
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 to fresh winds, mostly north and west; fair today and on Tuesday, stationary or a little lower temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1919 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE CENTRAL POWERS WILL BE DISARMED ON SIDE NEAREST FRANCE

Stiff Terms Will Soon be Presented to the Germans by Marshal Foch—France has a Right to Extra Military Guarantees on Her Frontier, Says the London Times—Substitute for Old Russian Alliance Must be Found in the East.

LONDON, March 3.—Commenting upon the terms which Marshal Foch will present to the Germans, the Times says: "They will be severe and such as will effectively disarm the Central Powers on the side nearest France. France has a just right to extra military guarantees on her frontier towards Germany and these guarantees may well have to take the form of special territorial readjustments. In any case, France may count on our sympathy and assistance in obtaining all these new guarantees. But the chief weakness in the future would be in eastern Europe, and that is why a barrier of new states to be erected between the Baltic and Adriatic will need strengthening by every means in our power. Although France has a particular interest in the west front, the defection of Bolshevik Russia makes it desirable that she should find some substitute on the east for her old Russian alliance, and it must be a great joy to her people that this substitute should take the form of a barrier line of free peoples."

GREAT BRITAIN IS ANXIOUS TO SECURE A FREE PASSAGE FOR SHIPS INTO THE BALTIC

"Our own position has many points of resemblance to that of France. The main avenues of the League of Nation's communication with free peoples between the Baltic and Adriatic will be over the sea, and therefore we are anxious about free passage into the Baltic and also that there should be at its eastern end friendly powers to provide the navies of the league, after they have entered the Baltic, with repairs and other facilities of operation and navigation."

"But that is not all. As in eastern Europe we hope to see a barrier of free states erected so that Great Britain, which has India to think of, may be protected in the middle east. No one substitute will cover all the ground occupied by the Ottoman Empire. Its old functions will have to be divided between New Arabia and New Armenia and New Palestine. That is why the question of Syria is so important to us."

IT IS NOT GREAT BRITAIN'S PLAN TO KEEP HUGE ARMIES GARRISONING THE FRONTIER

"France has a right to the best possible frontiers on the side of Germany, and we have a similar right in the middle east, for it is not our way to keep huge armies garrisoning frontiers. Our way is to diminish our military liabilities by a system of buffer states."

"Our position in Egypt gives us a special interest in the future of Palestine, and the same applies to Arabia. Such considerations as these are not inconsistent with the principles of the League of Nations. On the contrary, the nearer an ideal carries its head to the clouds the more firmly must its feet be planted on solid ground."

P. E. I. TOWN HAS BIG FIRE

Charlottetown, P. E. I. March, 2.—Fire, which started after a dance had been held in a hall, presumably from the stove, destroyed the business portion of the town of Alberton. Both sides of the main street were laid in ruins, the store of Benjamin Rogers, the post office and the Mallet building being the only buildings left standing. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000 and the insurance will amount to about thirty thousand dollars.

Alberton had only a chemical engine and this proved unavailing as the fire was far advanced when discovered. The bucket brigade did valiant work and fortunately there was no wind. This is the first fire in the history of the town.

MAY COMMUTE SENTENCES

Washington, March 2.—Attorney General Gregory has recommended to President Wilson commutation of the sentences of persons convicted under the Espionage Act, a review of whose

MOVEMENT FOR UNITED RUSSIA

Paris, March 2.—(By the A. P.)—"Forty million Russians in organized governments are now co-operating in a movement for a reunited Russia. These Russians are working and fighting dying by hundreds and even by thousands daily, in an effort to save Russia from complete destruction and all this is being done without a thought of political ambition," said Sergius Sasonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Denikine government, who also is the representative in Paris for the Omsk government. Continuing Sergius Sasonoff said, "Russia has such undeveloped and unlimited resources that she is able to pay her way and the Entente will be rewarded for any help they may extend to patriotic Russians in their effort to overthrow anarchy and restore peace in a country that has been despoiled by Bolshevism."

cases by officials of the department of Justice has revealed that the evidence of wilful intent to violate the law was too circumstantial to warrant the carrying out of the full sentences fixed by the trial juries.

C. C. CAMP A CANDIDATE IN CARLETON WARD

His Nomination Papers Taken Out for Signatures This Afternoon—Contests in Three Wards.

The most recent development in civic political circles is the advent of Council C. Camp in the field as a candidate in Carleton Ward. Nomination papers for Mr. Camp were taken out from the office of the City Clerk this afternoon and it is expected will be filed before four o'clock when nominations will close.

With the nominations of Mr. Camp there will be contests in three wards. In Carleton Ward the candidates will be C. C. Camp and W. A. Walsh, in Wellington R. B. VanDine and Ald. Judson Barker and in Queen's Ald. D. J. Shea and Harold M. Young.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, March 3.—The week on the stock exchange began with a resumption of bullish activity among the various specialties which have featured the trading of the past month. Early gains in motor shares and their accessories ranged from one to three points, tobaccos advancing one to two and oils and equipments one to one and a half. Rails also gave promise of further improvement although dealings in that division were relatively light. United States Steel was in the steady demand, rising over a point, but coppers and shippings were hesitant.

KING REVIEWS YOUNG GUARDS

London, March 1.—An imposing military pageant was held this afternoon in Hyde Park when the King, mounted on horseback, with the Queen and Princess Mary in their carriage attended by Generals Robertson, Birdwood, MacDonald and the Maharajah of Bikanor, reviewed fourteen battalions of the "Young Guards" who are shortly proceeding to join the army of occupation of the Rhine.

The bright sunshine attracted a huge crowd numbering over 100,000.

THE OLD GERMAN ARMY NOW IN STATE OF COMPLETE USELESSNESS

This is the Opinion of U. S. Officers Who Have Specialized on the Question of Demobilization—No Fight Left in the Men, and They are Useless in the Suppression of Disorders.

COBLENZ, March 3.—In the opinion expressed by United States army officers who have specialized on the question of demobilization and readjustment of the enemy forces, there no longer is any doubt about the complete uselessness of the remnants of the old German army now in regimental and battalion departments throughout Germany. These conclusions are based on a large quantity of detailed information gathered from various sources by the army of occupation.

It is estimated in the summary of an expert that there are approximately three hundred thousand men, mostly of the 1899 class, who have declined to volunteer for the new army. They comprise the old army of today in the depots, together with skeletonized staffs of many large and small units.

"There is no fight in the men," said an expert today. "The events of the past two weeks have demonstrated that they are as useless in suppression of internal disorders as they are against Bolshevism or the Poles. One has only to read the newspapers of garrison towns and to note the extent of stealings by garrisons, and all kinds of miscellaneous happenings which would be impossible with disciplined troops, to become convinced of the present uselessness of the remnant of the former army."

"Only in the improbable event of some great and fervent national inspiration would these troops be of any use. It appears only a matter of days before Noske, the German secretary for military affairs, will wipe out the old army completely from further existence."

Enemy Countries Must Pay Over an Enormous Sum

SUBMARINES TO BE BARRED FROM WARFARE

Paris, March 1.—Marshal Foch presented today to the council of the great powers the military terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty. These will be considered on Monday with the naval terms already submitted to the council.

The military terms provide for the disarmament of Germany down to twenty divisions of ten thousand each including fifteen divisions of infantry and five of cavalry.

Severe restrictions are placed on the manufacture of all classes of war materials, and the military and commercial use of airplanes is limited to the minimum.

Beyond Marshal Foch's presentation of the terms today they were not discussed.

The naval terms now before the council provide not only for the complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment but also for the termination of all submarine warfare by all nations throughout the world, thus ending the use of the submarine in naval warfare.

The provision for the dismantling of the fortifications of Heligoland and Kiel Canal has been made the subject of reservation by Admiral Benson, representing the United States, where by this shall not be a precedent applicable to American canal and harbor defences such as Hell Gate, Cape Cod Canal and others.

The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in the report by the British and American naval authorities, but the French still make reservations against the destruction of these ships.

The supreme council is expected to pass on this and other naval and military subjects on Monday.

WAS NOTED HOME RULER

New York, March 2.—Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, internationally known as a physician author and leader in the movement for Irish Home Rule, died at his home here tonight in his ninety second year.

Twenty-three Billion Pounds the Amount Named by Peace Conference Committee on Reparation—France Demands Immediate Payment of One Billion Pounds in Gold—Disposition of the German Naval Fleet Not Yet Considered by the Conference.

PARIS, March 3.—The Peace Conference committee on reparation has estimated that £23,000,000,000 is the amount which the enemy countries ought to pay the Allied and associated powers, says a Havas agency statement today. France, adds the statement, demands immediate payment by the enemy of £1,000,000,000, part in gold, part in materials and part in foreign securities, recommending that the remainder of the amount be payable in a period of from twenty-five to thirty-five years.

M. PICHON DISCUSSED IMPORTANT MATTERS IN HIS WEEKLY TALK WITH CORRESPONDENTS

Foreign Minister Pichon today had his weekly talk with newspaper men and correspondents. He declared that the question of the disposition of the German fleet had not yet been brought before the Peace Conference. Concerning the questions connected with the Kiel Canal, if it should or should not be internationalized, or if other measures should be taken to remove the strategic value of the waterway to Germany, also had not been discussed.

PARIS PAPER SUSPENDED FOR PUBLISHING TOO MANY DETAILS OF NEW ARMISTICE CONDITIONS

M. Pichon said he considered the question of the Kiel Canal a problem of the highest importance and that none of the great powers could remain unconcerned.

The discussion of Marshal Foch's report by the five great powers in the conference will begin tomorrow, according to M. Pichon. The newspaper L'Information has been suspended for a week. The Temps says no reason for the suspension was given. Another evening newspaper, however, asserts that the suspension is due to L'Information publishing a too detailed forecast of the new military armistice conditions.

TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS WANTS MORE OF A KICK IN BEER

OTTAWA, March 3.—Stronger beer was under discussion at an informal discussion at noon today between Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, and representatives of the Trades and Labor Congress. A few weeks ago the labor men interviewed the government and urged that the present restriction to two and a half per cent. beer be relaxed and permission be granted to brew beer of an alcoholic content of five or six per cent. On that occasion Mr. Rowell was away from Ottawa. In the course of today's discussion, the representatives previously made to the government were reviewed. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress, headed the labor men.

HARBOR STRIKE THREATENED IN NEW YORK

New York, March 3.—Efforts to avert a strike by harbor workers that would again tie up the New York Water front were renewed here today, by committees representing both the boat owners' association and the marine workers affiliation. For about two months the rival factions have been unable reach an agreement the Marine Workers Affiliation demanding a basis eight hour day. Wage increase also was asked. The War Labor Board was appealed to and an armistice was declared while this body acted.

The decision of V. Everit McKay who was appointed umpire, that an eight hour day might be expected on boats where there were double crews and not accepted by the Marine Workers Affiliation, and all efforts of the War Labor Board failed. A second general strike was averted on Saturday by a conference between representatives of the Boat Owners Association and the workers. At the final conference today it is expected that a practical solution to the question will be reached.

ONTARIO MAN ARRESTED ON A MURDER CHARGE

Kingston, March 2.—A sensational arrest was made yesterday when provincial detective Boyd took into custody James A. Hartwick on a charge of murder in connection with the death of his son, Frederick Hartwick, who was found dead within one hundred yards of his father's barn, in the village of Parham, Ont., February 12—Father and son went out into a bush a short distance from Parham on the afternoon of February 12—shooting rabbits. The father came home that night, but the son did not, the next day a searching party found the dead body of the young man. First reports of the fatality stated that the young Hartwick had accidentally shot himself, but the case took a sensational turn when the coronor's jury returned a verdict that the effect that son had met death by some unknown hand. It was stated that two bullet wounds were found in the young man's body, and that the fact had been established that the bullets could not have been fired from young Hartwick's rifle.