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The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Moderate to fresh southerly winds, fair Thursday south and southwest winds, showery.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

Peace Treaty Handed to German Delegates Today

One of the Greatest Events in the History of the World Enacted Today at Versailles—A Death Blow to German Militarism—Conscription to be Abolished and Army Reduced to 100,000 Men—Heligoland to be Dismantled and the Kiel Canal Opened to the World.

Paris, May 7.—The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven Allied and Associated powers and the one hand and Germany on the other hand was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles today. It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words divided into fifteen main sections and reports the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The Treaty is printed in Parallel pages of English and French which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former Allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the Treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section, European political classes given in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves and a seventh on responsibilities.

THE PROVINCES OF ALSACE-LORRAINE, TAKEN BY THE HUNS IN 1871 ARE RESTORED TO FRANCE

Germany by the terms of the Treaty restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of Zarsin temporarily and of Dantzig permanently agree to territorial changes towards Belgium and Denmark, and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe, as to her own of her Allies territories and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Simeia, Libera and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Holland. The army is reduced to one hundred thousand men, including officers. Conscription within her territories is abolished.

GERMANY TO PAY SHIPPING LOSSES TON FOR TON BY SURRENDERING HER OWN MERCHANT SHIPS

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to Allied and associated governments, and agrees specially to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an immediate payment of twenty million marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission.

Germany is to pay shipping damages on a ton for ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets, and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

MANY INTERNATIONAL BODIES CREATED, SOME OF THEM TO BE UNDER THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations and some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar Basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence, the high commission of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmédy, Schleswig and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Kiel Canal to be Open.
Germany must demobilize Heligoland and open the Kiel canal to all nations, and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except one hundred unarmed seaplanes, until October 1, to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for a six months period.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nations tariffs, without

discrimination of any sort; to allow Allied and associated nations freedom of transit through her territories and to accept highly detailed provisions as to prepay war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by a international high court for a supreme offence against international morality and of other nations for violation of the laws and customs of war. Holland is to be asked to extradite the former Emperor and Germany will be held responsible for delivering the ex-emperor.

The Terms of Peace.
Versailles, May 7.—Germany today was told the terms upon which the Allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

The terms were contained in a treaty of some 80,000 words in length which was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at a memorable assemblage here, attended by the delegates of the twenty-seven nations which are parties to the peace pact.

This notable document on which the leading statesmen of the various nations, together with a swarm of experts from the principal countries involved have been working since the convening of the peace conference on January 18th, is introduced by an extensive preamble embodying the association of authority on which the treaty is based.

For Germany Alone.
The treaty, it is noted, has to do

TWO PRIESTS WERE DROWNED IN MICHIGAN

Cheboygan, Mich., May 7.—Three brothers, two of them Roman Catholic priests, lost their lives in a drowning accident near here last evening, when their small boat approached too close to a whirlpool in Black River dam. The boat was drawn into the vortex despite the frantic efforts of the party. The dead are Rev. Father Albert Duquert, of Alpen, Mich.; Rev. Father Charles Duquert, Alpen, Mich., and Alfred Duquert, druggist, Alpen, Mich. The triple tragedy occurred to a party that started out at noon yesterday for a fishing trip.

Dr. Chandler Dead
The death is announced at Montreal, Saturday, of Dr. Amos Chandler the last surviving son of the late Hon. E. B. Chandler, K. C., Lieut. Gov. of New Brunswick, 1878-80, aged 84 years. In his early days the deceased practised at Richibucto and later at Moncton. Previous to going to Montreal two years ago he practised for over fifteen years in Kent county. He is survived by two daughters, one of whom is Sister Ivaeline Margaret of the Anglican St. Margaret Sisterhood, and the other married and is residing in London. Justice Chandler, Moncton, is a nephew, Miss Fannie Chandler, St. John, a first cousin, and Mrs. R. W. Hewson, Moncton, a niece of the deceased. Interment will take place at Dorchester.

For N. B. Military Hospital
A number of soldiers of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force have arrived at Vancouver and will be forwarded as walking cases to the New Brunswick Military Hospital in Fredericton. They are Private T. Dickerson, Private J. H. Hachey, Private J. A. Melanson, Private A. J. Maskell, Private D. E. Wilkie, Private S. White.

BROTHER OF QUEEN MARY TO BE OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL

London, May 7.—It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire will shortly retire as Governor General of Canada and the Mail says the office will be offered the Earl of Athlone, brother of Queen Mary, who would have succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Governor General of Canada had it not been for his duties with the British army.

The Duke of Devonshire was appointed Governor General of Canada on June 27, 1916, and was installed in office on November 11, 1916. The Earl of Athlone was born April 14, 1874, and is the son of the Duke of Teck. He was educated at Eton and later became a general staff officer with the rank of Brigadier General. He served in Matabeleland in 1896 and with the 7th Hussars in South Africa in 1900, being mentioned in despatches during his services there. He was created Earl of Athlone on July 19, 1917. He was married on February 10th, 1904, to Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, daughter of the late First Duke of Albany.

with Germany alone, in so far as it is required that she accept agreements made by the Allies with the other Central powers.

The document, long as it is shorter than was indicated by some of the forecasts which stipulated its length at 100,000 words. The treaty is not printed in German. The text is in French and English, on opposite pages.

The terms of the treaty spell the end of Germany as a military power. She is deprived of virtually all her fleet, her army is cut down to nominal dimensions and she is sharply restricted along the lines through which she might seek to work militarily to rehabilitate herself.

Economically also the future course of Germany is hedged about with stipulations intended to insure her ability to pay the indemnity demanded by the Allies, but to prevent her from exploiting her old time resources as a strategic competitor of the nations about her, which she overran and devastated during the war.

Deprived of Coal.
Thus, for instance, Germany for a period of years at least will be deprived of the coal output of the rich Saar Basin, which goes to France in payment of the damage caused by the destruction of the French coal mines. She likewise is compelled to make compensation for the damage in other

S.S. BALTIC IS AT HALIFAX WITH TROOPS

The 15th Battalion of Toronto and Two Batteries of Artillery are on Board the Steamer.

Halifax, May 7.—The steamer Baltic, from England with returning Canadian soldiers, docked at Pier 2 this morning at eight o'clock. Among the troops returning on the Baltic was the famous 15th Battalion, of Toronto, the 1st and 2nd Batteries, C. E. F., and 3rd and 4th Casualty Clearing Stations and other details, cleaning up in all the first division with the exception of the headquarters staff. The 15th Battalion was brought over by Lieut. Col. C. E. Bent, C. M. G., D. S. O., of Pugwash, N. S., who commanded the battalion in the field from May, 1916, up to the signing of the armistice, barring a brief period when he was recuperating from wounds.

Another distinguished officer returning with the 15th is Major John Girvan, D. S. O. and bar, M. C., Croix de Guerre, who threw up a position in the general post office at Toronto and enlisted as a private at the outbreak of the war. He rose steadily to second in command, winning his M. C. at Hill 70, his Croix de Guerre at the Somme in 1916, and the D. S. O. and bar in the fighting of last September. The battalion is bringing back 39 of its original members, including Major O. H. Mabey, of Toronto.

Approximately 5,000 men passed through the unit during its period of active service. Its present strength is 45 officers and 760 other ranks.

Mr. J. M. Alexander of Ottawa is in the city today.
Mr. E. W. Fraser of Halifax is in the city today.

Native of Kingsclear
The late Mr. George Risteen who died in Western Canada last week was a native of the Parish of Kingsclear, York County and a brother-in-law of the late Coun. A. E. Cliff of that place. He went west when a young man and was for many years in the employ of the C. P. R. The late Mr. J. C. Risteen of this city was his uncle.

PREPARATION OF PEACE TREATY HAS OCCUPIED NEARLY FOUR MONTHS

Armistice was Signed November 11, and Peace Conference Opened in Paris on January 18—League of Nations Covenant was Reported on February 14—Council of Ten was Broken Up Into Two Bodies—Trouble Over the Adriatic Question a Prominent Incident.

New York, May 7.—The treaty handed to the Germans today at Versailles is the result of the work of the representatives of the Allied and Associated powers arrayed against Germany who convened officially on January 18, less than four months ago. The time between the armistice, November 11, and January 18, was occupied in preparing claims and reports, in the selection of delegates and in their travel to Paris.

The first act of the peace conference at its meeting on January 18, was to elect Georges Clemenceau, Premier of France, as Chairman. On January 21, the conference adopted the proposal that all Russian factions meet on the Princess Islands to discuss the Russian situation. Nothing ever came of the proposal. Three days later the conference ordered fighting over disputed territory to cease.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE PREMIER OF FRANCE DID NOT DELAY THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

The plan for a League of Nations was concurred in by the conference on January 24, and a committee was appointed to draw up a covenant. Discussions in the Supreme Council or Council of Ten, which included two representatives from Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States then turned to the form of the future government of territory freed from enemy rule, and on January 30, the conference accepted the plan of mandatories for colonies and backward nations. On February 14, the League of Nations commission reported the covenant it had prepared.

An attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau was made on February 19. The various commissions of the conference, however, continued their labors untiringly. On March 26, in order to speed up the work, the council of Ten was broken up in two bodies, Council of Four and a Council of Foreign Ministers. The council of four was composed of Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando and President Wilson.

GERMANY COMPELLED TO SEND DELEGATES TO VERSAILLES WITH FULL POWER TO ACT

With the German treaty near completion the question of Italy's claims in the Adriatic came to the front. On April 23, President Wilson issued a statement that Fiume could not belong to Italy. The Italian delegation announced its intention of leaving Paris, and on April 24, Premier Orlando started for Rome. Scarcely had he departed that the Vanguard of the German delegation reached Versailles on April 25, to be followed on April 30, by the principal delegates. Previously the Germans had expressed the intention of sending "messengers" to receive the treaty, but finally were compelled to send delegates with full powers.

In the absence of the Italian delegates the conference on April 29 adopted the revised covenant of the League of Nations. Geneva was selected as the seat of the League and Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, was made first secretary General. The first meeting with the Germans took place on May 1, when credentials were exchanged at Versailles.

BIG PARADE OF TROOPS IN NEW YORK

New York, May 6.—With more than a million spectators cheering, and relatives and friends shouting personal greetings to individual marchers in all the modern languages, the 77th Division paraded in Fifth Avenue today from Washington Square to 110th St., in one of the finest military spectacles which the city has ever witnessed. Marching in compact formation, one mass of men following another, turning the great highway into a river running bank-full with olive drab and steel, the whole 27,000 passed a certain point within forty-four minutes of the scheduled time.

WILL NOT PAY INDEMNITY

Paris, May 7.—The German delegates to the Peace Congress declare that they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay indemnity.

Mrs. Fred Ebbett of the Barony is stopping at the Windsor Hall today.

WILL TAKE A SYMPATHETIC STRIKE VOTE

Winnipeg, May 7.—At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night, all unions affiliated with that body were instructed to take a strike vote immediately, the result to be submitted to the council at its meeting next Tuesday.

The vote is to be taken as a sympathetic strike vote with the unions now out, the principal of which are the building trades and metal trades.

About 75 or 80 unions are affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, representing between 25,000 and 27,000 men.

ROUNDING UP ANARCHISTS

Buenos Aires, May 7.—The police of this city are rapidly rounding up alleged anarchists and it is said in police circles that 1,700 men suspected of being members of anarchistic organizations will be deported.

Capt. A. B. Blanchard of St. John is in the city today on military business.