

The St. John Standard

VOL. X, NO. 149.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918.

FAIR AND COOL

PRICE TWO CENTS

GREAT BRITISH VICTORY ON THE PALESTINE FRONT ENTIRE TURKISH ARMY OF 24,000 MAY BE CAPTURED

GOVERNMENT CRISIS AHEAD IN GERMANY

Growing Dissatisfaction of German People With Kaiser's Advisers.

MANY HUNS HOPING FOR EARLY PEACE

Attempted King-Making Plans of Kaiser For Finland Another Cause of Unfavorable Comment.

(By H. W. Smith.)

Special cable to The New York Tribune and The St. John Standard.

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—While the pan-German and "last ditchers" continue to denounce critics of the government and those urging prompt action on the franchise reform in the upper house, "Vorwaerts" announces that the national Liberals are likely to join the majority parties, saying: "The national Liberals evidently feel that the balance in the decisions of the present government is inclining more and more to the Reichstag majority."

This and other signs indicate a sense of impending crisis. No one probably is satisfied with the government. Some think Admiral Von Hintze, who was at Vienna lately, should have prevented the Austrian note at any cost, others that the government should have identified itself from the first with the Austrians and agreed to a common policy.

Government Lacks Courage.

Every one is agreed that the government has not succeeded in maintaining unity of diplomatic front among its allies and the end must be put to the aimless policy of the government at home. The government has not the courage to face a deadlock on the franchise and its foreign policy must reckon with the military and dynastic interests, so collaboration with its allies is most seriously affected.

Talking of Finland "Vorwaerts" says:

"All this business of king making has come upon the heads of the civil government like a stone from the roof and a man has not yet been found to state the plain facts in the proper quarters."

The writer remarks that Germany is not in the position of Napoleon in 1809, when he forced his brother Louis on the Dutch, as he had Austria behind him and was at the summit of his fame.

"Germany is in a very different position," he says, "apart from the question of whether a people should have imposed on it a form of government and a ruler they do not want. The solution can only be found when Germany gives up the obstinate insistence on the Brest-Litovsk treaty makes action on the Austrian proposal impossible."

Hope for Early Peace.

Meanwhile the "Berliner Tageblatt" says:

"The first offer of peace since the outbreak of the war, which we have hoped for for four years, has become a reality in a night. There has been a purification of the German people by a great fire."

The "Tagliche Rundschau" says: "One thing only we know, that peace cannot be much longer delayed. We are waiting for it as for a deliverance." Apparently there is no longer the keenness in Germany to claim any part of the great work of spreading German culture and the liberation of the world.

Von Ardenne Sees Difficulties.

General von Ardenne, concluding a review in the "Dusseldorfer Nachrichten" on the military situation, expresses agreement with General Freytag-Loringhoven's view that the angle formed by the whole German front has its disadvantages.

"It is constantly exposed to attack on two sides, from the south and west, and moreover," he says, "it would be difficult to develop from it an offensive on a large scale because the enemy would always tie down the other flank. Foch will no doubt do his best to take advantage of this."

"The German command, on the other hand, will endeavor to flatten out still more the already hunted corner of the front and at the same time to even out the areas and villages on the front of the real battle position."

Less as well as Laon and the Chemin des Dames are now said to lie outside of the Siegfried line.

PALESTINE NOW HOLDS CENTRE OF WAR STAGE

Allenby's Pincers Take Great Bite Out of Turkish Army in the Holy Land.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS FALL TO BRITISH IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Important Railway Communication Cut and Entire Turkish Army Is Probably Captured—British Casualties Light Compared With Successes Gained—Nazareth Now in British Hands.

(By H. W. Smith.)

London, Sept. 22.—General Allenby's forces in Palestine have taken 18,000 Turkish prisoners and have captured 120 guns.

This means the virtual annihilation of the Ottoman forces in this region. The British losses were surprisingly slight considering the importance of the advance.

Turks Could Not Escape.

London, Sept. 22.—British troops in their drive north through Palestine already have counted 18,000 Turkish prisoners and have collected 120 guns, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British war office.

The text of the statement follows: "By 5 o'clock on Saturday night our left wing the infantry about Birzur had reached the line Beid-Jan-Sumaria-Birefar, shepherding the enemy on the western side of the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road into the arms of our artillery."

"Other enemy columns vainly attempted to escape into the Jordan valley in the direction of Jisr-Ed-Damer, which still is held by us. These columns suffered severely from our aircraft, which constantly harassed them with bombs and machine gun fire from low altitudes."

"In the vicinity of Lake Tiberias our cavalry detachments hold Nazareth and the rail and road passage over the Jordan."

"Already 18,000 prisoners have been captured and 120 guns collected. Allenby's Smash a Complete Surprise."

With the Palestine Army, Sept. 21.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited)—General Allenby's smashing blow completely surprised the Turks.

The operations were started during the night, by a local attack by Welsh and Indian troops, who advanced some distance on the right of the Nabulus Road, capturing four hundred prisoners.

The real attack was delivered before dawn after a brief but intense bombardment.

General Allenby directed the blow at the enemy's most formidable right, which was quite overwhelming. Our men captured the first line trenches before the Turks had time to lay down a barrage from the opposite remaining works, some of which were most powerful.

These were overcome, thanks to the gallantry and dash of the British and Indian troops.

Turkish Resistance Collapsed.

London, Sept. 22.—By eight p. m. on Sept. 20 the enemy resistance had collapsed everywhere save on the Turkish line in the Jordan Valley.

Our left wing, having swung around to the east, held the line of Bidleh, Baka and Messudieh Junction, and was astride the rail and roads converging at Nabulus.

Our right wing advancing through difficult country against considerable resistance had reached the line of Khan Jibet, one and a quarter miles northeast of El-Mugheir and El-Sawieh and was facing north astride the Jerusalem-Nabulus Road.

On the north our cavalry, traversing the field of Armageddon, had occupied Nazareth, Afale and Belsan and were collecting the disorganized masses of enemy troops and transport as they arrived from the south. All avenues of escape open to the enemy, except the fords across the Jordan between Belsan and Jisr-Ed-Damer, were thus closed.

Good Work by Arabs.

East of the Jordan Arab forces of the King of The Hedjaz had effected numerous demolitions on the railways from Doras, several important bridges, including one in the Yumark Valley, having been destroyed.

Several days must elapse before accurate figures of captures can be given out but already more than 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns, large quantities of both horse and mechanical transport, four airplanes, many locomotives and much rolling stock have been counted.

Very severe losses have been inflicted on the masses of Turkish troops retreating over the difficult roads by our air services. A German airplane, later ascertained to have been carrying mails, landed in the midst of our troops, the pilot who believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be seized.

War Summary By The A. P.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: With the violence of the operations on the western front in France considerably diminished in intensity, the Turks in Palestine, and the Bulgarians and their allies in Macedonia, are being put to the test. But nowhere thus far have they been able to hold back, or even to counteract, the onslaughts of their foes.

In Palestine the Turks seemingly are in the process of being crushed; in Macedonia the Entente forces are driving sharp wedges for considerable distances in the enemy fronts.

In France and Flanders where there has been no fighting since in importance above patrol encounters, the British, French and American troops have kept the upper hand and advanced their respective lines.

Of transcendent interest, for the moment at least, are the operations of the British General Allenby's forces in Palestine. Here in less than four days the British have swept forward in the eastern region, the center, and along the western Jordan valley. Meanwhile to the northeast the friendly Arab forces of the King of the Hedjaz have cut all railway communication in front of the Turks and are standing a barrier to their escape by way of the eastern plains. More than 18,000 Turks had been made prisoner by the British and guns in excess of 120 had been counted when last reports from General Allenby were received. In addition great quantities of war stores had been captured and still others had not been counted owing to the rapidity of the movement.

It is not improbable that with the bag, the strings of which have been cut, thousands of Turks are encamped. Many of those already made prisoner, fleeing in disorder, literally walked into the hands of the British, not knowing their line of retreat had been cut off.

(Continued on Page Two.)

BRITISH SMASH LINES; ADVANCE TWO MILES

Haig's Men Make Four Successful Attacks on Friday and Saturday.

GERMANS LAUNCH COUNTER BLOW IN FLANDERS, FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

Near Epehy British Succeeded in Capturing Several Organized Points of Resistance—French Also Make Gains North of the Aisne and in the Region of St. Quentin

(By H. W. Smith.)

London, Sept. 22.—Field Marshal Haig's troops last night smashed into the German lines at four distinct points, on the battle front. Near Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, the British advanced on a two-mile front. East of Epehy the British captured several organized points of resistance, according to today's official statement.

North of Epehy Haig's men pushed forward in the sector south of Villers-Guislain. They also repulsed a German attack on Mouvres and improved their positions there.

This morning the Germans attacked the British positions northwest of La Basse, in Flanders. Fighting is still in progress.

The text of the statement reads: "During the night our troops east of Epehy (between Cambrai and St. Quentin) renewed their attack, and again made progress, capturing Little Priel Farm and other organized points of resistance. A number of prisoners have been taken by us in our operations yesterday and last night in the sector."

"South of Villers-Guislain a local attack made by the enemy last evening was repulsed after sharp fighting. In the course of the night our troops advanced their line in this sector, and captured several prisoners."

"Yesterday afternoon the enemy again attacked at Mouvres and was repulsed. There, also, our troops have improved their positions and have taken a few prisoners."

"English troops carried out a successful local operation last night north of the Scarpe river, in the neighborhood of Garvel, advancing our lines on a front of two miles, and capturing several prisoners."

"A hostile raiding party was driven off last night west of Acheville. This morning the enemy delivered a local attack against our new positions northwest of La Basse. Fighting still is taking place in this locality."

French Also Progress.

Paris, Sept. 22.—North of the Aisne and in the region of St. Quentin, there was quite heavy artillery activity during the night, says the French war office statement today. French detachments raided the German lines in the Champagne and in Lorraine. Two German raids on the Vesle front were repulsed. The text of the statement reads: "The night was marked by quite heavy artillery activity in the region of St. Quentin and north of the Aisne."

"In the front of the River Vesle French troops repulsed two enemy raids."

"French detachments penetrated the German lines in the Champagne and in Lorraine, and returned with prisoners."

A Quiet Sunday.

London, Sept. 22.—Little fighting, except in the nature of local encounters, occurred Sunday along the British front in France and Flanders, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued this evening, which says:

"The hostile attack northwest of La Basse reported today was not pressed. Our position there is unchanged. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

Artillery Activity.

Paris, Sept. 22.—North of the Aisne and in the region of St. Quentin, there was quite heavy artillery activity during the night, says the French official statement tonight. French detachments raided the German lines in the Champagne and Lorraine. Two German raids on the Vesle front were repulsed.

Another British Advance.

London, Sept. 21.—The British again have advanced their line east of Epehy and near Hargicourt, midway between St. Quentin and Cambrai, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight, which says:

THINK KARL IS HONEST IN HIS PEACE PLAN

British Liberal Papers Believe Austrian Kaiser To Be Sincere.

ALLIED SUCCESSES AND DEFEATS FOR GERMANY

Gradually Undermining the Fighting Spirit of the Teuton—German Militarists Still Strong.

(By Arthur S. Draper.)

(Special cable to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

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London, Sept. 21.—Not since the Kaiser attempted to make peace in 1916 has there been a political development in the Central Powers comparable to Karl's plea for a belated conference. The first direct offer from one belligerent to the others gives this political manoeuvre a distinction unattained by previous overtures. Though the President instantly declined in a note which will long be remembered as an innovation in diplomatic procedure, and Balfour failed to find in it basis for negotiation, the fact remains that the Austrians have taken a step which will affect profoundly the course of the war.

Perhaps the greatest difference will occur in the political relations of the Central Powers, but at the same time a change in the Allied attitude toward the enemy group is bound to result.

(Continued on Page Two.)

PICTOU COUNTY COAL STRIKE IS STILL ON

Miners Reject Proposal of Conciliation Board and Press Demands.

New Glasgow, N. S., Sept. 22.—The settlement of the Pictou County Coal strike is still hanging fire despite efforts of the fair-wage officer Compton, who arrived from Ottawa last week to make proposals that would be satisfactory both to the operatives and to the officials of the coal company.

Mr. Compton has already met representatives of both parties, but the results so far have not come up to what was expected. The men rejected the idea of a board of conciliation. "We want a straight settlement of our demands," said one of the leaders of the operatives.

Mr. Compton, however, has not given up hope. He will have today another series of meetings with men and one with the officials of the coal company.

WHAT AMERICA MUST DO TO EQUAL BRITAIN

New York, Sept. 22.—If the United States had been able to send more men to Italy, Austria could have been put out of the war last summer, declared Judge Ben Lindsey, of Denver, who described in an address here tonight his recent visit to the fighting front.

Asserting that "nearly 1,000,000 sons of Britain have gone west forever," he declared if we do our share as fully as Britain we will not stop until we have put in 15,000,000 men.

LIQUOR SEIZED IN P. E. I.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sept. 23.—Last night the prohibition inspector seized over two thousand dollars' worth of liquor from a well known drug firm. This, it is alleged, was part of a stock laid in for the exhibition, which opens on Tuesday.

SPANISH INFLUENZA AT AN ATLANTIC PORT

An Atlantic Port, Sept. 22.—About five hundred American soldiers arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday suffering from Spanish influenza and were removed to hospitals ashore for treatment.

NO ELECTION IN ENGLAND THIS YEAR

Sir Walter Long Says He Will Regret It If "Floodgates of Party Warfare" Are Opened.

(By Arthur S. Draper.)

(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and the St. John Standard.)

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London, Sept. 22.—A general election this year is considered improbable. Sir Walter Long, Colonial Minister, speaking at a Unionist luncheon today, said that he didn't know whether there would be one, but he would personally regret it if the Premier should decide to "open the floodgates of party warfare."

On the other hand, Labor leaders believe that an election will be held late in November, and they are making their plans accordingly.

MORE BOMBS FOR GERMAN DEPOT TOWNS

French Airmen Dropped Nearly Sixteen Tons on Friday Night.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The statement issued by the war office tonight follows: "On account of very unfavorable weather aviation activity was feeble on the night of the 20th. Availing themselves of a short period of clear weather our aviators dropped nearly sixteen tons of projectiles on enemy aviation grounds and results were observed, notably at Stenay and Morville where fires were observed and also on the railway stations at Etain, Bexancourt and Juniville, where fires and explosions were seen."

HUNS POUNDED BY BRITISH AVIATORS

Thirteen German Machines Destroyed or Disabled in Two Nights' Fighting in Clouds.

(By H. W. Smith.)

London, Sept. 22.—Despite clouds and wind on Saturday there were incessant reconnaissances and artillery patrolling by British airmen. Seven enemy machines were destroyed, and three were disabled. Eight of our machines are missing.

"Saturday night three bombing machines were engaged and brought down. All of our night fliers returned safely."

LAD GETS 6 MONTHS FOR STEALING FOOD

Toronto, Sept. 22.—Duncan Conrad, a sixteen-year-old boy, was on Saturday sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the charge of stealing food. Conrad had come from Halifax and tried to get work. He took the provisions because he was hungry, he said.

GERMANY ADMITS SENDING A PEACE ENVOY TO BELGIUM

Amsterdam, Sept. 21.—The Cologne Gazette Berlin correspondent admits that Count Toerring has approached the Belgian government concerning peace. This newspaper says Count Toerring is related by marriage to the Belgian royal family, and was acting on the conviction that the Belgians had the greatest interest in the speedy conclusion of peace. It says he approached the government privately. It is added by the Cologne Gazette that Count Toerring's step had of course no official character whatever.

CHANGE IN LOBSTER LAW.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The Canadian High Commissioner in London cables that the British government has permitted importation of lobsters until February 22, 1919.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SERIOUSLY ILL.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—Although having been refreshed by a brief sleep today, Archbishop John Ireland was so gravely ill tonight that his physician feared he would not live until morning.

to have been carrying mails, landed in the midst of our troops, the pilot who believed the place still to be in Turkish hands, destroyed the machine and its contents before he could be seized.