

NEW MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN BY CONFERENCE

This is Imperative on Account of the Situation in Hungary and Other Parts of the Central Empire.

GERMANY INSISTS ON THE 14 POINTS

Will Not Consent to Any Additions or Changes in the Peace Treaty Agreement, According to Von Bernstorff.

Paris, March 26.—(French Wireless Service)—New measures must be taken by the peace conference in view of the situation in Hungary and other parts of the Central Empire, the Temps says. The newspaper states the following program for the conference:

"The Allies can no longer pretend to settle entirely on the face of the earth, but they must first see that it is their absolute duty to solve some essential questions, and agree on a policy which will permit the reduction of the Allied military forces and the gradual abolition of chaos."

"The frontiers of Germany have to be fixed, and decisions have to be taken with regard to Italian demands. The questions, in which Belgium is interested, have to be solved as well as the territorial claims of the Czechs, the Poles, Jugoslavs, and Rumanians have to be considered. Common danger will make it easier. It is necessary to say what the Allies have a right to demand, payment for and to stipulate guarantees for this payment. It must be decided whether parts of Germany will, or will not, be occupied. The League of Nations must be established. If it is needed to bind the Allies together, a plan continues the work of the peace conference. These are the chief questions which a peace treaty ought soon to solve."

"The German government may refuse to sign, or may even declare beforehand that it cannot accept discussion on the basis fixed by the Allies. Whether Germany gives or refuses her signature, and whether we are to attempt to negotiate with her or not, should not paralyze. The plenipotentiaries of the Allied countries are qualified to sanction the final action of the Peace Conference and must sanction it."

Germany's view. Germany's plenipotentiaries to stick close to the Wilson programme in making peace with the Allies, Count Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is reported to have declared, in an interview given the Berlin correspondent of the Temps, which that newspaper prints today.

"The armistice of November 11," said Count Von Bernstorff, "was signed when all the powers interested had accepted the programme of peace proposed by President Wilson. Germany is determined to keep to this agreement, which history will regard, in any way, as the conclusion of a preliminary peace. She herself is ready to submit to the conditions arising from it, and she expects the Allies to do the same. If these essential conditions of the Wilson programme should be violated, or neglected, or modified, the conditions imposed which go beyond the programme, the German delegates would, unfortunately, find themselves in a position to refuse to sign."

Von Bernstorff advocated a plebiscite for Alsace-Lorraine, and German Austria. "Germany's attitude on indemnities," he continued, "is fixed by her acceptance of the note of November 13, 1918, whereby repatriation is accorded for all damage done to the civil population of Germany by Belgium by German aggression. This note admits of the payment of no other indemnities."

Asked what the consequences would be of the failure to sign a peace treaty, Bernstorff replied: "I am not prophet, but Bolshevism would gain immensely. The liberal world, which has seen salvation for humanity in President Wilson's principles, would be terribly disappointed if peace were not made. Even the bitter classes would be driven to despair. Remember that since the middle ages no idea has aroused the world's enthusiasm like a league of nations based on peace and justice, and who will dare to cause the idea to miscarry at the first test? I hope that a league of all the nations of the world will make common cause against the spectre of Bolshevism and triumph over it."

POLAND'S ARMY FULL OF ARDOR AND ENTHUSIASM FOR THEIR CAUSE

Ukrainians Superior in Number But Their Ranks Are Full of Disaffection and They Are Unable to Carry on Successful Attacks—Youth and Spirit of Polish Forces Over Balance Superior Numbers of Enemy.

London, March 26.—(The correspondent at Warsaw of the Morning Post) today contributed a story on the Polish army, and described, in the words of the Ukrainian position. The correspondent says: "The weakness of the Ukrainian position lies in the fact that the Ukrainians cannot do more than a small portion of their forces for attacking, because of the growing disaffection caused by the failure of Poles, leaders of the Ukrainian peasant army, to fulfill the wholesale promises he promised, particularly with reference to the millions by which he promised his Bolshevik ally."

"The result is that the Poles, with an army half the size of that of the Ukrainians, have just about as many men effective, for the spirit of the entire Polish force is exceptionally high."

SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK CHARGED WITH TAKING FIVE THOUSAND OF PUBLIC'S MONEY

Parliament Resolved Itself Into a Jury Yesterday to Try the Case—Alleged That He Received the Money as Expense Money to Privy Council Which He Never Attended.

Ottawa, March 26.—Parliament resolved itself into a jury today to hear and try the case of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, charged with taking five thousand dollars of public money, to which he had no moral claim. Dr. J. W. Edwards, of Frontenac, was senior counsel for the prosecution, assisted by Mr. John Best, of Dufferin. Sir Charles, on the other side, was ably represented by Sir Thomas White, acting Premier, Hon. Arthur Meighen, acting Minister of Justice, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister General. The argument on both sides was ingenious and protracted, the jurors taking a hand in the talk and taking so often and long that when six o'clock came and Mr. Speaker was ready to leave the chair, no argument had been reached, with the result that the case goes over to another sitting of the house.

Private Members Have Unbridled Say.

The whole portentous controversy arises out of the fact that during 1915-16 and 1916-17 Sir Charles Fitzpatrick was paid five thousand dollars to cover expenses of trips to the Privy Council, when he didn't go to the Privy Council, and didn't have any expenses. The prosecution contended that Sir Charles, taking this money for travel, and then failing to travel, received five thousand green backs which should be returned by him to the treasury. At the last session the matter was brought to the attention of the house, but didn't come to a vote. On that occasion Sir Charles wrote a letter to the parliament concluding he was not entitled to the money, he would be pleased to pay it back. Parliament didn't say a word about the matter one way or the other until yesterday, and yesterday Sir Charles wired from Quebec that if the government or any person connected with the payment of the money, could be got to say that it wasn't legally paid, he would gladly refund it. But the government, apparently, won't say anything of the kind, while Mr. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance, says that there was nothing illegal about the transaction. Consequently the position is this, rightly or wrongly Sir Charles got the money, the government, which paid it to him says that, so far as it is concerned, he is welcome to it, and parliament, although hostile, will take another day off at some future date to see if it can agree on a verdict.

FREDERICK BOY SURPRISES PARENTS

Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Slipp Arrives Home from France and Walks in Upon His Parents Unheralded.

Special to The Standard. / Frederick, March 26.—Hon. A. R. Slipp received quite a surprise this evening, when his son, Halian L. Slipp, walked in, having just arrived from England, landing in Halifax on Tuesday from the Royal George. The young man enlisted in 1916 with the 104th Battalion, under Col. G. W. Fowler, and after a short period of training in England, was sent to the 26th, with a draft. He served with that unit until the battle of Amiens, where he received a blighty. Sir Charles, taking this money for travel, and then failing to travel, received five thousand green backs which should be returned by him to the treasury. At the last session the matter was brought to the attention of the house, but didn't come to a vote. On that occasion Sir Charles wrote a letter to the parliament concluding he was not entitled to the money, he would be pleased to pay it back. Parliament didn't say a word about the matter one way or the other until yesterday, and yesterday Sir Charles wired from Quebec that if the government or any person connected with the payment of the money, could be got to say that it wasn't legally paid, he would gladly refund it. But the government, apparently, won't say anything of the kind, while Mr. Boville, Deputy Minister of Finance, says that there was nothing illegal about the transaction. Consequently the position is this, rightly or wrongly Sir Charles got the money, the government, which paid it to him says that, so far as it is concerned, he is welcome to it, and parliament, although hostile, will take another day off at some future date to see if it can agree on a verdict.

The young hero returned from the front with a blighty, but he is now fit after the ocean trip home and was placed under his charge but died before she reached the front door of the institution. A counter charge of murder against the three Baisley brothers and Dr. Nicholson, will be laid. Both Donohoe and Gallahue are out on bail.

MURDER TRIAL BEING HEARD AT NEWCASTLE

Peculiar Allegations Against Husband and a Friend, Charged With Accelerating Death of Wife.

Special to The Standard. / Newcastle, N. B., Mar. 26.—Quite a sensation has been created on the Miramichi over the developments at the murder trial at Newcastle of George Donohoe and William Gallahue, charged with the murder of Donohoe's wife, in accelerating her death by removing her from the home of her sister, Mrs. Archibald, at North End, to the Hotel Dieu hospital at Chatham. The charge of murder, brought by Jackson Baisley, a brother of the deceased woman, came what as a surprise following the death of the woman from cancer at the hospital here. It appears that Mrs. Donohoe was detained against her will at the home of Mrs. Stewart at North End, the protestations of the husband, he was not permitted to see his wife alone. Acting on proper medical advice the husband moved his wife to the hospital in this town.

OLYMPIC REACHES PIER AT LAST

Halifax, N.S., March 26.—The Olympic, after disembarking the last of her returning soldiers by tender today at Pier T-9, moved down the harbor and docked at Pier A of the new terminal, where she is coaling.

Internal Conditions in Egypt Have Been Greatly Improved

Washington, March 26.—Internal conditions in Egypt have been greatly improved, according to despatches today to the State Department. Orderly mobs, under the leadership of agitators, systematically carried on a campaign of destruction and looting.

The department's advice said practically all of the railway stations in the Minia district had been destroyed. The Bedouins had been very active especially in the Bahariya province, and near Komarna. Disorderly mobs, under the leadership of agitators, systematically carried on a campaign of destruction and looting. The agricultural bank at Bah was reported to have been sacked and burned by a mob. Patrol airplanes, fired upon by the rioters, and with bombs, inflicting heavy casualties.

FATAL DAYS OF NOV. ANNOYING TO THE KAISER

Told Troops Were Untrustworthy and His Safety at Headquarters Could Not Be Assured.

Affectionate Note of Father to Son

Crown Prince Says He Always Claimed the War for Germany Was One of Defence.

Copenhagen, March 26.—(By the Associated Press)—The Deutsche Zeitung, of Berlin, has published a number of letters illustrating the attitude of the German Emperor and the Crown Prince during the fatal days of November, 1918, when the Kaiser fled from Germany. The Emperor wrote to Frederick William on November 9, the following:

"My dear boy!—After the Court Chamberlain informed me that it was impossible longer to guarantee my safety at main headquarters, and that I resolved to bring a severe mental strain, to leave the army, which had collapsed, and go to Holland. I advise you to stick to your post until the conclusion of an armistice."

"In Berlin, two governments under the leadership of Ebert and Liebknecht, are fighting against each other."

"I hope to see you again in happier times."

"Your faithful, deeply afflicted father, 'WILHELM.'"

The Crown Prince on November 11 wrote to Premier Ebert, asking permission to remain at his post so that he might bring an army back in a well-disciplined and orderly manner. The government refused his request, whereupon the Crown Prince, in a letter to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, resigned his command, declaring that he acted under deep emotion, and after a hard internal struggle against a course repugnant to his nature.

In his letter to the Crown Prince proceeded to justify his attitude against those representing him as a war instigator and reactionary. He declared he has always taken the standpoint that the war, for Germany, was a war of defence. He had repeatedly, during 1914, 1917 and 1918, urged the persons concerned that Germany must, by every possible means, endeavor to terminate the war and be glad at maintaining herself against the entire world on the basis of the status quo.

"I had long pleaded with General Ludendorff," he asserted, "for a peace by understanding, under the favorable auspices of my own government, but strong positions during and before the spring offensive. As regards international policies, I would be the last person to oppose the liberal development of our constitution, and I represented this in writing to Prince Max. Nevertheless, when the great event hurried my father from his throne, not only was I not heard, but was simply passed over as the Crown Prince and heir to the throne."

"No renunciation was either demanded or made by me."

The liner will sail on Saturday for Liverpool. The liner could have docked easily at these piers at any time during the recent gale, but at Pier Two she was more exposed to the wind in docking.

General Vix Wounded and Taken Prisoner By Budapest Gov't

Berns, Mar. 26.—Colonel Vix, head of the French mission to Budapest, has been wounded and taken prisoner by forces of the new Hungarian government, according to a report received in Prague and transmitted here. Major Freeman of the British army, it is added, succeeded in making his escape from Budapest.

OPPOSITION LEADER REVIEWS THE RECORD OF INCOMPETENCE AND EXTRAVAGANCE OF LOCAL GOVT

Assails the Financial Statement as Shown in the Budget Speech Depicting the Increased Bonded Debt, and the Apparent Attempts of the Foster Ministers to Deceive the Public—Pointedly Asks Provincial Secretary What Had Become of the \$30,000 Surplus—Hon. Mr. Robinson Tries to Reply But Falls Down in His Attempt.

Fredericton, March 26.—That the Foster government has increased the bonded debt of the province by two million dollars, that the provincial secretary has three different systems of keeping accounts which are confusing and contradictory and make it impossible to arrive at an intelligent understanding of the financial position of the public services of the province; that the deliberate attempt to deceive the people into a belief that the government had a surplus of \$30,000, were exploded by the annual statement admitting a deficit of \$134,000, that under the guise of a patriotic purpose, and in defiance of its express pledges to the people, the present administration has introduced direct taxation in its most startling form, that a great amount of work being done on the roads and charged to permanent account cannot, by the widest stretch of imagination, be classed as permanent, were statements made by Hon. J. A. Murray, leader of the opposition, in the course of an able speech on the budget this afternoon. Referring to the Foster government's soldier settlement act, and the vote of \$15,000 to assist disabled soldiers, Mr. Murray said it did not give returns to the measure of assistance they should receive, and went on to contrast this inadequate provision with the plan of the old government for helping soldiers, a plan upon which they had proposed to spend one million dollars, a plan providing for the creation of colonies of ready-made farms, with central government farms offering agricultural training and forming the social and cultural centres of the colonies.

The opposition leader referred sarcastically to the pre-election pledges of the present government to give the province a prudent and economical administration, reviewed in a masterly manner his record of incompetence, and extravagance, and exposed the extraordinary system of juggling accounts by which it has tried to deceive the people as to the financial affairs of the province. He frankly stated that the government's three systems of book-keeping confused him, and that he could not understand why the amounts shown under these three systems would be different in the different departments. Possibly the provincial secretary understood why these discrepancies existed, but he had had no trouble to make an explanation in the House. Perhaps he would yet offer explanation. Several times the leader of the opposition asked the provincial secretary would only take the time to explain.

Hon. Mr. Murray received and due, is it not, in the statement? The opposition leader said the amended statement of revenues was headed Received. We have no statement, and no explanation, by which the people can form an intelligent conception of the financial affairs of the province. The provincial secretary recently stated that the government had received nothing from the Southampton Railway. The amended statement says the province received \$1,661,000, the consolidated statement says nothing. Turning to the auditor's report we find Southampton Railway earnings of \$1,661,000.

With a formidable northern barrier against aggression. (3)—To create a strong Poland. (4)—To found a league of nations pledged, on material as well as moral grounds, to the preservation of world peace."

PROPOSALS TO EXPEDITE PEACE MATTERS READY

Representatives of Great Powers Have Drawn up Certain Plans Which Seem Ample to Constitute Basis of First Treaty.

London, March 26, (British Wireless Service)—The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail Gazette" says on high authority, that "in order to avoid perils which would inevitably arise if preliminary peace terms are not drafted until such time as the various committees shall have finished their labors, and have presented their respective reports, the representatives of the great powers have drawn up certain proposals which seem ample to constitute the basis of the first treaty, or an analogous to that signed at Versailles in 1917."

The correspondent adds that these proposals are under the consideration of the inner council of four, premiers Lloyd-George, Clemenceau and Orlando and President Wilson which has temporarily superseded the council of ten, and that this arrangement will greatly expedite decisions.

"But the terms will be sufficiently broad to leave the door open for an enduring peace, justly, in large measure, early demobilization, simplification of the international food problem, and the way for speedy industrial reconstruction and final reorganization."

"The principal aims of the proposals are to secure the inner council and the minister of justice that he intends shortly to visit Canada and the United States."

The Canadian ministers also inscribed their names at the palace, but did not, however, have an opportunity of an audience with King Albert, who was absent on a visit to the French and American armies.

Returning to Lille, the Canadian ministers on the following day visited the battlefields of Ypres, St. Julien, Passchendaele and Messines. After stopping at Cambrai in the day they visited Bapaume, Compiègne and other famous battlefields in the Somme district, finally arriving at Albert and proceeding thence to Amiens and Paris.

During their visit they were guided and accompanied by Sir Arthur Currie and Canadian generals.

ENGLAND WILL BE STRONGER THAN BEFORE THE WAR

Persistent Rumors That All Europe is on Verge of Financial Collapse Are Not Justifiable.

CONDITION SERIOUS BUT NOT PANICKY

Situation in France Not as Satisfactory as Financiers Would Like to Have it.

Paris, March 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Persistent rumors that all Europe is on the verge of a financial collapse are not justified by the facts, a prominent American financial expert, who has been engaged for many months in studying the problems facing the peace conference, said in a statement today.

Conditions were serious, he added, but not panicky, and will doubtless be relieved shortly when peace is signed and the embargoe lifted. He predicted that England will be stronger in a year than ever before, because of her unusual commercial enterprise, and the courage with which she meets her debts by taxation.

Great Britain, with a war debt of \$40,000,000,000, the financier added, is in a situation comparing favorably with her debt and per capita wealth at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars. The Allies owe Great Britain between nine billion and ten billion dollars. The financier estimated that only about four billion of the twenty billion of dollars invested abroad by Englishmen before the war had been disposed of.

Discussing France, the financier said that the situation was unsatisfactory because the government does not levy a heavy enough tax, and, consequently, the moneyed classes have more money than they need, while the government is nearly bankrupt. The courage of Italy in levying heavy taxes than France, he continued, had helped her situation, but, with the exhaustion of her present foreign credit within six months, the situation may become serious. However, both Italy and France, probably, will begin to reap from the rich tourist harvest beginning next January, which should greatly benefit the situation. The financier declared that the condition of Belgium was not as bad as the Belgians imagine, because she has the industries and population which, doubtless, will restore manufacturing rapidly. There are also indications that Belgium would get priority in reparations from Germany.

SLEEPING MALADY AT MONCTON

Sensational Rumors That the Sleeping Sickness Had Caused Death of a Man There.

Special to The Standard. / Moncton, March 26.—The somewhat sudden death of S. B. Freeman, about sixty, at Betsouche, Kent Co., Thursday morning, has given rise to sensational reports as to his death being due to the new malady called sleeping disease. Freeman was taken ill about five o'clock Tuesday morning, and, after a sleep, all efforts to arouse him being unavailing. He died about four hours later. The attending physician, Hon. Dr. Landry, attributes Freeman's death to apoplexy and discounts the sensational reports as to death being due to the mysterious malady known as sleeping disease.

CANADIANS AT CONFERENCE VISIT CORPS' HEADQUARTERS

Visited Many of the Scenes of Battle Where Canadian Troops Made a Name and Record for Themselves—Accompanied by Sir Arthur Currie and Other Generals.

Paris, Mar. 26.—(Cable from Leon Trepanier)—The Canadian ministers, attending the peace conference, took a flying trip to the Canadian corps headquarters in Belgium, travelling by rail to Lille, and from there by automobile across the frontier to Jodoigne, where the headquarters are located. On the following morning they visited Louvain, which was destroyed by the German soldiers in the early months of the war, after which they attended the sports of the Canadian Corps in Brussels.

At the conclusion of the sports Sir Robert Borden distributed the prizes. Then, after a detailed report on the progress of the Canadian corps, during the afternoon, went to Malines, which is a short distance from Brussels, and called upon Cardinal Mercier, whose heroic spirit throughout the war did so much to sustain the Belgian people. Cardinal Mercier greatly appreciated the visit, and informed the minister of justice that he intends shortly to visit Canada and the United States.

The Canadian ministers also inscribed their names at the palace, but did not, however, have an opportunity of an audience with King Albert, who was absent on a visit to the French and American armies.

Returning to Lille, the Canadian ministers on the following day visited the battlefields of Ypres, St. Julien, Passchendaele and Messines. After stopping at Cambrai in the day they visited Bapaume, Compiègne and other famous battlefields in the Somme district, finally arriving at Albert and proceeding thence to Amiens and Paris.

During their visit they were guided and accompanied by Sir Arthur Currie and Canadian generals.