
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.

Fresh to strong to south winds cloudy, mild with occasional showers today and on Saturday

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919

TWO CENTS PER COPY

PARIS CONFERENCE REACHES A DECISION ON QUESTION OF PEACE

Important Interview Given Out to Paris Newspapers by Premier Lloyd George's Private Secretary—Matter of Reparation and Indemnities Disposed of—Only Details Now Remain to be Cleared Up—Huns Soon to be Called In.

Paris, April 11.—The Peace Conference has reached an agreement on all questions concerning peace with Germany, reparations, indemnities and the frontiers of the Rhine and Poland, according to an interview in the Petit Journal with the private secretary of Premier Lloyd George. Certain details remain, and it is added, they will be settled in two or three days. The German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The British Premier, his secretary says, thinks that if the Allies agree as well at the present time as during the war the achievements of the conference will be lasting and numerous dangers, including Bolshevism, will be averted.

REPORT THAT A SOVIET REPUBLIC HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE PEOPLE OF BAVARIA

The press reports announcing the proclamation of a soviet republic in Bavaria, a corresponding movement in north Germany and the arrest of Minister Landsberg, the intellectual leader of the majority socialist government, are taken by those studying the German political conditions as symptoms of what is to be expected in case the present government fails in the establishment of a new regime based, not like the present, on universal suffrage and democratic elections, but upon the action of the proletariat and the elimination of the body politic of the bourgeoisie population.

All information received through the legations in the countries adjacent to Germany indicate the gradual loss of prestige by the existing government and the weakening of its power and authority, although it is still able to control the situation at the capital and in the greater part of the country by virtue of Minister Moske's force of disciplined volunteer troops.

ONLY SIX ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN QUEBEC IN THE DRY COLUMN

Montreal, April 11.—With the receipt of a number of returns from outlying districts on the liquor referendum submitted to the Quebec electors yesterday, the wet majority this morning rose to 125,000. The majority is expected to be increased as all the returns have not yet been made. Montreal's wet majority was 63,111. In the sixty-five electoral districts outside of Montreal only six voted dry. The method of holding the referendum will be the subject of action to be taken by the temperance forces, S. J. Carter, of the Dominion Alliance, intimated this morning. The temperance element, which was inclined to be very downcast last night at the landslide, was this morning, reported to be more cheerful. While the bone-dry prohibition aimed at has not been achieved, leading temperance advocates here point out that a substantial victory has nevertheless been secured, the people yesterday showing unmistakably, they say, that they will do away with "the bad stuff."

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ESSQUIBO AT PORTLAND

Portland, Maine, April 10.—The Canadian hospital ship Essequibo arrived here late today from Liverpool with 32 officers, 13 nursing sisters, one warrant officer and 530 other ranks on board. An unusual number of the cases are convalescent, their being 116. All on board are well advanced toward recovery, having been in hospitals for some time, so that there are only ten cot cases.

Among those arriving are Captain Alexander Archibald, Newtown; Capt. G. A. Good, Fredericton (fractured skull); Donald Cochrane, Aylesford; N. S.; Henry W. Kirkpatrick, Halifax; Karl K. Munro, Truro, N. S., right leg amputated; Nursing Sisters Mary B. Arbuckle, Summerside, P. E. I., and Elizabeth E. Mackenzie, Plate River, P. E. I. The men left on special trains tonight.

No Goods From South

The strike of the Canadian Express Company's employees which is on at Montreal and St. John has not yet affected the Fredericton office. Mr. W. E. Perkins announced today that all messengers are going west as usual and that shipments from Chatham and Newcastle for this city and from Montreal and Toronto were coming as usual but that nothing was coming from Halifax, Moncton and St. John.

WET MAJORITY IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Montreal, April 10.—The province of Quebec, which today voted on a referendum asking the people if they favored or objected to the sale of beer, wine and cider, returned a tremendous majority in the affirmative. With three-quarters of the divisions in which voting took place heard from, the "wet" majority approaches the 100,000 mark.

GOMPERS BACK FROM FRANCE

New York, April 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, came ashore last night from the steamship Rotterdam which brought him back from France with the other members of the American delegation to the International Labor Conference which framed a covenant to govern the affairs of Labor throughout the world.

Mr. Gompers, was ill when he boarded the ship at Plymouth but his health improved greatly during the voyage. He refused to discuss his mission abroad.

Mr. Thomas Bell of St. John is in the city today.

GEO. K. WALKER OF MARYSVILLE PASSED AWAY

**FATHER OF COUN.
J. WALTER WALKER**

Successful Entertainment at Main St. Baptist Church—Mayor Stafford Changes Residence.

Marysville, April 11.—The Young Ladies Missionary Circle of the Main Street Baptist Church held a very enjoyable social at Oddfellows' Hall last evening. A splendid programme of musical and literary selections was carried out, and Rev. J. B. Daggett acted as chairman. The programme was as follows: Selection by orchestra; Piano duet, Misses Geraldine Reid and Edith Staples; solo Miss Jonah, reading Miss Geraldine Stafford; selection by orchestra; solo, Miss Edith Staples; duet, Mrs. William Cain and Mrs. Frank Robinson; instrumental duet, Miss Jonah and Mr. Mawer; solo, Mrs. J. Capen; solo, Miss McIntyre; reading, Miss Frances Logan; selection by orchestra. After the above programme had been concluded refreshments were served.

Death of Mr. Walker

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at the home of his son Coun. J. W. Walker at Sandyville of Mr. George K. Walker. The deceased was 82 years of age and had been in poor health for a long time. Three sons, Raymond of Oakland, Me., J. Walter, and Elbridge B. of Marysville, and one daughter, Mrs. Loretta Gillis of Bebee River, N. S. survive. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in the Methodist Cemetery.

Mrs. A. Brogan is visiting relatives at St. John for a few days.

Gr. Clarence Bruce son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce arrived home last evening from overseas, and is being welcomed by his many friends.

The losers in the bowling match at the Dawson Club alleys on Wednesday evening between teams composed of Captains in the bowling league were the hosts at an oyster supper in the assembly rooms after the game. About forty were present and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had. Capt. Dunbar's line-up won the match by a margin of 2 pins, and the game was very interesting throughout.

Personal Mention

Mayor Stafford and family have removed from Water Street to George Street where they will reside.

Miss Nellie Stafford has returned from St. John where she has been nursing her brother Mr. G. W. Stafford who is now convalescing.

Mrs. George F. Cole of Minto is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burns and family of Brockville are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hanson.

The weekly dancing class was held at the Dawson Club Assembly Room

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES THE PEACE TERMS

Says the Financial Terms are Causing Difficulty to Germany's Opponents—Claims the West Should Not be Cut Off From the Rest of Germany.

Vienna, April 10.—Count Von Brockdorff, foreign minister, speaking before the National Assembly at Weimar today, said Germany would not sign a peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's fourteen points.

"The financial demands to be made in the peace treaty are obviously causing as much difficulty to our opponents as those regarding the territory," the foreign minister said. "It is impossible to solve the question of financial terms without negotiating experts at the conference tables who will give a clear account to our opponents relative to their demands and our ability to pay."

"Our opponents," continued the minister, "can not dismember and partition Germany and at the same time extract from the resources of the country the enormous sums they expect from them. For that purpose we require the release, industrially and agriculturally, of the important west, which, contrary to the armistice terms, is cut off from the rest of Germany."

"All the states which participated in this war find themselves in the same distress, and hardly a nation is not disappointed by a peace that is a terrible danger because of the encouragement given by it to disruptive forces."

Sir Douglas Haig Reviews Incidents of Great War

British Commander-in-Chief Tells of Marvellous Achievements of the Allied Armies on Western Front—The High-water Mark of Allied Strength was Not Reached Until the Summer of 1916—How the German Onslaught of 1918 was Stemmed.

London, April 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his final despatch made public, presents an important review of the war and describes in detail the expansion and achievements of the British army with many remarkable facts. He treats the operations on the western front as a single continued campaign in which can be recognized the same general feature and necessary stages, that, between forces of approximately even strength, have marked all the conclusive battles of history.

"The high water mark of our fighting strength in infantry," says the British Commander, "was only reached after two and a half years of conflict by which heavy casualties had already been incurred. It was not until mid-summer of 1916 that the artillery situation became even approximately adequate to the conduct of the major operations."

THE BREAKDOWN OF RUSSIA IN 1917, PROBABLY PROLONGED THE GREAT STRUGGLE FOR A YEAR

During the Somme battle artillery ammunition had to be used with the greatest care. During 1917 ammunition was splendid but the gun situation used anxiety. It was only in 1918 that artillery operations could be conducted with out any limiting consideration beyond that of transport.

"The margin with which the Germans on rush was stemmed that it is hard to find too strong a term to describe the offence and ultimate victory of the allies. "The breakdown of Russia in 1917 probably prolonged the war by a year, and the military situation in Italy in autumn of 1917 necessitated the transfer of five British divisions to Italy at a time when their presence in France might have had far reaching effects."

RAPID COLLAPSE OF THE HUNS IN 1918 WAS THE LOGICAL OUTCOME OF TWO YEARS FIGHTING

Sir Douglas refers to the interesting fact that more than half the British casualties in the fighting of 1918 occurred during the five months from March to July when the allies were on the defensive.

"The rapid collapse of Germany's military powers in the latter half of 1918," he says, "was the logical outcome of the fighting of the previous two years. It would not have taken place but for that period of ceaseless attention which used up the German reserves. It is in the great battles of 1916 and 1917 that all have to seek for the secret of our victory in 1918."

Sir Douglas Haig says that the feature of the war, which to the historian may well appear most noteworthy is the creation of the new British army, which was successfully built up in the very midst of the war.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE WONDERFUL SPIRIT OF BRITISH RACE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

"The total of more than 327,000 German prisoners captured by us on the western front," says Sir Douglas, "is striking contrast to the force of six divisions, comprising some 80,000 fighting men, with which we entered the war. That should have been able to accomplish this stupendous task is due partly to the devotion of our allies and to the splendid work of the Royal navy, but mainly to the wonderful spirit of the British race in all parts of the world."

With respect to the use of cavalry, Sir Douglas Haig contends that in the light of full experiences of the war the decision to prove the cavalry corps has been completely justified. "It has been proved," he adds, "that cavalry, whether used for shock effect under suitable conditions or as mobile infantry have still indispensable part to play in modern war. Moreover, it can not safely be assured that in all future wars the flanks of the opposing forces will rest on neutral states or impassable obstacles."

EXPRESS MEN OUT ON STRIKE

Toronto, April 11.—Canadian express company employees in this city went out on strike at six o'clock last night, in accordance with the strike order from the union president in Montreal. The men affected number 937.

Hamilton, Ont., April 11.—Six messengers, six wagon drivers and one clerk employed by the Canadian Express Company here went on strike last night. The depot staff of twenty-five men decided to hold onto their jobs.

Three Discharges Given Today.
Three discharges were granted at the Military District No. 7 discharge section, situated at the armory, Carleton street.

Mr. T. C. Roberts of St. John is at the Barker House.

PETITIONS FOR PROHIBITION

Ottawa, April 10.—In the Senate today scores of petitions, signed by thousands of names, from all over the country, in favor of prohibition were presented by a number of senators.

Senator Beaubien's daylight saving bill was discharged from the order paper, and thus stands over until after the Easter recess.

A third reading was given to the following bills:
An Act respecting advance for the purchase of seed grain; an act to amend the currency act; an act to prohibit the export of gold; an act to confirm the orders in council respecting the grand trunk pacific.

The senate adjourned until April 29.

Mr. James Robinson of the Miramichi is at the Barker House.