

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 northwest winds, fair and cold; Friday moderate winds fair and moderately cold.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919

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IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO WORKMEN HAS BEEN MADE BY COMMISSION

British Draft of Measure to Settle the Future Status of International Labor is Accepted—Was Expected to Provoke a Bitter Contest—Essential Aims of British and French Delegates Likely to be Accepted.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The agreement by the commission on international labor legislation of the peace conference yesterday to accept article IV of the British draft of measures to settle the future status of international labor, marks the passing over safely of one obstacle which the labor leaders expected would provoke a bitter contest, for the reason that it is the most radical of the projects organized labor is seeking to graft upon the constitution of the society of nations. This article provides that at the proposed international labor conference, the representatives of the government, the employers and of the working people, shall be entitled to speak and vote independently without regard to the views expressed by the other representatives of their nation, and to have power to draw up conventions binding on the nations represented.

The Rights of Workmen are to be Pretty Well Safeguarded by the British Draft

The rapid progress made upon the balance of both nations will be accepted in their entirety by the commission, although sanction by the peace conference is predicted.

The British draft covers a wide field, including the following provisions: Uniformity of the rights of workmen employed abroad, their protection against loss through the lapse of state insurance against sickness, old age, accidents, unemployment and similar causes; prevention of unemployment through the adoption by the different governments of a policy of distribution of orders for public works so as to keep the demand for labor at an approximately uniform level.

Workmen May Combine Politically and Unions Will be Able to Take Part in Politics

Other features are the relief of the unemployed through a system of registration and co-operation between employers in different lines of industry to meet fluctuating labor demands; opportunities to unemployed young workers for the continuance of their education at established centres; a system of inspection of factories and workshops to insure the execution of labor laws; the protection of children, youths and women, and educational opportunities for the children and the regulation of night work for the youths; the limitation of the working shift for young persons to half that of adults, with no overtime or night work; the recognition of the rights of workmen to combine and the right to peaceful picketing; the recognition of the right of workmen to combine politically and the right of trades unions to participate in politics; working hours to be fixed by laws in each state with an international standard as the minimum.

REASONABLE VIEW OF TRADE TRADE EMBARGO

New York, Feb. 12.—Addressing the annual convention of the National Retail Drygoods Association here tonight, William C. Field, secretary of commerce, referred to the recently adopted embargo by the British government, and said: "It would not perhaps be unfair to remind ourselves or we complain of this embargo that we have ourselves established not a temporary but a permanent embargo against certain lines on manufacture in which both Great Britain and France have done business with us."

"I imagine," he added, "that English and Scotch whisky and ale manufacturers and wine producers of France have their own thoughts respecting the permanent embargo we have placed against them, and it would be well for us to reflect whether this fact, which I do not criticize, ought not in some measure at least to temper our thought when we reflect upon what others have done to us."

THE POLISH ELECTIONS

Basle, Feb. 13.—Two national democrats, thirty-two populists, thirteen socialists, eight Jews and two Germans were elected to the Polish assembly, according to final results of the elections held in Poland, according to a Warsaw despatch received here. Two women were included among the successful candidates.

WILSON TO START FOR HOME FRIDAY NIGHT

Paris, Feb. 13.—It was learned last night that President Wilson is considering the advisability of leaving Paris for Brest—enroute to the United States on Friday night, if it shall then be clearly evident that the society of nations project cannot be put through the peace conference, in plenary session by the end of the week. In any case, here it is expected that he will at least be able to take home with him what may be regarded as critically complete draft of the project upon which to base any representations he may make to congress.

MR. DALY TO GIVE UP JOB

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—It is officially announced yesterday, on the expiration of the time in which he agreed to devote to the work of repatriation, the director, H. J. Daly, requested the committee of the cabinet that he be relieved of the work as the preliminary organization had been completed. It is understood that his services will still be available in an advisory capacity.

Mr. Vincent Massey, who has been closely associated with Mr. Daly from the beginning as assistant director, and who has a complete knowledge of the work, has been asked by the government to succeed Mr. Daly and has agreed to do so for a limited period.

BAPTIST DISTRICT MEETING

In Session at Keswick Tuesday and Wednesday—Reports Showed Affairs in Good Condition.

The regular Baptist Quarterly District meeting was held at Keswick on Tuesday and continued yesterday. The reports of the various churches were very favorable showing a goodly increase of membership. The report of the Finance Committee for the district at large was read and very favorably received. This was followed by a very excellent report from the Program committee.

On Tuesday evening Rev. Louis Duval, missionary for the Southern Baptists in South Africa gave a very excellent account of native life in Africa. The number of delegates in attendance was very large and all showed great interest in the meeting.

On Wednesday morning a general discussion arose on the five year program, adopted by the Baptists in the Maritime Provinces, led by Rev. G. C. Warren. In the afternoon Sergt. Major H. T. Brewer gave a splendid speech on "The Sunday School at Work." Rev. W. D. Wilson gave an excellent address on "Temperance," describing his own experiences and those of his staff in carrying out the Intoxicating Liquor Act 1916. Mr. J. W. Spurden presided at the meeting and Rev. E. J. Barras acted as secretary.

WANT NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

erne, Feb. 13.—As a result of along conference between Mathias Ersberger, member of the German armistice commission, and various ministers at Berlin on Monday, it was decided, according to the Frankfort Zeitung, that Ersberger will demand that the Allies recognize the new Berlin government when he meets his entente chiefs to negotiate a renewal of the armistice.

SIR ROBERT IS NON-COMMITTAL

Paris, Feb. 13.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, when asked today regarding a report from London connecting his name with the British Ambassadorship to the United States, thought a moment, and then replied with a smile:

"I do not believe I have any observations to make regarding the report." While no official announcement has been made of the refusal of the British Ambassadorship in Washington by Lord Cecil, to whom it had been offered, it is known that Lord Robert is not inclined to accept the post, for personal reasons.

CAN IMPORT DIAMONDS.
London, Feb. 12.—The government today revoked the war ordinance prohibiting the importation of unset diamonds.

PLAN FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS IS TAKING DEFINITE SHAPE

Will Hold Meetings Every Two or Three Months at some internationalized Point—Experts on International Law to Settle Disputes Between Nations.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The plan for a league of nations, which may now be considered as approved by all the members of the special commission, provides for a small body of representatives of the great and small countries which will govern the society of nations, meeting every two or three months in a place that will be internationalized. This meeting place was not indicated in the plan, but during the discussion members of the commission spoke of Constantinople, or some island.

Each country will provide a list of experts on international law from which body will be chosen arbitrators when disputes between nations are submitted for settlement.

If the country which the decision of the arbitrators places in the wrong does not accept the ruling of the arbitrators and has recourse in arms, not only the forces of the other contending party in the dispute, but the forces of all the other members of the society of nations in a position to do so will take up arms against it.

The covenant establishing the rules of the society of nations does not make it compulsory for the contracting parties to go to war to help one of their associates.

Will Renew Hun Armistice On Feb. 17 for Brief Period

BOLSHEVISM IS SUPPORTED BY TERRORISM

Washington, Feb. 12.—The Bolshevik regime in Russia was described today by the Rev. G. A. Simons, in testimony before the senate committee investigating lawless agitation in the United States, as a minority military dictatorship supported by terrorism. Dr. Simons, who for many years had been head of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia, said most of the Bolshevik leaders were Jews, many from the East side of New York, and that they had set aside large sums for the spread of their doctrine in all the countries of the world.

The I. W. W. movement in the U. S. which the committee has included in its general investigation was described by Dr. Simons to be identical with the Bolshevik system.

LORD READING TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON

London, Feb. 13.—The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the Earl of Reading, British Ambassador to the United States will return to America in about a week's time.

The Ambassador had intended to sail on the Olympic, but owing to an indisposition which is confining him to his room, he was compelled to postpone his departure. If he is sufficiently improved, it is said, he will sail.

HAMBURG IN STATE OF SIEGE

Basel, Feb. 13.—A state of siege has been declared at Hamburg, Germany, until the people of that city have surrendered all arms in their possession. Patrols, demanding these arms, are taking action against those who resist. Gustave Noske Minister in charge of military affairs in the Ebert cabinet, has telegraphed to the president of the soldiers' council at Hamburg saying that he will not take military measures against that city, as the soldiers' and workmen's council is restoring order.

STRUCK A MINE.

Christiania, Feb. 12.—The Dutch steamer Rief, returning to Berben, struck a mine and sank three miles off the Norwegian coast on Wednesday. The crew was saved and has landed at Christianstad.

MAY PLAY IN CUBA.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The Boston American League club received an invitation today from a group of business men of Havana to play a series of games in Cuba during the Spring training tour. Manager Barrow said the proposition might be accepted.

The Allied Nations Will Reserve the Right to Suspend It at Any Time in the Event of Germany's Failure to Toe the Mark—Allies Approve of Proposal to Demobilize and Disarm the German Army.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Supreme War Council has decided, says a Havas report, that the armistice with Germany will be renewed on February 17 for a very brief period, with the Allies reserving the right to suspend it at any time in the event of Germany's failure to carry out new clauses or those which have hitherto not been executed. It is said the terms will provide that the Germans must cease hostilities against the Poles and maintain their forces within fixed limits.

During the brief period of the renewed armistice, a special commission will definitely draft the conditions of an armistice which will last till the signing of the peace preliminaries.

These conditions, which the Supreme War Council is reported to have approved in a rough form yesterday afternoon, have in view, it is said, the demobilization of the German army and the disarmament of the enemy under the supervision of the Allies. These terms, it is understood, will be communicated to Germany so that the national assembly at Weimar will have time to deliberate upon them until the provisional armistice expires.

Marshal Foch en Route to Treves and Will Draft New Armistice Provisions

Marshal Foch, who leaves for Treves today, will interview Premier Clemenceau this morning and will begin drafting the armistice provisions which the Supreme War Council will probably examine this afternoon.

It is reported that M. Clemenceau made an impressive speech at yesterday's sitting of the council, showing the necessity of taking all desirable precautions against Germany. At the afternoon sitting, President Wilson is declared to have adopted the same viewpoint affirming that all the Allies were agreed on that point and that divergencies which cropped up during previous discussions bore solely on the most suitable methods of obtaining the necessary guarantees.

Non-Execution of Terms of Armistice Will Justify the Allies in Resuming the War

President Wilson, according to the report, is understood to have declared in a conversation that a resumption of hostilities was a grave essential consideration, and not for any secondary motives. The report states that, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, the non-execution of the terms of the armistice by Germany would be an incident of such a nature as to justify the resumption of war, and it is said that he would not hesitate in that case to order the American army to take up arms again and attack the enemy.

MEAT PACKERS MAY CONTROL THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SUPPLY

Washington, Feb. 13.—Francis Peney, former counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, testifying last night before the House Interstate Commerce Commission, declared that within ten years, and perhaps within five, the five leading meat packers would control the entire food supply of the country and would be able to charge any price they desired. Mr. Peney said the packers have extended their activities into so many fields that they had become a menace to the country. Through their large capital and their special privileges, the witness declared, they are able to "smother competition."

MAY DEBAR THE TEUTONS

Geneva, Feb. 12.—The movement to exclude the Central Powers from the international red cross was debated at a meeting of that organization held here today. Delegates from allied countries preferred charges of violations of red cross privileges by Germany.

KARL RADOK IS ARRESTED

Basle, Feb. 13.—Karl Radok, Bolshevik emissary who has been accused by the German Authorities of being an instigator of numerous radical outbreaks in German territory, has been discovered and arrested by the police, according to a Berlin despatch today. His whereabouts had been astray for some time.

WOULD RELEASE ALL PRISONERS

Berne, Feb. 12.—An international Women's conference, at which delegates from the Entente countries and the Central Powers were present, today passed a resolution demanding that all war prisoners and interned persons be released.

IN BLISSFUL IGNORANCE

Geneva, Feb. 13.—A train load of German officers being brought back from Palestine arrived here yesterday. All of them were ignorant of recent events in Germany and did not know of the revolution or the former Emperor's flight into Holland.

Mr. C. W. Smallwood, of Newcastle, is registered today at the Barker.