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WEATHER—SHOWERY

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U.S. RUSHING PREPARATIONS TO ENTER THE WORLD WAR; STEADY RETREAT BY HUNS

GERMANS FORCED OUT OF MORE VILLAGES

Despite Heavy Blizzard British Make Further Progress and in Heavy Fight Capture Henin-Sur-Cofeul, Southeast of Arras, and Maissemy, Besides Occupying Ronssor Wood.

SINCE SUNDAY ARMY OF BRITAIN HAS TAKEN DOIGNIES, LOUVERVAL, NOREUIL, LONGATTE, ECOUSTE-ST. MEIN AND CROISILLES—DESPERATE COMBAT BEING PUT UP BY GERMANS.

London, April 3.—Despite a heavy blizzard, which raged during the night, further progress was made by the British forces, says Reuter's correspondent in a despatch from British headquarters in France. Henin-Sur-Cofeul, 5 miles southeast of Arras, has been cleared of the enemy, giving the British possession of the line running almost straight from Beaurains to the Amiens-Cambrai road, near Beaumetz. The British occupied the village of Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, while a German counter-attack against Templeux-Le-Guerard was repulsed with heavy casualties.

Prolonged Fighting.

London, April 3.—Prolonged fighting for the village of Henin-Sur-Cofeul, southeast of Arras, has ended in the capture of the place by the British, according to the official report tonight from headquarters in France. Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, and Ronssor Wood, further to the north, have also been occupied.

The text reads: "In the course of a successful attack yesterday southeast of Arras our troops, after prolonged fighting, carried the village of Henin-Sur-Cofeul, in addition to the villages already reported captured. During the evening a second German counter-attack was broken up by our artillery. The other villages, mentioned in Monday's official statement, were Doignies, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecouste-St. Mein and Croisilles."

Maissemy Captured.

"Further south we also captured the village of Maissemy, and occupied Ronssor Wood. We carried out a successful raid last night opposite Arras."

"Two German airplanes were brought down by our snipers yesterday, one of which fell in our lines. In addition to the villages already reported captured, during the evening our troops captured two German airplanes and two others were driven down damaged. Six of our machines are missing."

CAPTAIN OF HUN RAIDER "CUSSES"

Rio Janeiro, April 3.—The captain of the ships captured by the German sea-raider Sea Adler says that the vessel carries no torpedoes and her commander's name is Von Luckner. He describes the captain as a bitter anti-American, frequently attacking the United States as an unscrupulous country whose only aim was the pursuit of wealth. The captain also says that Von Luckner denounced the Germans in Brazil, accusing them of a cowardly abandonment of their native country, and with having failed to give the aid which Germany expected from them. The refugees from the ships sunk by the raider will sail for Europe on the first steamers to leave this port.

REV. DR. WILSON DEAD

Toronto, April 3.—Rev. W. F. Wilson, D. D., pastor of Elm street church and one of the best known Methodist divines in the dominion, died this evening at his home here, from pneumonia. He was born in Toronto in 1847.

BULGARS AND TURKS ALSO WANT PEACE

Desperate Situation of Central Powers Leads them to Put Out Feelers Through the Press.

London, April 3.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's article concerning the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister that a peace conference be held by the belligerents, as reproduced by the Rheinische Zeitung, of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, says: "The standpoint taken by the Berlin and Vienna governments is shared also, it need hardly be said, by the governing circles of Sofia and Constantinople, and will shortly be given fresh emphasis by a visit to Germany of a highly placed personage from the dual monarchy."

More Pure Bluff.

"More unbroken and more firmly west, and on all fronts, and more conscious do we feel of our power to persist to the end; better are we able with head erect to offer our enemies a peace worthy for all parties for the immense sacrifices they have made in this war."

"Should our enemies show themselves now unwilling to grasp this opportunity for preparing to end the bloodshed and for restoring peace to the peoples of Europe, they will act on their own responsibility. We are prepared to continue to hold out. On that there is only one opinion in our quadruple alliance."

SUMMON GERMANS TO NAVY YARD.

South Berwick, Maine, April 3.—C. M. Litman and M. Zeley, Germans, were summoned to the Portsmouth navy yard for a hearing today as a result of the seizure last night by government officers of a radio outfit discovered upon their farm.

Litman and Zeley came to this section two years ago and have lived since upon their small farm located two miles from the centre of the town. The confiscated apparatus, it is stated, had been strung from a barn to a tree.

ANOTHER BRITISH BOAT SUNK

Steamer Stanley, Bound from Newport News, Va., for Cherbourg, France, with Grain Torpedoed—Five Killed.

New York, April 3.—The British steamer Stanley, of 3,987 tons gross, from Newport News, March 7, with a cargo of grain for Cherbourg, was sunk by a German submarine, without warning, on March 31, and five members of her crew were killed.

Fifteen survivors of the ship reached here today on the steamer Port Albany. Two other members of the crew, one an American, died of exposure in open boats. The steamer Stanley was hit. The one containing the captain and eighteen men drifted away from the boat which contained the men picked up by the Port Albany, and have not been heard of since.

The other drifted for seventy-six hours before being sighted by the Port Albany. This boat had on board Chief Officer Cole, Chief Engineer Jenkins and fifteen of the crew. They were all but exhausted from exposure. Two of their number, including the American, died, and more would have perished soon, officers said, had their rescue been longer delayed.

ANOTHER GERMAN IN HARD LUCK

San Francisco, April 3.—Dr. Frank K. Zitelmann, former German general consul at Manila, arrived here today from Honolulu at a loss to know what to do after being buffeted about from one unfriendly shore to another. It was thought probable he would remain in San Francisco under patronage of the Swiss consulate until the arrival of the German ambassador expelled from China, and who has been granted safe conduct across the United States on his way to Germany.

Japs Refused Him.

Dr. Zitelmann left Manila two months ago on a United States transport intending to come here, but changed his mind in favor of a plan whereby he sought safe passage through Japan and Russia. But when he got to Nagasaki, the Japanese refused to let him land. Later, however, it was agreed that he should land and go to China. By the time he reached China relations between China and Germany had been broken and so Dr. Zitelmann and his secretary decided to sail for the United States.

FRENCH WIN SWEEPING VICTORY

Take Various Villages and Heights South of St. Quentin.

Quentin.

HUNS HEAVILY BOMB CITY OF RHEIMS

L'Epine, Giffecourt, Cerizy and Dallon Taken by the French.

Paris, April 3.—A series of powerfully organized points of support held by large German forces, and about eight miles in extent, have been captured by the French to the south of St. Quentin. Various villages and heights have fallen into the hands of the French.

The official communication from war office announcing this latest successful operation reports that the town of Rheims has been violently bombed by the Germans, more than two thousand shells having been thrown into it, resulting in some casualties to the civilian population.

The Statement.

The text of the statement reads: "East and west of the Somme, after violent artillery preparation, our troops attacked an enemy position which extended north of the line of Caestre Basigny and Benay, from L'Epine De Dallon as far as the Oise. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy our troops everywhere reached their objective and where reached a front of about thirteen kilometers, a series of points of support, solidly organized and held by large forces. L'Epine De Dallon, and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt and Cerizy and several heights south of Urvillez are in our possession."

Approaching Lauffaux.

"South of the Ailette river we continued to progress in the region of Lauffaux, the southern and northeastern outskirts of which we hold."

"Our troops likewise captured Vanverg, and have taken foot on the ridge north of that hamlet. Our batteries took under their fire a German column marching in the direction of Lauffaux Mill. "The enemy violently bombarded the town of Rheims, into which more than 2,000 shells were fired. Several of the civilian population were killed. "The cannonade was intermittent on the rest of the front."

UNITED STATES WARS, SIX IN NUMBER, ALL STARTED IN APRIL.

A curious fact in connection with the recent declaration of war against Germany by the United States is that the principal wars that that country has participated in have all had their start during the month of April.

In April, 1775, the Revolutionary War was begun; in April, 1812, an embargo was enacted, preparatory to war with England; in April, 1846, the first hostilities of the Mexican war were commenced; during April, 1861, Fort Sumter was captured, which started the bloody Civil war; during April, 1898, war was declared against Spain and in April, 1917, congress convened to declare war on Germany.

UNITED STATES WILL RAISE GREAT ARMY

Will Train Millions of Men for European Battlefields to Co-operate With Entente to Crush Germany--Already Arrangements Made for Navy to Act in Unison With Navies of Allies.

WAGE RAISE FOR NEARLY 250,000 MEN

United States Steel Corporation, Controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., Boosts Pay 10 Per Cent.—Total Advance 33 Per Cent.

New York, April 3.—The United States Steel Corporation today announced an increase of "about ten per cent." in wage rates and salaries up to \$2,500 of the employees of the corporation's various subsidiaries, to take effect May 1 next, subject to equitable adjustment.

During the year 1916 three voluntary increases in wages and salaries were granted, equalling about 33 per cent. There are now on the pay roll of the Steel Corporation about 250,000 employees, fully 90 per cent. of whom will benefit by the higher wages and salary schedule.

GT. BRITAIN ENTHUSIASTIC

Regards Entry of United States on Side of Entente Allies in War Against Germans as Hopeful Sign.

London, April 3.—President Wilson's message aligning the United States with the nations fighting against Germany was warmly welcomed and unanimously acclaimed by the British people. They recognize that no decision with a weightier influence upon the result of the world struggle has been given since Great Britain, after a few days of consideration, resolved to march with France.

Stirring News.

No news of the past year has so stirred the country, save only the Russian revolution. There have been no street demonstrations or exhibitions of excitement, such as the first weeks of the war saw in London, because the war has long since passed the stage of excitement, and is regarded here, as in America, as a heavy and solemnly borne duty. The substance and tone of the president's message was an electrifying surprise. The directness of his indictment of the German methods and his whole-hearted statement of America's duty to maintain her rights and of her duty to civilization was more than the public here expected.

Russian Revolution.

That the Russian revolution did much to pave the way for American

NO QUESTION BUT THAT CONGRESS BY UNANIMOUS VOTE WILL BACK UP PRESIDENT TODAY OR TOMORROW DESPITE OBJECTIONS BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER PRO-GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS—U. S. CAN RAISE \$10,000,000 QUICKLY.

Washington, April 3.—War plans, military, economic and financial, for aggressive hostilities against Germany, were pushed forward today by the administrative branch of the government, and only await action by Congress on a war resolution to be put into execution.

Enactment of the resolution not later than Thursday was confidently forecast at the Capitol, after a delay of 24 hours had been caused in the Senate by Senator La Follette's objection to its immediate consideration. Debate will begin in both houses tomorrow, with action before adjournment probable.

Almost Unanimous.

Sentiment in favor of the resolution is almost unanimous, and the only question is how much time shall be devoted to speech-making.

President Wilson and his cabinet went over the war plans at a two-hour session, and previously the national defense council, with its civilian advisory commission and several subsidiary organizations, developed policies and details of momentous consequence to the nation. Meanwhile the war and navy departments were going ahead with the most immediate preparations for defense.

Navy in Co-operation.

Already the navy has taken steps to insure co-operation between the American fleet and those of the Entente Allies, to become effective upon the formal entry of the United States into the war.

The most important plans under preparation by the administration include: Enlistment by selective conscription of young men for a national army, in addition to the regular establishment and national guard, in increments of 500,000 until enough have been trained to make certain of the defeat of Germany.

Organization of the nation's commercial interests for economical and effective distribution of commodities among the civilian population. Rapid provision of adequate means of combatting the submarine menace.

Vast Sum of Money.

The raising of a very large sum of money, as much as possible to be obtained by taxation, and the definite amount of the first budget not to be fixed until the exact needs of the army and navy and of the Entente Allies are ascertained.

Purchase of supplies and equipment of all kinds for the army, under a provision of law which allows the secretary of war to fix a "reasonable" price; and division of the young men of the country into service classes, those needed more in industries than in the army or navy to receive insinuations showing they are performing duty equivalent to fighting.

Most of these plans will require the authorization of congress, but from opinions expressed at the capitol, it is believed that once the war resolution is adopted further legislation to empower the executive branch to go full speed ahead will follow quickly.

Attempt To End War.

There is every indication that the nation, through its representatives will follow out President Wilson's words to congress and "exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war." The council of national defense. (Continued on page 2)

GERMANS NOT TO WAGE WAR AGAINST U.S.

Berlin, April 3, via London.—The press reports of President Wilson's "state of war" message reached Berlin at 10 o'clock this morning. It is declared here that there would be no change in the German attitude, even if congress adopted President Wilson's views. Germany will not declare war, nor take any step to wage war against the United States.

The submarine war will be continued as it has been conducted since February 1, but this, declare the officials, is not directed more against the United States than any other neutral. It is also declared that there will be no change in the treatment of American citizens in Germany, who now have the same freedom as all other neutrals. But Germany expects that the United States will continue the same treatment of Germans in that country.

co-operation with Germany's opponents, and made President Wilson's policy possible, is one of the first features of the situation which the newspapers seize upon. The only feature of President Wilson's message which evokes dissent is his acquittal of the German people from responsibility for the policies of the German government. Liberal papers, like the Daily Chronicle, contend that the German people have supported with apparent enthusiasm, such proceedings as have been going on in Belgium, and have demanded its annexation. That the British press regards the entry of America as one of the most momentous events of the war is shown in the importance attached to President Wilson's address.

Taft Fears Attack BY WAY OF MEXICO.

New York, April 3.—Former President Taft, speaking at a dinner here tonight given in his honor, declared that "if any nation is to attack us it will be through Mexico." He characterized the neighboring republic as "an international nuisance."