GERMAN VICE-CHANCELLOR BIDS FOR PEACE

Huns Now Prepared to Give Up All Thoughts of Indemnity But Still Want Their Colonies

Germany Will Evacuate Belgium and France If Her African Colonies Are Restored To Her Declares Friedrich Von Payer in Address At Stuttgart.

Amsterdam, Thursday, Sept. 12.—Reiterating that Germany "as the innocent and attacked party," in the war, had a right to demand indemnification, Friedrich Von Payer, the German imperial vice-chancellor in his speech today at Stuttgart said that "we prefer on calm reflection, and even with our own favorable military situation, to abandon this idea."

Turning to the question of the occupied territories the vice-chancellor said that as a preliminary condition of peace for Germany and her allies those nations must have all their pre-war possessions, including the German colonies, restored. Then Germany, he declared, could evacuate the occupied regions and could give back Belgium without encumbrance and without reserve, providing no other state was more favorably placed in regard to Belgium than was Germany.

He asserted that Germany would not submit to the Entente Powers for approval or alteration the peace treaties which Germany had signed with the Ukraine, Russia and Roumania.

Russia, Herr Von Payer thought, might have remained in capable existence if she granted tolerable conditions to the enslaved races by a federal constitution. "She collapsed," the vice-chancellor said, "because she could not maintain internal cohesion. Our victories and those of our allies now have given the subjects of that colossal empire an opportunity to liberate themselves."

The vice-chancellor said it was unthinkable that Germany would contribute to the restoration of the "despotic Russian empire, which, by its mere existence, always menaced the world.

"We cannot hand over Poland to Russia," he added, "nor can we assist in having Finland again placed under the Russian yoke. We cannot leave to their fate the border states which lie on the German frontier and the Baltic to be subjected against their will to Russian imperialism or thrown into the perils of civil war and anarchy.

"In fact, these states having come to an understanding with us as those most nearly interested, can only be an advantage to the world, and we can never permit anyone to meddle with us in this matter from the standpoint of the present European balance of power or rather British predominance."

Herr Von Payer asserted that Germany had peace in the East, and would not submit to the Entente for its approval or alteration of the peace treaties with the Ukraine, Russia and Roumania.

"For the rest, the territorial possessions which existed before the war can everywhere be restored,' the speaekr added. "A preliminary condition for us and our allies is that all the territory should again be restored which we possessed on August 1, 1914. Germany must therefore in the first place, receive back her colonies, in which connection the idea of an exchange on the grounds of expediency need not be excluded.

"We Germans, as soon as peace is concluded, can evacuate the occupied regions. We can, when once things have been gotten to go that stage restore Belgium; if we and our allies dare once again in possession of what belonged to us, and if we first are sure that in Belgium no other state will be more favorably placed than we, then Belgium, I think I may say, can be given back without encumbrance and without reserve."

The vice-chancellor said a requisite understanding between Germany and Belgium was easier because their economic interests frequently were parallel and that Belgium was directly dependent upon Germany as a hinterland. He said he had no reason to doubt that one Flemish question could be solved in accordance with the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship.

"It is hypocrisy to represent Belgium as the innocent victim of our policy," Herr Von Payer said, "and to clothe her as it were in the white garment of innocence. The Belgian government—and that is what matters, not the Belgian people— took an active part in Great Britain's policy of encircling Germany."

The vice-chancellor said there was still the question of war indemnities from one or the other party and had Germany "been allowed to pursue her work in peace there would have been no war or injury."

"There can be no question, therefore, of our paying," Von Payer said, "but only whether we should receive compensation for the injuries inflicted on us. We are deeply convinced that as the innocent and attacked party we have a right to indemnification. To go on prosecuting the war, however, to that point would cost us such heavy sacrifices, irreparable by money, that we prefer, on calm reflection, and even with our favorable military situation, to abandon this idea, quite apart from the question of jeopardizing a future peace which would be inevitable if compensation were forcibly urged."

VISIT OF AMERICAN DELEGATES TO DERBY LABOR CONGRESS BOUND TO HAVE GOOD EFFECT SAYS CLYNES

By Arthur S. Draper.
(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)
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London, Sept. 13—Food Controller Clynes has made the following statement to me regarding the trade union congress at Derby and the mission of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"The visit of the American delegation is bound to have a two fold effect, especially on the working classes of this country, by revealing the determination of America and the vastness of the American contribution toward winning the war.

"It is not too much to say that the in coming of America at a time when the military resources of the Allies were strained almost to the utmost brought the certainty of victory at a far earlier date than if the war had been carried on by the Allies alone.

"The delegation made plain the reasons, to my mind sufficient, why America did not intervene earlier. It will also have the effect of bringing two peoples together who have much in common and in making them, who are already friends, far greater friends in the future.

"More than ever we seek the destruction of Prussian militarism through securing the complete defeat of Germany. We see more clearly than ever that the German desire for world power can only be defeated by bringing about on the field of battle the downfall of Germany and the destruction of her war aims.

"The other object which will be achieved by the presence of the American delegates is that those composing it will see as leaders of the American working class, the degree of great sacrifice that may be required of the American class if they would wield the full immense strength of the American nation.

"The early stages of this war naturally obscured the degree of sacrifice and the measure of the offer that must be made to secure success. Probably the Germans were under no misapprehension on this point and made every preparation to use their resources to the fullest extent. Those resources are now on the wane and the visit of the American delegation will help to bring home to the German people the impossibility of holding out against such tremendous combination of Allied resources—I do not mean merely material resources, because next to the increase in our military strength which the entry of America means, are the moral and political effects which intervention must have.

"The presence of the American delegation and its visits to the different centers of this country will impress our people here with the imperious necessity of maintaining absolute unity even at the sacrifice of some personal opinions in order to gain an early victory.

"Some men in this country with the greatest influence among the working classes have unconsciously helped to prolong the war by making the German government believe that unity did not exist and perhaps the American delegates will strengthen the opinion of our people that the pacifists can confer the greatest benefit on the Allied nations by not encouraging Germany to fight on against democratic governments and against free people who are determined to insist upon government by democracy."

John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, said:

"Mr. Gompers in his speech at the trade union congress really said nothing about the war. In my mind he lost a golden opportunity, but it was evident from his speech that he did not want to abuse his position as a fraternal delegate to force his war opinions on the congress. Therefore, he confined himself to trade union topics.

"But there is little doubt that the opinions which he has expressed outside of the congress will be echoed by 85 per cent. of the trade unionists in this country."

The Daily News comments as follows:

"Would be sowers of discord in the labor movement might derive some profit from a study of the two important speeches delivered by Samuel Gompers and Arthur Henderson at the trade union congress yesterday.

"To the welcome which all sections of the community extended to the president of the American Federation of Labor, one particular section—a section, incidentally which finds its political and material interests gravely menaced by the social programme of labor—has imparted a distinctive note, represented by the confident prediction that Mr. Gompers had come to assist the foes of British labor to dethrone Mr. Henderson from leadership and divert a stream of labor from this country into alien channels.

"The suggestion did as little justice to Mr. Gompers' good sense as to his good will, but it was made and apparently believed. What it was worth was seen yesterday when Mr. Gompers, who is no doubt fully conscious of the endeavors to exploit him, made a speech with every word of which Mr. Henderson could have identified himself and Mr. Henderson a speech to no sentence of which Mr. Gompers could have taken exception."

The Times says:

"There may be different views about the precise nature of a triumphant, lasting peace, though there will probably be little difference when the time comes. At present it has not come and all the speculations on the subject are still hazy, though the time does not necessarily lie in the distant future.

"Certain it is that a negotiated peace at this stage would neither be triumphant nor lasting. Nor would anyone dare to propose it to the congress. There was an intention to propose something of the kind but the promoters thought better of it and the result was the resolution passed Wednesday."

The Times' labor correspondent says that Mr. Gompers failed "to fulfill the expectations of many of the members of his audience. His speech was long and discussive and failed, except at intervals, to grip or rouse the delegates. The congress likes to be taken by assault. Mr. Gompers just moved quietly from topic to topic making no appeal to the emotions except, curiously enough, when he digressed from his theme. One receives the impression that he was suppressing his instincts and picking his way cautiously for fear lest he should shock or offend one section or another of his hearers."

Commissioner Bullock stated yesterday afternoon to The Standard that he would bring before the council at the committee meeting on Monday the matter of repairing the face of the McLeod and Pettingill wharves, in order to strengthen them sufficiently to carry the tracks and allow of their use by the railway for the purpose of shipping goods in and out at these warehouses.

A delegation from the Board of Trade and one from the shipping men will be on hand to back up the recommendation of the commissioner on the ground that to take the tracks from the face of the wharf would interfere seriously with the facilities for handling goods at these sheds.

MARRIED.

LITTLE-PATTERSON — At "The Manse," St. Stephen, N. B., on Wednesday, September 11th, 1918, by Rev. Wm. Wallace Malcolm, Gilbert Edwin Little, of Harvey, York Co., N. B., to Hazel Marion Patterson of Harvey, York Co., N. B.

DIED.

CAMERON—Sunddenly in this city on the 13st inst., Mrs. Nellie Winter Cameron, wife of G. Fred Cameron. Funeral Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock from her late residence 390 Ludlow street, West St. John.

DALTON.—In this city on the 13th inst., Elizabeth J., beloved wife of Maurice Dalton and daughter of the late Wilson Dobbin, leaving three sons, three daughters and one brother to mourn.

Funeral on Sunday 15th inst., from her late residence, 217 Britain St., Services at 2.30 o'clock.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

TO MRS. R. D. BAMBRICK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Mother:—

I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,
ROB.

Manufactured by the
Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

THE BOCHE NOT YET BEATEN ALTHOUGH HE IS ON THE RUN SO DON'T BE OVERCONFIDENT

Casper Whitney, Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and St. John Standard, Warns Against Excessive Optimism--The Danger Has Not Yet Passed.

(By Gaspar Whitney.)

Special cable to The Tribune and St. John Standard.
(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association.)

Paris, Spt. 13.—From the dull hope of a couple of months ago, the pendulum in the rear is swinging dangerously near the direction of over-confidence, born of vaunting speculation. Some in Paris of all nationalities in that class influenced by surface signs, and unaccustomed to thinking deeply are now talking trusting of the war being over by winter; but the officers on the line, meeting tightening German resistance in prepared defences do not talk in the same way.

Monday night, in the wild storm, I lay with the American unit on the heights before the Aisne, while above us reverberating thunder scudded, uninterrupted, the roar of French and American guns plastering the Boche facing us in front of Chemin des Dames. It was a night performance, and the drama was staged to drive the Germans from the pivot of their operations in this vital corner made possible by the recent capture, after a desperate and costly defense by the Boche, who well recognized its importance, of Juvigny by another American unit serving as the spear head between the French units which opened the way to the French crossing of the Ailette in the angle between the Oise and the Aisne where General Mangin is now working up very difficult and heavily defended ground in the drive on Ainzy, to outflank Chemin des Dames from the west.

The officer with whom I talked, to the continuous accompaniment of great guns, told of German wireless communiques he had snatched from the air, which indicate that the Boche is neither in a confused state of mind, as his mixed army units may suggest, nor is he withholding essential facts about the situation from Germany. Judged by these messages, he is dealing unreservedly with the situation, as we tally it from this side, the Boche has a definite objective in his rearward march, which he appears confident he can stand upon, but this, of course, without taking into consideration the blows that are in store for him. He knows what they are, and they are certrain to again completely upset his immediate plans and his future prospects of checking the Ally advance.

The character of the messages serves merely to reveal the state of the German mind, which seems not so perplexed as is thought. Notwithstanding th continued success of the Ally offensive, and the obviously shaken condition of at least part of the Germany army, conservative experienced officers, wise in the swift contingencies of the war game, with whom I have talked, feel and frankly say, it is doubtful if the Germans are actually in such bad shape as the retreat and loss of material suggest.

Apart from the moral effect, which is great, for it is evident that it has a depressing influence on Germans, and an instantly powerful tonic influence on Ally troops, the German condition is a long way from the desperation we like to believe it. Such officers place comparatively small value on the mere loss of territory which, as a stage of war, may mean nothing decisive, as the extended Ally retreat in March and June proves while the loss of material in these days of enormous manufacturing, can always be replenished.

The main facts pointed out are that in exchange for such territory, the Germans have shortened the line to the decided advantage of their reduced reserves, and in doing so, their casualties are probably not equal to those inflicted on the Allies. Despite the fact that the losses of his reserves has been so severe and constant that the Boche does not gather his forces for a counter-attack, we must not too surely believe him powerless to do so when his hour arrives. His hour may never arrive, I believe it won't, yet we cannot permit an encouraging hope to betray us into weakening from over confidence.

At more critical points, his line of resistance has stiffened markedly, not sufficient yet to stop the Allies, but enough to slow them as they approach the stronghold where the Germans intend to make a test. Should the Allies succeed in their gigantic undertaking of flanking Chemin des Dames, and making Leon untenable, in connection with other forthcoming developments in Foch's strategy, no preconceived plans, however carefully laid, could save the Boche from a further deep withdrawal.

While it is unwise to count on such a happy result in the face ofastill powerful enemy, and an approaching rainy season, we may reckon it among the possible happenings of this autumn, provided we do not permit the hope to outpace our discretion. There is always danger of folks being lulled by encouraging news, lest their share of war effort, which as has often been said it would be fatal to stop, is slackened. We must maintain our speed to the utmost or expect a certain postponement of victory.

I emphasize, the Boche is not beaten though he is on the run, and the next week or two will determine whether we can keep him going to a thorough beating, before winter sets in.

Government Grapples With Coal Situation In The Maritime Provinces

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Chas. A. Magrath, fuel controller, has been appointed director of coal operations for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The powers given to him are wide. He has power to make all necessary investigation and inquiries respecting wages, holidays, hours of labor, the utilization of labor to the best advantage, and respecting all other matters necessary to and connected with the cost of and production of coal and "the increase and continuance in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the present war, and after the end of the war."

The order-in-council under which the appointment is made states that the production of bituminous coal in he maritime provinces is diminishing, in comparison with last year; that the supply does not promise to be equal to the needs of the country dependent thereon, and it is therefore necessary that efficient means be adopted to increase the output. It is further provided that:

1. The price to be paid for coal and coke produced in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the period mentioned shall be subject to the approval of the director of coal operations.

2. The director, with the approval of the governor-in-council, may take possession of any mine or mining plant within the provinces aforesaid, and may undertake and carry on the management, operation, and use of any such mine or mining plant; but such possession by the director under this regulation shall not affect any liability of the actual owner, agent or manager of the mine, or mining plant as the case may be under any law or statute in that behalf.

3. The director may appoint such officers and agents as may be necessary to assist him.

4. The director, for the purpose of any inquiry or investigation made under the provisions of the regulations, is given powers of a commissioner under the Inquiries Act.

Any corporation, company, or person guilty of an offense under the regulations is liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

AMERICANS REACH GERMAN BORDER

(Continued from page 1)

New York, Sept. 13.—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: The American First Army has carried out with the utmost despatch the initial task assigned to it.

This task was the levelling of the famous St. Mihiel salient in Lorraine, and in a little more than twenty-four hours not alone had the work been accomplished, but General Pershing's men had all the important towns, villages and strategic positions in the sector within their hands and were standing on the banks of the Moselle River at Pagny, looking across the stream into German territory, and the southern outer fortifications of Metz, the great German stronghold, in Lorraine were only four miles distant.

Large numbers of Germans had been taken prisoner—more than 12,000 had been counted and others were still on their way back to the prisoner cages—and many guns and machine guns and tons on tons of ammunition and other war stores were in American hands.

Thousands of Huns Trapped.

From Hattonville, situated in the foothills of the heights of the Meuse, on the north, across the salient eastward to Pagny, the Americans have closed the mouth of the big sack that extended southward to St. Mihiel, trapping within it by their fast advance all the enemy forces who failed to take refuge in flight when the great bombardment Thursday morning heralded the approach of the offensive.

In addition, along the eastern side of the heights north of Hattonville, the Americans have debouched from the hill region and are astride the railroad running from Commercy to Verdun. Likewise the Thiaucourt-Metz and Nancy-Metz railway are in American hands.

Beginning in the northwest and crossing the salient eastward Les Eparges, Hattonville, Preny and Pagny and all the ground lying between them are in American hands. The town of Vigneulles, Thiaucourt, Pont-A-Mousson, and St. Mihiel are far in the rear of the present line.

Metz In Grave Danger.

Montsc, the dominating height in the centre of the salient and from which much trouble had been expected, fell without fighting. Among the numerous prisoners taken were men from Austro-Hungarian armies.

Although the operation of the Americans has been described as having "limited objectives" it nevertheless cannot but have a most important bearing on the future of the war. From the straightened line, growing out of the obliteration of the St. Mihiel salient the Americans now are in a splendid position to act with their brothers-in-arms on sectors eastward when the time is ripe for a strike into Germany direct. Also they now are aligned on territory from which it is possible to get behind both the Meuse and the Moselle River and thus make null the reported plans of the Germans to stabilize their front along the Meuse should they be unable to hold the Allies in the west in check. Already Allied airmen are heavily bombing the Moselle region around Metz and its outlying fortifications, having dropped many tons of bombs on the strategic railways leading from the great fortress, and it seemingly is not without reason to expect that with apparent supremacy in the air Metz and the surrounding country henceforth is to be sadly harassed by the Allied flying squadrons.

PORTLAND TROOP RECEIVES FLAG

On September 5 the members of the Portland Methodist Boy Scouts while acting as a guard of honor to the good ship "Navy League" gave their Union Jack to the Navy League to be auctioned off and it was bid in by E. L. Rising for $12. Last evening the troop held their first meeting of the season and were given a pleasing surprise when Lieut. Andrew J. Mulcahy, R. N. C. V. R., called on them and in a short address presented to the troop a new Union Jack on behalf of the navy. Scoutmaster MacDonald received the gift with a few words of thanks.

The officers of the Portland troop for the season are: L. MacDonald, scoutmaster; W. Killam, troop leader; R. Lawton, H. Kirk, D. MacLaughlin, Ed. Yeomans and Roy Kierstead, patrol leaders; Rev. Mr. MacLaughlin, chaplain.

The boys are settling down for their winter's work.

BOY HAD RIGHT THIGH BROKEN

Little Kenneth Thompson, 7 years of age, son of Frederick Thompson, 129 Princess street, broke his leg yesterday while playing about a ladder near his home.

The little fellow was running around and in some manner the ladder slipped and in falling knocked the boy down, breaking his right thigh and bruising him about the face and forehead. He was picked up, the ambulance summoned and in this he was conveyed to the hospital, where the leg was set.

Last night he was reported to be resting as comfortably as could be expected, and a good recovery was hoped for.

THE SOLDIERS' FAIR.

Last night was another successful evening for the Soldier's Fair being held on the West Side with very large attendance. The prizes were won as follows: Door prize, ticket No. 1789, load of coal. Gent's air gun, prize mahogany serving tray, donated by Messrs. Emerson & Fisher, won by W. Seely. Ladies' air gun, prize sofa cushion, Miss Cecil Mason. Ladies' bean bag, prize sofa cushion, Miss McAllister. Gents' bean bag, prize dress suit case, Roy Campbell.

The load of coal won last evening has not been claimed, and the owner can have it by applying to Mrs. Young West Side. If it is not claimed shortly it will be auctioned off.

The Depot Battalion Band will be in attendance tonight and the door prize is a fine bread mixer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER — PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon, 5th ..... 6h. 44m. a.m.
First Quarter, 13th ..... 11h. 2m. a.m.
Full Moon, 20th ..... 9h. 1m. a.m.
Last Quarter, 27th ..... 0h. 39m. a.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.
14	Sat	7.06	7.33	6.39	19.04	12.46	.....
15	Sun.	7.07	7.31	7.42	20.05	1.18	13.46
16	Mon	7.09	7.29	8.42	21.04	2.22	14.48
17	Tues	7.10	7.27	9.38	21.59	3.23	15.48
18	Wed	7.11	7.25	10.30	22.51	4.20	16.44

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The disturbance is dispersing over the Ottawa Valley, and another shallow area of low pressure is centered south of Nova Scotia. Showers have occurred in many parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The weather has been fair in the west.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	46	62
Vancouver	52	72
Montreal	52	58
Quebec	48	54
St. John	44	62
Halifax	42	62

Forecasts—Maritime—Moderate to fresh westerly winds; a few local showers but partly fair; not much change in temperature.

MRS. E. J. DALTON.

The death occurred yesterday of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Dalton, wife of Maurice Dalton, 212 Britain street.

The deceased was in failing health for the past year, but death was unexpected so suddenly. Deceased leaves to mourn their loss three sons: Wilson, Percy and Roy, all of this city; and three daughters, Alice, Eva and Beatrice, also of this city. A brother, Wilson Dobbin, of the Customs Department, also survives her.

Deceased at her death was in the 65th year of her age, and was of a lovable disposition, who enjoyed the friendship of a large circle of friends, who sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their great sorrow.

"Live in a Worry

invites death in a hurry." Worry wastes nerve force at a tremendous rate. The more exhausted the greater the tendency to worry.

Then how is one to get out of this vicious circle? By building up the nervous system with the aid of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

As the nerves are strengthened you forget to worry and find yourself resting and sleeping naturally.

Your shoes may escape attention in the crowd but your cravat is observed by all. It's the keynote of your dress, the most important thing of your whole get-up.

A $1.00 scarf will add $5.00 to the apparent value of a $20.00 suit.

Fall Neckwear in the choicest colors.

Prices from 50c. to $1.50.

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OUR FREE WHEAT-SAVING RECIPES SHOW YOU HOW TO SAVE YOUR SHARE OF WHEAT FLOUR

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