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FAIR AND COOL.

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Wilson To Decline German Peace Offer; Hindenburg In Quarrel With Kaiser Quits

BRITISH SATISFIED THAT PEACE IS NOT IN SIGHT

Expected President Wilson Will Decline Peace Offer of Teutonic Powers.

GERMANY'S ACTION GREAT THUNDERBOLT

All Enemy Classes Are Eager For Peace, But the War Will Go On.

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special cable to the New York Tribune and the St. John Standard.) London, Oct. 7.—It is expected that the President will decline the German peace offer, but it is hoped that he will make a reasoned reply. British feels that Germany must give material guarantees and show signs of repentance before peace can be considered. They hold that constitutional changes should be made before negotiations are begun, and a mere promise is unsatisfactory. The British are deeply interested in the question of German colonies. Deeds and not words is the phrase heard most frequently. The British think that an early peace with Austria and Turkey is coming. Notes from these countries have not been received here up to a late hour today.

Anxiously Awaited.

The Allies, the enemies, the neutrals, the soldiers and the civilians are awaiting with breathless interest the President's decision of this most critical moment since the United States became a belligerent. Everyone everywhere has been thrown off his balance by the suddenness with which the enemy countries have grasped for peace.

Prince Maximilian's first utterance as German imperial plenipotentiary to the Allied peoples in almost the same state of unpreparedness as they were in July, 1914, when the Kaiser plunged Europe into war. The dramatic offer of Germany and the dual monarchy is almost as great a shock as the blows of Ludendorff rained on the Allied lines last spring.

For many months Europe has tried to penetrate the future in the hope of finding peace, and now she is unable to say whether it is close at hand or whether more rivers of blood must be poured. Europe regards Wilson as a sort of umpire, and awaits his decision.

Enemy Needs Peace.

All Britons are agreed that all enemy classes are eager for peace. Most of them interpret the chancellor's utterances as a confession of Germany's defeat, but they also feel that Max made this declaration to save the Hohenzollerns and the militarists. They think there is little chance of peace in the German ruling classes, and that no conversion but convention has brought forth this proposal. Germany pursued at Bucharest.

Prince Max appeals to each of his three chief opponents, especially America. His bid to America is largely through the acceptance of the league of nations scheme which everyone admits overshadows all territorial questions. Then he tries to placate America by promising to reopen the Russian treaties. Briefly he expresses willingness to explore the prospect of nations scheme with the hope of finding ground for general disarmament and substitution of arbitration for force. Then he acknowledges that Germany no longer expects to make peace in the west at the expense of Russia.

To Liberate Belgium.

At Britain's chief war aim has been the liberation and restoration of Belgium. Max concedes Germany's willingness to grant this demand, but in return he asks for the colonies which the British arms wrested from the fatherland. France under Max's scheme would not recover her lost provinces, but Alsace would become autonomous.

If Max's offer is unaccepted Germany's position will grow increasingly embarrassing. Baron Hunsucker, who was shouted down by the Reichstag, has resigned and the peace party now expects Professor Lammach, (Continued on Page Two.)

A Wonderful Stand Made By Canadians

Saddened Though They Be By Heavy Price of Victory People of Canada Have Reason To Thrill With Pride—Germans Fail To Shake Our Stranglehold on Their Vital Pivot of Cambrai—Deeds of Heroism.

With the Canadian Army in the Field, Oct. 6, via London, Oct. 7.—(By J. F. B. Livesey, Canadian Press correspondent)—Saddened though they may be by the heavy price of victory, the people of Canada will thrill with pride when they come to read the full story of the wonderful stand their troops made during the early days of this week against enemy masses determined to wrest from them their conquests. Gallant and heroic episodes are innumerable. Battalions, companies and little knots of men stood their ground against wave after wave of assaulting troops, supported by the greatest massing of machine guns this war has produced. It is the penalty of storming troops, such as the Canadian corps, that they sometimes create for themselves, in their impetuous advance, unprotected flanks.

(Continued on Page Three.)

AMERICAN SENATE SPURNS HUN HAND

Senators Participating in Two Hours' Debate Declare Germanys Offer An Insidious Attack and Demand Its Immediate Rejection.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Germany's peace offer was peremptorily spurned today in the Senate. In spirited discussion of the latest enemy proposals, Senators participating in a two hours' debate, declared it an insidious attack and voiced a common demand for its immediate rejection. Inveighing especially against the proposal for an armistice, the speakers were unanimous in declaring that a crushing military victory must be preliminary to peace negotiations. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Republican leader Lodge, of Massachusetts, ranking minority leader of the committee; Senators Poindexter, of Washington; McCumber of North Dakota; Pittman of Nevada; Ashurst and Smith, of Arizona; Nelson of Minnesota and Reed of Missouri, were among the speakers, representing both political parties. The discussion which was made to vacant galleries, closed as a precaution against the Spanish influenza epidemic, may be renewed next Thursday, when the Senate reconvenes after a recess.

MONCTON MEN DIE OF THE INFLUENZA

George Hannigan Passes Away in Boston and George Finnigan Also Succumbs.

Moncton, Oct. 7.—Friends here have received word of the death at Boston of George Hannigan, a former well known C. G. R. employe here. Death was due to Spanish influenza. He resided in Boston about twenty years. A widow and one son, Jack, reside in Moncton. Spanish influenza is reported on the increase in Moncton, although so far there have been few deaths from the malady. Geo. Finnigan, a well known C. G. R. car repairer, fell a victim of the disease this evening. Pneumonia followed an attack of influenza and death resulted after a week's illness. The deceased was about 45 years old and is survived by a widow.

TOWN OF BERRY-AU-BAC, NEAR RHEIMS, CAPTURED BY FRENCH

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Resigns

Chief of German General Staff Has Row With All Highest, Declaring That Retreat on Large Scale Impossible To Avoid—British Line Advanced on Four-Mile Front.

London, Oct. 7.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg has resigned as chief of the German general staff after a heated interview with the Emperor in which the field marshal declared that a retreat on a large scale was impossible to avoid, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today. The correspondent based his despatch on reports from the frontier.

London, Oct. 7.—The British line has been advanced on a front of four miles north of the Scarpe, Field Marshal Haig reports tonight. The villages of Biache St. Vaast and Oppy were captured. The statement reads: "In successful local operations this morning we advanced our line on a front of about four miles north of the Scarpe river, capturing the villages of Biache St. Vaast and Oppy and more than 100 prisoners and a number of machine guns. "Patrol fighting took place also northeast of Epinoy and north of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois. We progressed in both localities."

Further Advance Forward Across Railroad Will Put Great Stronghold of Laon in Pocket and Outflank Neufchatel, Another Important Enemy Centre.

(By The Associated Press.)

The troops of the French General Berthelot have delivered a successful blow against the Germans northwest of Rheims which adds materially to the menace that is hanging over the German front from the North Sea to the Swiss border. This was the capture of Berry-Au-Bac, on the north side of the Aisne, about ten and a half miles northwest of Rheims and only a scant five miles from the eastern end of the famous Chemin Des Dames Ridge at Craone. A further advance northward across the railroad not alone will put the great stronghold of Laon in a pocket, but also will outflank Neufchatel, another enemy stronghold on the west.

The Turks also have suffered a serious blow in the loss to the French of Beirut, capital of the Vilayet of Syria. The occupation of this seaport on the Mediterranean by a French naval division gives the Allies a base for the landing of men who can operate in all directions against the Turks over the roads radiating from it.

DEFEAT OF ENEMY MAY COME SOON

Allied Soldiers Say It Would Be Great Mistake To Grant Armistice

With the British Army in France, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—The idea of the Allied armies wanting peace, but no peace except a completely victorious one. This was the opinion expressed by officers and men alike to The Associated Press correspondent today. If Germany is now willing to admit her utter defeat, then say the men who have been fighting the good fight for the liberty of the world, so much the better, but they declare the granting of an armistice at this time, unless the enemy is absolutely sincere, might prove extremely dangerous.

"Victory first, then peace." This is the manner in which French civilians who have returned to their shellwrecked homes in Northern France, expressed themselves, when the subject of an armistice is discussed. The same idea runs through the minds of all the Allied armies, where men have seen their comrades die and where the feeling is that they have died in vain, unless victory is absolute.

The suspension of hostilities, even for a few days, would enable the Germans to continue their preparation of lines to which they might retire for the winter. The Allied armies are in a strong and advantageous position, and the general feeling here is that the defeat of Germany may come sooner than expected elsewhere than at the front.

IS NOT SANGUINE

Glasgow, Oct. 7.—Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, speaking here today said he did not believe the "righteous war aims of the Allies at present would receive the required recognition. Therefore he was not very sanguine of a speedy termination of the war.

General Berthelot's Troops Deliver Heavy Blow Against Invaders Which Adds Materially To the Menace Which Is Hanging Over the German Front.

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ANCIENT CITY OF BEIRUT IS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

Paris, Oct. 7.—A French naval division operating off the coast of Syria entered Beirut this morning. The enthusiasm of the populace is indescribable.

Beirut, or Beyrut (ancient Berytus) is the chief sea port of Syria and the capital of the vilayet of the same name. It is situated on the Mediterranean sixty miles northwest of Damascus. Before the war Beirut had a population of more than 150,000, more than two-thirds being Christians. The city stands on a tongue of land projecting into an open bay and backed by the Lebanon range, and has rapidly increased since 1835, mainly owing to the extension of the silk trade, of which it is the centre.

Its other chief exports are olive oil, cereals, sesame, tobacco and wool. Its manufactures are silk and cotton. The old town has narrow dirty streets, very different from the new with its modern houses, hotels, churches, colleges, schools, gardens and carriage drives. Gas has recently been introduced.

In ancient times Beirut was a large and important Phoenician city. The Byzantine emperor Theodosius II. raised it to the rank of a metropolis, and it again rose to importance during the Crusades. In later times it was long in the possession of the Druzes. It was bombarded and taken by the British in 1840.

WM. J. GLENDENNING DEAD NEAR SUSSEX

Moved To Sussex Corner Last Spring and Took Up Large Farm.

Special to The Standard. Sussex, Oct. 7.—Wm. J. Glendinning, a highly respected farmer, died on Sunday afternoon at his late residence, Sussex Corner. Deceased is survived by his wife and a large family. Mr. Glendinning moved to Sussex last spring, having purchased the large farm of W. H. Holman. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The interment will be at Sussex Corner cemetery, Rev. G. B. McDonald officiating.

HUNDREDS DIE OF INFLUENZA IN DOMINION

Toronto, Oct. 7.—Varying reports from towns and cities in Eastern Canada regarding the epidemic of Spanish influenza, make it impossible to estimate accurately the number of victims that it has claimed since the malady became general a little more than a week ago. Since that time it has spread with remarkable rapidity, and while all precautionary measures have been taken by medical health officials, it is safe to say there have been hundreds of deaths, while the number of cases requiring medical attention now number several thousands.

One of the outstanding features of the epidemic has been the enormous number of cases reported in military camps, mainly in Ontario and Quebec. In camps at Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal scores have died, but commanding officers report that the disease is now well in hand.

Many Mild Cases.

The course of the epidemic is more marked in some places than in others. Medical health officials in some towns state that in the majority of cases the outbreak is of a mild character, while in points only a few miles distant the announcement is made that Spanish influenza is of a virulent type and spreading rapidly.

Latest reports show that the disease has reached Winnipeg. Two Quebec soldiers have died in the Quarantine Hospital there, while others are at the point of death.

In a statement issued today the Ontario Medical Health Department calls upon subordinate officials throughout the province to exercise good judgment in taking precautionary measures. Closing of schools, churches, theatres and other places of assembly, is looked upon with disfavor, in view of the fact that any benefits which might accrue from such action would be more than counter-balanced by the conditions in other places which it is impossible to regulate.

Alles Drive On.

While attempts are being made in "well informed circles" in Germany and Austria-Hungary to show that the latest peace proposals of the Central Powers are honest expressions of a desire for a just peace, Marshal Foch's armies are proceeding without pause in their task of clearing Belgium and France of the invader. And they are continuing to meet with great success. Likewise in Serbia and Albania the Serbs and Italians are fast reclaiming enemy occupied territory, while at last reports the British General Allenby in Palestine was still hard after the retreating Turks.

While further good gains have been made by the British east of Arras, where the operations have in view the capture of the highly important town of Douai, and other advances have been recorded between Cambrai and St. Quentin, chief interest in the present centres in the fighting in Champagne and between the Argonne Forest and the Meuse, where the French and Americans are driving the enemy steadily northward, despite great resistance on positions of high strategic value.

All along the front from Rheims to the Meuse, a distance of more than fifty miles, the enemy everywhere has met with serious reverses and is falling back under the heavy pressure that is being imposed against him, at some places in disorder. Where the enemy is trying to resist, the French and Americans are meeting their counter-attacks with splendid stamina and gradually forcing them to give ground step by step.