleven Junior baseball teams have been formed, five in A section and six in B section. Five Intermediate teams have also been formed. The Intermediate league opens tomorrow evening with a game between the Devon Stars and the Fredericton High School.

The following is the Intermediate League schedule.

June 12—High School vs. Devon.
" 16—Bankers vs. Pets.
" 19—Industrial vs. Bankers.
" 23—Pets vs. High School.
" 26—Devon vs. Pets.
" 30—High School vs. Industrial.
July 3—Bankers vs. High School.
" 7—Devon vs. Industrial.
" 10—Pets vs. Industrial.
" 14—Bankers vs. Devon.

All games start at 6.45 p. m. sharp on Mondays and Thursdays.

Early Discussion Expected On Reply to German Note

M'PEAKE-KIRK NUPTIALS AT ST. JOHN TUES.

Fredericton Couple Married at St. John (Stone) Church by Capt. the Rev. G. A. Kuhring.

(St. John Telegraph)

An interesting ceremony took place in St. John's (Stone) church yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock when Captain Joseph McPeake of the official stenographic staff of the province of New Brunswick and Miss Annie L. Kirk, who has for several years held a prominent position in connection with the executive government of the province, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Captain (Rev.) Kuhring in the presence of one of the soldier friends of the groom, Lieutenant Seely, a brother officer of the 236th Battalion, and Miss Annie Mersereau who is a daughter of the colonel of the 132nd Battalion and a sister of Colonel J. W. Mersereau. Both the bride and groom were most popular residents of Fredericton, and had many friends there who will no doubt be surprised at the news of their marriage, although they have been anticipating the date ever since Captain McPeake's return from the front. Misses Kirk and Mersereau arrived in the city yesterday morning and with Captain McPeake were the guests of E. S. Carter at luncheon. Mr. and Mrs. McPeake left by last evening's train for a trip to Boston and will return and take up their residence in Fredericton in about ten days.

G. W. V. A. BAND ORGANIZED

James White, Bandmaster and H. E. Beatty, president—Committees Appointed.

The Brass Band of the Fredericton Branch, Great War Veterans' Association, was formally organized last night although it has been in active existence for several months. All returned soldiers who are bandmen are invited to attend at the G. W. V. A. rooms next Friday at eight o'clock. The officers of the band are as follows:

James White, Bandmaster.
H. E. Beatty, President.
George Goodine, Vice President.
Charles Stewart, Secretary Treasurer.
Ernest Beatty, Sidney Parkinson and Nelson Smith, Band Committee.
George Beatty and William C. McLaughlin, Music Committee.

Mr. A. B. Foster of Toronto is at the helm.

BIG STRIKE OF COMMERCIAL TELE- GRAPHERS BEGAN THIS MORNING

Sixty Thousand Telegraphers Expected to Leave Their Keys During the Day — The Strike is Aimed at the Western Union and Other Big Companies.

Chicago, June 11.—The nation strike of union Commercial Telegraphers, called by S. J. Kononkamp, International President of the Telegraphic Union of America, became effective at seven o'clock this morning (Central time). The companies against which the strike is called include the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Postal Telegraph Company, the America Telegraph and Telephone Company and a number of small telegraph companies in various parts of the country.

Union officials estimated that sixty thousand telegraphers would leave their keys during the day, and that on June 16 more than one hundred thousand electrical workers would go on strike, while officials on the telegraph companion asserted that no such number of employees were involved.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 11.—With the national strike order of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in effect at 8, A. M. neither the union headquarters nor the offices of the Western Union and Postal Companies had definite information as to its effects here, an hour later.

Union officials said they had been advised that all but two chief operators at a class not affected by the strike order, had gone out at the general offices of the Postal Company. They stated, however, that the information was not official and they were without advice as to the number of men who had objected to the walkout at the Western Union.

Reported That an Agreement Has Been Reached on the Principle of the Reparation Clauses—No Definite Sum to be Fixed in the Treaty—France Determined Not to Consent to Any Material Changes in Original Treaty—Trying to Speed Up the Work.

Paris, June 11.—Official announcement was made after the meeting of the Council of Four this afternoon that there is hope of a comparatively early decision on the reply to Germany.

It was said an agreement in principle was reached on the reparations clauses, to the effect that no definite sum to be paid by Germany will be fixed in the treaty, and that the question would be left virtually as in the original draft.

In French circles it was stated today that the treaty, as again submitted to the Germans, will be much less altered than has been generally supposed.

VARIOUS COMMISSIONS HAVE FAILED TO REACH

ANY SOLUTION OF THE DEADLOCK ON SOME POINTS

The determination of France not to consent to any material changes in the treaty with Germany was clearly defined today after the meeting of the Council of Four and various commissions which failed to reach any solution of the deadlock on the important points on which difference of opinion have risen.

In spite of the attempt to speed up the work of peace, reports are still unavailable from commissions dealing with the eastern boundaries of Germany, Schleswig-Holstein, the Belgian frontier and waterways and harbors. The fluid state of the proceedings makes it difficult to accept the optimistic statements of various members of delegations that an agreement on the reply to the counter proposals from Germany will be reached speedily.

CLEMENCEAU WILL NOT AGREE TO ADMISSION

OF GERMANY TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Premier Clemenceau is especially firm in his refusal to agree to the admission of Germany to the League of Nations immediately. The French hold that they understand German psychology better than the Allies, and know what the increased arrogance of the Germans during the last few weeks means. They say they appreciate how much this arrogance would be increased if the peace conference should yield to the German demand for immediate admission to the League. The French, it is understood, are willing that the Germans should be admitted later, but insist that the admission must not be in compliance with what they term "Germany's present haughty demand."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE GERMANS DELAYS

THE COMPLETION OF THE AUSTRIAN TREATY

Little progress is being made in the drafting of the missing articles of the treaty with Austria, owing to the greater urgency of completing negotiations with the Germans. One official who is working on the Austrian treaty, asked today when the rest of the summary would be available, replied: "There may not be any more. The Austrians have more now, apparently, than they are able to sign."

The same waiting attitude is observed regarding the Hungarian treaty, parts of which are incidental with the German and Austrian treaty and are already in print.

GIRL MARRIED BURGLAR AND DIDN'T KNOW IT

London, June 10.—The discovery by a respectable young woman that she had unknowingly married a criminal was referred to by Mr. Justice Darling in the Court of Criminal Appeal.

George Bell had been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for house-breaking and the court reduced the term to five years. The judge stated that the woman married Bell after he had been divorced. She did not know he was a burglar. He did not return home one night and she later found that he was under arrest. The police found he had been convicted several times before. The judge took into consideration the fact that Bell had fought for his country and had been seriously wounded.

WILL TAKE A STRONG STAND

Toronto, June 11.—As foreshadowed by W. J. Bulman, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, that organization will take a strong stand against the suggestion made in some quarters to take the Canadian Pacific Railway into government ownership, according to the report of the transportation committee, as submitted to the association this morning.

MAY LOWER THE PRICE OF TOBACCO

Montreal, June 11.—To prepare for the general tariff revision promised by Sir Thomas White in his budget speech last week, the Canadian tobacco industry was organized last night into the Dominion Cigar and Tobacco Association.

The organization meeting was held at the Windsor Hotel and the manufacturing, wholesale, jobbing and retail interests of the country were well represented.

The new association, it is stated, will work for tariff revision, which will bring down the present prices of smokes to the smoker, the present government imposts both in duties and excises representing one of the heaviest costs of tobacco to the consumer.

CONFIDENCE IN CABINET

Paris, June 11.—By a vote of 276 to 137, the Chamber of Deputies today expressed confidence in the cabinet, after discussion of an interpretation regarding search by the judicial powers of the headquarters of the national press bureau. This organization supervised for the French press generally the purchase of paper and undertook to obtain exemption of the military service of employees necessary for the publication of newspapers.