

BRITISH WAR AIMS WERE FINAL TERMS

Those Laid Down by Lloyd George on Jan. 5th Regarded as the Irreducible Minimum. Words Solidified Nation. Premier's Utterances Have United All Parties at Home.

The statement of war aims made to the British Trade Union Conference on Jan. 5 by David Lloyd George, which was in almost every point identical with that of President Wilson a few days later, was an irreducible minimum of British demands for the outcome of the war, which can be cut down only by the failure of the Allies to win a military victory or by the collapse of the present British Government in favor of one of more pacifist tendencies.

The New York Times is able to make this statement on the very best authority. The tendency which pacifists in Great Britain and the United States have professed to note among the leaders of the Allies, of reducing their conditions of peace upon every new statement, has gone as far as it will go in the case of Britain under the Lloyd George Government; and professions of similar intention by German or Austro-Hungarian leaders will not suffice to abate what the present Government of England regards as the necessary basis of a just peace.

Lloyd George in his address of Jan. 5 said: "We believe that before permanent peace can be hoped for three conditions must be fulfilled: First, the sanctity of treaties must be re-established; secondly, a territorial settlement must be secured, based on the right of self-determination or the consent of the governed; and lastly, we must seek by the creation of some international organization to limit the burden of armaments and diminish the probability of war."

Territorial Adjustments.

In amplifying the second of these conditions Lloyd George laid down the following scheme of specific territorial adjustments:

"The first requirement has always been the complete restoration of political, territorial, and economic, and such reparation as can be made for the devastation of its towns and provinces.

"Next comes the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro, and the occupied parts of France, Italy, and Rumania.

"We mean to stand by the French democracy to the death in the demand they make for a reconsideration of the great wrong of 1871, when without any regard to the wishes of the population two French provinces were torn from the side of France and incorporated in the German Empire. This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century, and until it is cured healthy conditions will not have been re-established.

"I will not attempt to deal with the question of the Russian territories now in German occupation. We shall be proud to stand side by side with the new democracy of Russia, but if the present rulers of Russia take action which is independent of their allies we have no means of intervening to arrest the catastrophe.

"We believe, however, that an independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish peoples who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe.

"Though we agree with President Wilson that a break-up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims, we feel that unless genuine self-government on true democratic principles is granted to those Austro-Hungarian nationalities who have long de-

sired it, it is impossible to hope for a removal of those causes of unrest in that part of Europe which have so long threatened the general peace.

"We regard as vital the satisfaction of the legitimate claims of the Italians for union with those of their own race and tongue. We mean to press also that justice be done to the men of Rumanian blood and speech in their legitimate aspirations.

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea being internationalized and neutralized, Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions.

"With regard to the German colonies I have repeatedly declared that they are held at the disposal of a conference whose decision must have primary regard to the wishes and interests of the native inhabitants of such colonies.

"Finally, there must be reparation for the injustice done in violation of international law.

"Before making this address Lloyd George, both personally and through his Cabinet, had done his best to get the opinion of all classes in England and of all different shades of opinion. He had consulted representatives of labor, and those of the overseas dominions so far as they could be reached, as well as H. H. Asquith, Viscount Grey, and other political leaders not identified with the present Government.

The very close correspondence between the items of this statement and those of President Wilson's speech which followed it so closely, as well as the approval of organs of public opinion among all the Allies, is said to have solidified British public opinion to the extent that there is practically no division at present.

"After he had spoken," said a representative of British Liberal opinion, "there was a practically complete unanimity among all sections, which has not changed and which is not likely to change.

If any further attempts at negotiation on the basis of half measures are made by the German or Austrian Governments the Lloyd George Administration at least will not regard them as cause for reducing the demands of this statement.

A. AND N. VETERANS MEETING LAST NIGHT

The meeting was called to order by 2nd Vice-President Sgt. Hines in the Chair.

It was moved and unanimously carried that the following gentlemen be asked to become Honorary Patrons of the A. & N. Branch.

Mr. Col. Alex. MacPhail, D.S.O., C. R. E., 1st Can. Div., B.E.F.; Senator B. C. Prowse; Mr. Donald Nicholson, M.P.; Mr. James Paton was present and thanked the Association very kindly for the honor they had done him and accepted the patronship with great pleasure.

It was moved and unanimously carried that Lieut. B. J. L. Garnham be made an honorary member of the Association.

The following resolution was moved by Lt. Col. G. M. Moore, and seconded by Lt. Col. D. Stewart:

Resolved that the Army and Navy Veterans' Association offer the use of their rooms in the Market Building to the Great War Veterans' Association and would at the same time request that the said Great War Veterans' Association send their representatives to confer with the Army and Navy Veterans to arrange details.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Ladies' Auxiliary opened their Soldiers' Canteen last night in rooms adjoining the club rooms.

Coffee, sandwiches, cake and cigarettes are now on sale at a nominal fee to soldiers, returned, in barracks, or on duty, between 7 p. m. and 9.30 p. m. each night.

The Ladies' Auxiliary are to be congratulated on opening the much needed soldiers' canteen in Charlotte town.

A new pocket billiard table has been procured and is now in place in the Club Rooms ready for the use of all soldiers.

ENQUIRY INTO FLORIZEL DISASTER

St. John's Nfld., March 11.—A court of inquiry met yesterday to determine the responsibility for the wreck of the steamer Florizel on February 24th. The court is headed by James Blackwood, of the supreme court, the other members being Anthony McDermott, senior officer attached to the Newfoundland station of the British navy; Captain Edward English, harbor master of this port, and Captain George Spracklin, commodore of the steamship fleet of the Rio de Newfoundland Railway Company.

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RUSSIAN MODERATES HOPE JAPANESE WILL NOT INTERVENE

Quick Action Would Aid in Forcing Acceptance of Germany's Demands, They Believe—They Will Be Well Represented in Convention in Peace Treaty.

LONDON, March 12.—From a Russian authority I learn the Moderates are well represented at the convention in Moscow on March 12, when the peace treaty with Germany will be considered. At the conference will be Constitutional Democrats, Moderate Socialists, and all forces opposed to the anarchistic rule of the Bolsheviks.

Those who will attend the conference are especially anxious that Japan take no steps in the Far East, as such action, they contend, will force the convention to accept the German peace demands.

Advocates of Japanese intervention in Siberia are extremely cautious in presenting their case, the complexities of which increase at every turn. Lovat Fraser, in "The Daily Mail," says:

Warns Against Dreams

"There must be no wild, silly dreams of a Japanese army appearing in Western Russia and falling upon the astonished Germans. The occupation of Siberia by Japan at the present time will not be the smallest military aid to the Western Allies. Such a step will only tell when the tide of war begins to turn. The seizure of the Siberian Railway in itself will be a long drawn out affair and may involve great difficulties in transportation.

"Any idea of limiting the Japanese operations to the Pacific provinces of Siberia is worse than useless. I have made a personal tour of inspection throughout Siberia, and my own personal view is that no good purpose will be served unless Japanese forces can gradually penetrate as far as the city of Omsk."

The Manchester Guardian protests vehemently against any move on the part of the Allies which would permit the cause for which they are fighting, saying:

"Let there be no mistake; it isn't the fate of the stores at Vladivostok or the grain in Siberia which is at

stake, but the credit of our cause and the whole moral position of the Allies. Our cause, we proudly believe, is the safety for the smaller nations.

"With what consistency, then, can we lend ourselves to an assault on one part of the composite fabric of the Russian empire at the same moment that the Germans are engaged in a similar assault on another part?"

"It is true that the Russian empire at this moment is in a process of dissolution; but there is every reason to hope that, given time and help from its friends, it will recover and find itself in some new form of political union.

Wants U. S. to Intervene

"Let America see that this step is not taken. It is her business even more than ours. Let no single step in this direction be taken that she does not sanction. That, at least, will insure moderation.

"President Wilson has declared that Germany's occupation of France and Flanders in the West cannot stand. It is obvious, then, that he cannot be a party to Allied occupation in the East."

Few of the best judges of the Russian situation see any chance of restoring the monarchical form of government, satisfactory as that might be in some quarters.

In their opinion, the machinery for restoring a member of the royal family to the throne no longer exists. There is no possibility for the Czar to return to his royal powers, but his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, who lives in Moscow, and is generally popular with the people, has been mentioned as the member of the royal family who is held in highest esteem.

Even if the Russians decide on a constitutional monarchy, it is doubtful if Grand Duke Michael could be persuaded to ascend the throne.

But many people, in and out of Russia, still believe that some form of monarchical government is needed to restore order to the country.

HOW BRITISH TOOK GERMAN AIRPLANES

(Special to the Guardian)
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.—(By Mail)—How a British air squadron captured two German airplanes in full flight near Ghent, Belgium, is told in a telegram from the Dutch-Belgian frontier. The British airman being in heavy numerical superiority, surrounded their opponents. The Germans saw there was no chance of escape. Rather than fight to inevitable death, the two German pilots hung out white flags and meekly flew away towards the British lines, surrounded by a flock of British planes.

BACK TO THE FARMS MUST GO FARMERS

HALIFAX, March 11.—Back to the farms must go all the farm workers who have gone to the munition works, to the building trades and to other occupations giving more ready money than farm labor. The building of temporary homes in Halifax has brought many young farmers to this city. They must go back to the farms. Registrar E. Hart Nicholas said yesterday: "Reconstruction needs in Halifax are great, but there are greater needs facing us. The stringent regulations enabling the officers to send men back to the farms will be carried out to the very letter.

Continuing Mr. Nichols said: "Much latitude has been given to men exempted from military duty as farmers so long as they continue in their occupation as farmers. Great numbers of such men have left the farms and are working in other occupations. The winter season is now practically over from the farming point of view, and all such men granted exemption as farmers or farm laborers should get back to the farms, as instructions have been issued to the police that any man of his class who fails to do so will be arrested, and their exemption considered as expired through the condition on which this was granted having ended.

"The instructions to the police are definite and will be energetically carried out from the 15th inst. Men exempted as farmers or farm laborers will have ample opportunity to get back to their work on the farms before the police round up commences."

SECRETARY OF WAR IN FRANCE

PARIS, March 11.—Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, arrived in Paris this morning. He was received by General Pershing, General Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief of staff, by French officers representing Premier Clemenceau and by Ambassador Sharp. The Secretary's voyage to France was without incident.

DEPUTY SPEAKER FROM OPPOSITION

(Special to the Guardian)
OTTAWA, Mar. 12.—The Deputy Speaker will be chosen from the Opposition side, now that Dr. Chabot, member for Ottawa, has refused the appointment. The selection will be from Hon. Marcel, ex-speaker of the House, Mr. George H. Boyin, member for Shefford and Lucien Paquet, member for Megantic. The Speaker is not selected until after the debate on the Speech from the Throne is completed, so that the choice will not be made before the House opens.

CREW OF WRECKED GERMAN CRUISER HAS ARRIVED AT VALPARAISO, CHILE

VALPARAISO, March 10.—The Chilean schooner Pakia has arrived here from Easter Island, having on board the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Seadler. The Germans reached the Easter Islands in a sloop after the cruiser was lost.

The Seadler, or Seadler, was believed to have been the former American bark Pass of Baltimore. She was wrecked in the South Atlantic for many months, and sank at least eleven merchantmen. The commander of the raider, Count von Luckner, declared that she had sunk 25 vessels.

Various reports were current regarding the fate of the raider and her officers and crew. A British destroyer was said to have sent her to the bottom; another report had it that the raider had stranded and destroyed by fire.

Despatches also stated that the captain of the raider and five of the crew were captured off the Fiji Islands.

GIVEN GOVERNMENT TASK.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., Mar. 11.—It is understood that Commissioner R. W. Wigmore, M.P., elect for St. John Albert, has been appointed by the authorities at Ottawa, to undertake a special mission for the Government. This mission will necessitate a visit to Washington.

ROUNDING THEM UP AT THE FRONTIER

386 Men Stopped by Military Police, Five of Them Now in C.E.F. and Two in Jail.

(Special to the Guardian)
TORONTO, Mar. 12.—Dominion Police officials are very active on the Niagara frontier and, during the last few days have stopped 386 men and asked for their military papers. Five of the men thus challenged are now in the C.E.F., while two others were handed over to the civil police.

20,000 CANADIANS COMING HOME

(Special to the Guardian)
OTTAWA, Mar. 12.—The Militia Department confirmed this morning the story that some 20,000 men will be sent back to Canada within the next few months. The forces in England will be combed over and all medically unfit who cannot be used in the fighting lines will be returned to Canada. They will be largely used to meet the crying need for farm labor in Canada. Their places will be taken by medically fit draftees. The first boat loads will arrive within the next week.

BRITISH BOMBED TOWN OF CAMBRAI

(Special to the Guardian)
BERLIN, Mar. 12.—Cambrai has been bombed by long range British guns, according to today's army headquarters report. Several shots from British artillery of the heaviest calibre fell in the town, the statement reports.

CAPTAIN REDMOND CONTESTS FATHER'S SEAT

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Mar. 12.—Captain William Redmond has become a candidate for the parliamentary seat for Waterford, made vacant by the death of his father, John Redmond, the Nationalist Leader. He is opposed by Dr. White, Sinn Feiner.

GERMAN WAR DEBT NOW 109 BILLION MARKS

(Special to the Guardian)
LONDON, Mar. 12.—A new German war loan of 15,000,000,000 marks will be issued soon, an Exchange Despatch from Copenhagen says. The German war debt now amounts to 109,000,000,000 marks.

PARIS RAID COST GERMANS DEARLY

(Special to the Guardian)
PARIS, Mar. 12.—The Germans lost four airplanes in last night's attack on Paris. Nine squadrons took part in the raid.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Mar. 11.—In one year the Imperial Munitions Board have let contracts for forty-six wooden ships with a total tonnage of 128,000, representing \$24,500,000, and for forty-three steel ships, totalling 211,200 tons, worth \$40,000,000. Four steel ships of 4,200, 3,400, 4,500 and 4,800 tons have been completed. Four wooden ships have been launched and several others are ready. New yards were opened at Welland, Vancouver and Toronto in consideration of the value of the contracts let was: Nova Scotia, \$1,540,000; New Brunswick, \$1,000,000; Quebec, \$1,600,000; Ontario, \$19,240,000; British Columbia, \$11,434,000. In Ontario twenty-five steel ships were contracted for, thirteen of 3,500 tons, nine of 2,400 and 4,300 and two of 2,900, representing \$17,240,000. In addition were four wooden ships, totalling 11,200 tons, worth \$2,000,000.

It is estimated that the approximate total tonnage for 1918 will be about 400,000. About 25,000 men are shipbuilding. The establishment of new yards would only draw off men from the other yards because there are only a certain number of men available for this work.

The Polson Iron Works, Toronto, will fill four berths vacant in October with four 3,000-ton ships, and the Canadian Allis-Chalmers, Toronto, say they can build six ships before June, 1919.

A STRIKE OF TELEPHONE LADIES AVOIDED

BOSTON, March 11.—The threatened strike of women telephone operators of the New England Telephone Company was avoided at a conference arranged by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee. The settlement agreed upon involves a reclassification of the varying schedules of wages paid in the different exchanges and grants a wage of \$16 a week for employees who have been seven years in service.

CONDITIONAL BOYCOTT OF GERMANY URGED

PARIS, Mar. 11.—French opinion is more inclined to emphasize the economic value to the Allies of the economic weapon against Germany.

READING THANKS U.S. FOR FEEDING BRITAIN

High Commissioner Says Food Situation in England is the Worst Since the War Began. Equal Distribution to All. Rich and Poor Get the Same Ration.

The Earl of Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, expressed the highest appreciation of the co-operation afforded by the United States Government in solving the food problems of England, which he said were still serious, but appeared to be very well in hand. "We are now on the closest ration of any time since the beginning of the war," he said. "Indeed, the food situation in England is as serious at present as it has been at any time since the war began, but it is being greatly relieved by what you are sending us, especially cereals. And what we receive here is being distributed equally.

"I am sure I need not tell you how beholden we are to America for the supplies which we are receiving, more particularly of food, at this moment and during the last few months. The value to the Allied cause of these exports is incalculable. The representatives of France and Italy have been working in close co-operation with me at Washington, and we have found the greatest good-will in and received the greatest assistance from both Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Hoover."

British officials attached to the missions said that the rationing of meat, butter and sugar had put an end to the feeling of insecurity caused under previous conditions, when long lines of buyers had to await before provisions shops, which were sometimes sold out before the purchasers at the end of the line had had their turn. The present system, it was said, guaranteeing that whatever there was would be equally divided among poor and rich, had produced a much better feeling and there was no longer any necessity for holding that the supply of a given family depended on early rising and individual ingenuity.

The officials also indicated much appreciation of the general readiness

of the people of the United States to respond to the Food Administration's request for conservation in the spirit in which it was made, and to undergo voluntary abstinence whenever the interest of the allied cause required it.

Lord Reading saw newsmen at the Plaza yesterday, with a number of officials attached to the various missions, including Major Gen. E. D. Swinton of the Military Mission, and Sir Henry Babington Smith, who has just arrived to assist Lord Reading in the non-diplomatic part of his duties, with the title of Assistant Commissioner. The British Missions now in this country deal with military matters, finance, shipping, munitions, food, fuel and other supplies. The Shipping Commission has to do not only with the construction of new shipping, but also, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping in London, with the loading and direction of British ships in American ports. The British Missions already employ several thousand persons, chiefly in Washington and New York, and the work carried on by them has become so large that the appointment of an Assistant Commissioner was considered advisable. Sir Henry, who has been an adviser of the British Government in financial matters for many years, and was formerly President of the Bank of Turkey, is well known in this country, having been a member of the commission headed by Lord Reading which negotiated the Anglo-French loan in the Fall of 1915.

A reception was held at the Plaza in the afternoon for Lord and Lady Reading, at which were present the leading members of the various missions of which Lord Reading is to be the head. The reception was arranged by Sir Hardman and Lady Lever and Sir Fredrick and Lady Black. About 150 were present.

PROUD OF OUR HOMELAND WRITES SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

Because of the Inspiring Message Sent by Canada on December 17 to the Boys Overseas—More Determined Than Ever to Hold Canada's Honor Sacred.

OTTAWA, March 7.—In a private letter written by Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian Corps, to E. B. McAdoo, Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defense, he says: "I am very glad to be able to tell you that everything is going very well with us at the present time. We look back on the year 1917 with a great deal of pride, feeling quite sure that in that period the Canadian corps more than did its share in helping to win the war. I hope that you will take it upon yourselves to write the story of that year's campaign. It seemed like one continuous battle and one continuous series of successes. What is an interesting thing to me, and a fact that I am sure will be scarcely believed by the multitude, is that during 1917 the battle casualties were less than during 1916. When I make this remark I am not taking the Fourth Division into consideration because it was not present during all of 1916. According to what one hears from time to time there seems to be quite a lot of talk about the casualties during the year."

Sir Arthur Currie alludes, in this connection, to the fighting at Hill 70, and the impression which some people in Canada have formed that the casualties suffered there were the heaviest that the corps had suffered in any engagement, and says:

"That was a most ridiculous untrue statement, and from the standpoint of a comparison of our casualties with those we inflicted on the Germans was one of the most, if not the most, successful operations we have ever carried out."

With reference to the fighting in October and November of 1917, he says: "We all know that the casualties were heavy at Passchendaele. Before the battle started, I stated to the higher authorities just what I thought the operations would cost. I was within two hundred of what they actually did cost. We have never fought under worse conditions."

All previous attempts to take the Passchendaele Ridge had failed, the general observes; the position had to be taken or much of the season's fighting in that area would have counted for naught.

"The corps was taken there for the special purpose of making sure that the ridge was taken before the winter set in. We arrived at a bad season of the year, inasmuch as bad weather had set in, which makes going in that part of the country particularly bad. Then again it was at the end of a campaign, when roads, trails, and communications of all sorts were at their worst. Furthermore, much of the supporting artillery had been engaged for months."

Although, Sir Arthur Currie says, before they began there were obstacles to be overcome that would have discouraged any but the most stout-hearted, determined and confident troops.

"The ridge had to be taken, and we were determined that it would be taken. We carried out our program to the letter," Sir Arthur Currie says, in concluding this part of his letter, "and that we were entirely successful testifies in the highest possible manner to the training, the discipline and the leadership of the officers of the corps."

In closing his letter he says: "We are all very proud of, and have been inspired by the message Canada sent to us on December 17th. We are more than ever proud of our homeland, and more than ever determined to hold her honor sacred."

ITALIANS RETARD AUSTRIANS

ROME, March 11.—Austrian troops which apparently were making an attempt to cross the Piave River, were prevented from doing so yesterday by the Italian Batteries which sunk rafts and boats in the river opposite Frazzetta. The War Office announced today Italian aircraft on raiding operations dropped seven tons of bombs upon areas occupied by the enemy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

THE WEATHER, TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

TODAY IS THE 1317th DAY OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

TORONTO, March 12.—Breezes to gales, milder with snow or rain. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 20 above. At 9 a. m. it was 9 above. At 9 p. m. it was 20 above. The lowest the previous night was zero.

The tide will be high this morning at 10:57 and tomorrow at 11:38; it will be high tonight at 11:21 and tomorrow at 12.

The sun sets this evening at 6:21 and tomorrow at 6:22; it rises tomorrow morning at 6:33 and Friday at 6:31.

The moon sets this evening at 7:56. There was a new moon on Tuesday, March 12th at 2:52 p. m.

The first quarter of the moon will be on Tuesday, March 19th at 8:30 a. m.

The length of today will be eleven hours and forty seven minutes.

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CONDENSED SPECIALS

*HEAVY BROWN PAPER FOR sale, excellent for putting under oilcloth or carpets. Apply at Guardian Office. 732-10-20Mtf.

*WANTED A TEACHER FOR Marshfield school, supplement \$45. Apply to L. H. D. Foster, Marshfield. Mtf.

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*WANTED.—TO RENT THREE UN-furnished rooms for family of two. Apply at this office. 2597-2-16Mtf.

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COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

**Reserve Thursday April 4th for St. James Church bazaar and tea. 2990.

**McDonald Women's Institute will meet at the Consolidated School on Friday, March 15th at 7.30 p. m. in front of this port, and Captain George Spracklin, commodore of the steamship fleet of the Rio de Newfoundland Railway Company.