
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

Thursday, fresh to strong winds, shifting to northwest, showers at first clearing by night.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1919

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FUTURE RELATIONSHIP OF NATIONS OF EMPIRE WILL BE CONSIDERED

Sir Robert Borden Announces in Parliament That an Important Conference Will be Held at No Distant Date—Says It Will Undoubtedly be Based on Equality of Nationhood.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Robert Borden announced that a constitutional conference would be summoned at no distant date to consider the future relationship of the nations of the Empire. That relationship, the Premier said, would be determined in accordance with the will of the Mother country and of each Dominion.

"Undoubtedly," he continued, "it will be based upon equality of nationhood. Each nation must preserve unimpaired its absolute autonomy, but it must likewise have its voice as to those external relations which involve the issues of peace and war. So that the British Commonwealth is in itself a community or league of nations which may serve as an exemplar to the world-wide league of nations which was founded in Paris last June.

WAS INCAPABLE OF ACCEPTING A STATUS

INFERIOR TO THAT ACCORDED OTHER NATIONS

"On behalf of my country I stood firmly upon this solid ground, that in this, the greatest of all wars, in which the world's liberty, the world's justice, in short, the world's future destiny, were at stake, Canada has led the democracies of both American continents, her resolve had given inspiration, her sacrifices had been conspicuous, her effort was unabated to the end. The same indomitable spirit which made her capable of that effort and sacrifice made her equally incapable of accepting at the peace conference, in the League of Nations or elsewhere, a status inferior to that accorded to nations less advanced in their development, less amply endowed with wealth, resources and population, no more complete in their sovereignty, and far less conspicuous in their sacrifice."

LIBERAL LEADER WANTS CHARGES RE SOLDIERS' VOTES INVESTIGATED

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Mr. D. D. MacKenzie, Liberal leader, has given notice that he will move on the resolution for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the charges of alleged manipulation of the soldiers' votes during the last election. Specific mention is made in the resolution of the telegram Hon. Arthur Meighen is alleged to have sent to Sir Robert Borden and which it is claimed, deciphered, reads as follows: "Would like one thousand soldiers' votes at large for Manitoba, of which 300 for Selkirk, balance divided between Provencher, Macdonald and Springfield, or same proportion of division, no matter what our allotment may be."

WANTS NAVAL EXPENDITURE REDUCED

London, Sept. 2.—The Times, which prints a vigorous plea by Lord Fisher for a reduction in naval expenditure, does not support him entirely in its editorial comments, thinking that his inference that the peace cost of the navy is too enormous, unjust and liable to be misunderstood.

Recent additions to the pay of officers and men, says the Times, were delayed till the last moment, and even now do not err on the side of liberality. Naval supplies have doubled in cost.

"The British empire after all," proceeds the Times, "is an association of states whose highways are ocean highways. Lord Fisher, of course, knows this well, but the letter which his zeal for economy has dictated, may tend to obscure the chief requirements in the minds of men less wise."

Continuing, the Times says: "The peace problems of the British navy involve sea power in the Pacific and the development of the Dominion naval forces. The disappearance of the German fleet is not an end of all things for the British Navy."

KOLCHAK HAS LEFT OMSK

London, Sept. 3.—A wireless despatch from Moscow received here reports that Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government, has evacuated Omsk and transferred his headquarters to Irkutsk.

Miss Claire W. Thomas of St. Stephen was a visitor in the city on Monday.

FALSE ALARM FOR EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS

London, Sept. 3.—Great enthusiastic demonstrations were held at Cairo and Alexandria on Saturday and Sunday in consequence of the receipt of a telegram declaring that the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate had declared that Egypt should be independent, according to a Cairo despatch to the Daily Mail. It is said that Said Pasha Zagloul, head of the Egyptian national deputation in Paris, was the authority of the telegram to Cairo.

No action has been taken by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that would seem to warrant demonstrations in that country. The committee recently gave a hearing in which the claims of the Egyptian nationalists were voiced, but no further action has been taken by the committee.

R. C. Pastoral Changes

It is announced that Rev. F. M. Lochary who recently returned from overseas and since that time has had the parish of Riverside will be transferred to Woodstock to succeed Rev. Father Ryan who has taken Rev. A. W. Meaghan's parish at Milltown. Rev. Francis Walker, who was ordained only a few years ago will succeed Rev. Father Lochary at Riverside. Rev. Father Walker is at present in Moncton. Rev. A. W. Meaghan is expected to arrive at St. John to take over the church of St. John the Baptist in Lower Cove. Rev. Father Lockary was in Fredericton as chaplain with the 36th Field Battery. Rev. Father Ryan formerly was pastor of St. Anthony's Devon.

Mr. J. T. Thornton of Halifax is in the city.

Mr. W. C. Harding of Boston is in the city today.

VOCATIONAL CLASSES TO BEGIN ON 29TH

Committee Continues Preparations—Difficulty in Starting Stenography and Typewriting Classes.

A meeting of the Vocational Committee was held yesterday in the room of the Board of School Trustees when several matters were discussed relating to the proposed opening of vocational classes for the fall course. There has been some difficulty in obtaining suitable and qualified instructors, but the members seem to be unanimous in their determination to provide every possible facility for the young people to improve themselves and their opportunities for advancement in the struggle of life. If the committee's efforts are successful the list of hewers of wood and drawers of water will diminish and practical men and women prepared for more than a living wage, will increase.

Messrs J. D. Palmer and Jas. M. Lemont were unable to attend but indications of their desire were forwarded, and the chairman, Dr. Vanwart, with Mrs. Clark and Mr. Hagerman, were able to make considerable headway in preparatory work, and from reports of the members it is now believed possible to open most of the departments on Monday, 29th instant. The class in stenography and typewriting seems to be the most difficult to launch at present. From present appearances the class in cooking in millinery, in dressmaking will have instructors ready for work. Of course it will be readily understood that all instructions received will be chiefly confined to fundamentals, and no students will expect to become experts in any line or vocation after a course of twenty lessons. A commercial English course along lines similar to last year's work will be carried out. An excellent instructor has also been procured for the class in mechanical drawing, and this class will appeal to many persons engaged in the various phases of practical mechanics.

Beginning next week the Secretary will be ready to receive applications for attendance at any of the courses provided. The plan as previously provided, viz: The deposit of \$2 with application will be required. The next meeting of the committee will be held on the 12th instant.

GOOD MARKET TODAY

In spite of the bad weather a good sized market was collected this morning at Phoenix Square. The ruling prices were the same as last week running as follows:

Beef, 10 to 16 cents per lb.
Lamb, 20 to 30 cents per lb.
Veal, 10 to 15 cents per lb.
Fowl, 35 to 40 cents per lb.
Chicken, 40 to 45 cents per lb.
Butter, 50 to 55 cents per lb.
Eggs, 50 to 60 cents per lb.
Apples, \$1.75 to \$4.00 per lb.
Turnips, \$1.50 per barrel.
Pumpkin and Squash, 3 cents lb.
Cauliflower, 20 to 25 cents per head.
Cucumbers, 15 cents per dozen.
Onions and beets, 5 cents per bunch.

MAXIMUM PRICE OF SUGAR MAY BE FIXED BY BOARD OF COMMERCE

Some Action Necessary in Order to Mitigate Alarmist Statements Sent Out by Wholesalers—Retailers to be Allowed 1 Cent per Pound Profit.

Montreal, Sept. 3.—The Board of Commerce will probably fix a maximum price for sugar for both the wholesaler and retailer within the next day or two in order to mitigate the effects of alarmist statements that were sent out from the wholesale grocers' convention recently, that sugar would go to 18 or more cents a pound in the near future, it was learned here today.

The probability is that the maximum price for the wholesalers will be 11½ cents a pound and that the retailers will be allowed to charge one cent per pound more than the wholesale price, plus the freight charges as fixed by the standardized freight rate book issued every six months.

The price which the wholesaler will pay will be the same as he pays the refineries, as he is allowed a five per cent. discount on his order, and the general rule will be that the retailer is allowed double the amount of the discount allowed a wholesaler to count as his profit and to pay for the cost of storing and parcelling the sugar out.

The Allies' Crushing Reply To Austrian Delegation

**W. E. FARRELL
GRAND TRUSTEE
OF C. M. B. A.**

Fredericton Man Re-elected at the Convention at London, Ont.—Large Attendance of Delegates.

Mr. W. E. Farrell has returned from London, Ont. where he was in attendance at the C. M. B. A. convention which opened there on August 27th with an attendance of about one hundred and fifty delegates from all parts of Canada. The grand trustees formerly five in number were reduced to three who are as follows: W. E. Farrell, Fredericton; H. R. Stock, Toronto, and George Cuvillier, Montreal. C. J. Foy of Perth, Ontario was returned as Grand Solicitor and Dr. B. A. Conroy of Montreal was elected Grand Supervising Medical Examiner.

The Grand Officers elected were as follows: F. J. Curran K.C. of Montreal, Grand President; W. J. Sutherland of Smith's Falls, Ont.; Grand 1st Vice President; J. E. McIsaacs, of P. E. I. Grand 2nd Vice President; J. E. H. Howison of Kingston, Ont., Grand Secretary; W. J. McKee of Windsor, Ont., Grand Treasurer.

CARLETON-VIC. FARMERS NAME A CANDIDATE

Woodstock, Sept. 2.—Tom Caldwell, of Florenceville, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the Federal by-election by the United Farmers of Carleton-Victoria at the convention in their hall here today. There were 200 delegates present, including a good-sized representation from Victoria county. The morning and part of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the platform, which includes the recall principle compelling the Federal member to resign if 60 per cent of the United Farmers in the riding so desire.

Copies of the platform have been sent to each of the branches in the two counties for ratification.

T. W. Caldwell, president of the society, presided at the afternoon session and speeches were made by T. W. Caldwell, C. Gordon Sharpe, of Pembroke; John Y. Flemming, of Debec; Nathan Phillips, of Northampton, and others.

T. W. Caldwell, of Florenceville, Coun. Rennie Tracy, of Tracy Mills, C. Gordon Sharpe and Councillor Fred Smith, of Windsor, were put in nomination. After some discussion the three latter resigned and the nomination of Mr. Caldwell was made unanimous.

Resigned Position.

Mr. John Toner & Sons, who have been the local agents for the Imperial Oil Company in this city for some sixteen years, severed their connection with that company recently, as the company is putting on its own team and salaried agent in this city. The Messrs. Toner will devote their attention to general business as teamsters.

Document Bears the Signature of M. Clemenceau as President of the Council—Austrians Told That Their Brutal Ultimatum to Serbia Precipitated the Great War Upon the World—Must Take Responsibility for the Calamity.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The note transmitting the Allied reply to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the conditions of peace, addressed to Karl Renner and signed by M. Clemenceau as President of the Council, is in part as follows:

"The Allied and Associated powers have given most careful consideration to the observations of the Austrian delegation on the draft treaty of peace. The reply of the Austrian delegation objects to the draft treaty on the grounds that in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Austria ought not to be treated as an enemy state at all, and that in consequence she ought not to be made in any special way inheritor of responsibilities in regard to reparation to which the Austro-Hungarian monarchy would undoubtedly be liable, did it still exist.

DEMANDS MADE UPON SERBIA AMOUNTED TO

THE DESTRUCTION OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

As the observations point to a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria, the Allied and Associated powers feel it necessary to state as briefly as may be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned. The people of Austria, together with their neighbors, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree responsibility for the calamities which have befallen Europe during the past five years.

"The was precipitated by an ultimatum presented to Serbia by the government at Vienna and requiring acceptance within 48 hours of a series of demands which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighboring sovereign state. The royal government of Serbia accepted within the prescribed time all the demands except those which involved virtual surrender of its independence.

ULTIMATUM WAS PART OF A PLAN PREPARED

IN CONJUNCTION WITH RULERS OF GERMANY

"Yet the then Austro-Hungarian government, refusing all offers of a conference of conciliation on the basis of that reply, immediately opened hostilities against Serbia, thereby deliberately setting light to a train which led directly to universal war.

"It is now evident that this ultimatum was no more than an insincere excuse for beginning a war for which the late autocratic government at Vienna, in close association with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared and for which it considered the time had arrived. The presence of Austrian guns at the siege of Liege and at Namur is further proof, if proof were required, of the intimate association of the government of Vienna with the government of Berlin in its plot against public law and the liberties of Europe.

THE PEOPLE DID NOTHING TO DISSOCIATE

THEMSELVES WITH THE POLICY OF THE GOVT.

"The Austrian delegation appear to think that responsibility for these acts rested solely on the Hapsburg dynasty and its satellites, and that by reason of the dissolution of that monarchy through the victory of the Allies, the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of the government, which was their own government and which had its home in their capital.

"Had the people of Austria, in the years preceding, endeavored to curb the militarist and domineering spirit by which the government of the Hapsburg monarchy was animated; had they made an effective protest against the war, or refused to assist or support their rulers in prosecuting it, some attention might now be paid to this plea. But the fact that the war was acclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from start to finish, and that they did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their government and its Allies until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for a crime which has brought such misery on the world.

An Effete Autocracy.

"There is, however, a further fact to which the Allied and Associated powers feel bound to point. The Hapsburg system became in its essence a system maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over a majority of inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"This ancient and effete autocracy, with its militarist traditions, which was maintained in existence through the vigorous support of the inhabitants of Austria and Hungary because it gave to them a position of political and economic domination over their fellow subjects. It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression to which the people of Austria gave their steady support, which was one of the deeper causes of the war.

"In the opinion, therefore, of the Allied and Associated powers, it is impossible to admit the plea of the Austrian delegation that the people of Austria do not share the responsibility of

the government which provoked the war, or that they are to escape the duty of making reparation to the utmost of their capacity to those whom they and the government they sustained have so grievously wronged. The principles upon which the draft treaty is based must therefore stand.

"Until the signing of peace the people of Austria are and will remain an enemy people; upon its signature they will become a state with whom the Allied and Associated powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations."

Must be Signed in Five Days.

"In conclusion the Allied and Associated powers wish to make it clear that the modifications which they have now made in the draft treaty are final. The text of the treaty which we send you today must be accepted or rejected in the exact terms in which it is now drafted. Consequently the Allied and Associated powers require from the Austrian delegation within a period of five days accounting of the date of their present communication, a declaration informing them that they are prepared to sign this treaty as it now stands.

"In default of such declaration within the period above stipulated, the armistice concluded on November 3, 1918, shall be considered as having terminated, and the Allied and Associated powers will take such steps as they may judge necessary to impose their conditions."

AMNESTY FOR HUN DESERTERS

Genev, Sept. 2.—Nearly 100,000 officers and men are considered deserters from the German army during the war, according to Munich advices. Included in this number are many thousands who were in England and America at the outbreak of war and were prevented from joining the German army. A proclamation of amnesty to these men has been issued if they will return to Germany this year.