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WEATHER—FAIR

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BRITISH WIN VICTORY NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA; GERMANY CANNOT NOW NAME PEACE TERMS; WILSON'S SON-IN-LAW NAMED IN SCANDAL

BRITISH AND FRENCH DRIVE BACK GERMANS

Huns Routed East of Loos—British Capture Town on Shatt-El-Haii River, South of Kut-El-Amara, and Clear Right Bank of Tigris of Ottoman Troops.

ROUMANIA ONLY THEATRE WHERE VIGOROUS OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS—BIG BATTLE POSSIBLE ON MACEDONIAN FRONT—TEUTONIC ALLIES IN FULL CONTROL OF VADEEN, SIX MILES SOUTHWEST OF GALAZ, ROUMANIA.

The Russian offensive in the Riga region of Russia, having abated to such slight proportions that neither the Russian nor German official communications deal with it, Rumania continues to be the only theatre where vigorous operations are in progress, although there are indications of the possibility of another big battle on the Macedonian front in the near future. There have been engagements in Mesopotamia, in the vicinity of Kut-El-Amara, with both the Turks and the British claiming the advantage. On the other fronts bombardments and encounters by small parties continue.

The Teutonic Allies are now in full control of Vaden, six miles southwest of Galatz, Roumania, and Galatz is under the fire of the Bulgarian artillery from the right bank of the Danube. After the occupation of Vaden, which was the last town south of the Sereth held by the Russians and Roumanians, the Russians made a vigorous attack in an attempt to dislodge them. The Turks, however, put down the attack, according to Berlin, which also reports the repulse of Russian offensives near Fundeni, on the Lower Sereth, and between the Kasino and Suchitza rivers, near the Moldavian frontier.

Petrograd Disgraced.

Petrograd takes issue with the German report as regards the Kasino river sector, saying the Roumanians here forced back the invaders, and that also heavy casualties were inflicted on them in attacks northeast of Fokshani.

In Macedonia, on the western wing, south of Lake Ochrida there have been several encounters between the French and the Austro-Germans, in which the Teutonic Allies are declared by Germany finally to have driven the French across the Czerna river. Further south, on the eastern shore of Lake Malik, the French record a slight advance for their troops near Zvezda. To the east along the Dobru front the British have raided the village of Akinjali and also bombarded the town of Neochari from both land and sea.

Turks Repulsed.

According to the London war office, the right bank of the Tigris river, except for a small strip northeast of Kut-El-Amara has been cleared of Ottoman troops. The Turkish war office says that east of Kut in a counter-attack the Turks penetrated the British position, made prisoners and captured three machine guns.

Germans Routed.

London, Jan. 15.—The British official communication from headquarters in France, as made public here this evening, says:

"During the night a party of our troops entered the German lines east of Loos. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, his dugouts were bombed and some prisoners were secured. North of the Ancre an enemy transport was successfully engaged by our artillery.

"In addition to the usual artillery activity along our front the enemy's positions were effectively bombarded southeast of Loos and opposite the Bois Grenier."

French Repel Enemy.

Paris, Jan. 15.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"Reciprocal bombardments took place on both banks of the Somme, on the right bank of the Meuse and in Lorraine.

"After a bombardment last night between the Aisne and the Argonne the Germans attacked our advanced positions; they were driven back after a spirited combat with grenades.

"On our side we carried out several surprise attacks on the enemy lines, taking material and prisoners."

To Collect Paper.

The Red Cross, through Mrs. Heber Vroom, will make application for permission to place clean waste paper boxes in public places. It is intended to have boxes at King and Queen Squares, at Riverview Park and at

NO FURTHER PEACE MOVES BY GERMANY AT PRESENT TIME

Entente Reply to Wilson's Note Precludes Any Direct Announcement by Huns of Their Peace Terms, Declares German Foreign Minister.

Berlin, Jan. 15, via Sayville, by wireless to the Associated Press.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German foreign minister, informed the Associated Press today that, in his opinion, the Entente reply to President Wilson's peace note bars the possibility, for the present, of further German steps to bring about peace.

In particular, he said, it precluded any direct announcement by Germany of her peace conditions, in answer to the terms set forth in the latest Entente note.

Dr. Zimmermann asserted, however, that the answer of the Entente to the president did not finally and completely close the door to later efforts for peace before one side or the other was completely crushed.

Talks Reluctantly.

The foreign minister declared, although with obvious reluctance, that it was impossible for him to give a more definite statement of the peace programme of the Central Powers than that indicated in the declarations of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the chancellor, because the German terms were such that the unsolicited proffer of mediation for peace could not be taken as a sign of weakness and of a desire for peace at any cost.

Peace Not in Sight.

Publication of the peace terms of the Central Powers, therefore, would defeat its every purpose, said Dr. Zimmermann. The foreign minister expressed doubt whether, after what he described as the rebuff to President Wilson's peace efforts given in the reply of the Entente, the president could take any further action for the present, adding that the Entente answer excluded, for the present, any possibility of peace.

Expressing a profound conviction that the programme of the Entente Powers never could be carried into effect, Dr. Zimmermann intimated that a failure of the Entente's offensive this year, which he expected, might again make it possible to approach the subject of peace on reasonable terms and with some prospect of success.

People Want Peace.

"Do you think that after an interval there will be any possibility of an offer of mediation for peace being accepted by both sides?" the minister was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "The desire for

peace of all the peoples—peoples, mind you, I say, not governments—is so strong that after the Entente has had another try with a new offensive, after it has seen the fruitlessness of all the endeavors to crush the military strength of the Central Powers, there may be a better possibility of negotiating a satisfactory and reasonable peace.

"Of course, if the Entente Powers persist in trying to execute their programme the war must be fought out to the bitter end. There is not a German who would not rather die than see the accomplishment of the announced intention of the Entente Powers with respect to Germany, to see German provinces, with predominant German populations, torn from the German empire, and united Germany, which our fathers so labored to achieve, torn asunder and the country reduced, as the Allies have plainly announced is their ambition to a condition of subjugation to rival great powers of Europe.

Speaks of Ireland.

"The conditions for Austria-Hungary are even more difficult. Its dismemberment to satisfy the passion for territorial aggrandizement of Russia, Italy, Serbia and Roumania, would leave the state not even a third-rate power; while who can say what would be the fate of the 'redeemed small nationalities' when brought under the sway of Russia? Bulgaria, of course, would be bitterly punished, and Turkey would practically cease to exist if the plans contemplated in the Entente's answer were attained.

"The Entente tries to justify its aims of conquest by what it calls liberation, instead of pillaging. Charitable as at home. Why does not England give a practical example of her idea of liberty by setting Ireland free?"

CANADIANS ACTIVE UNDER BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS

Perform Daring Feats at Front and Maintain Eternal Vigilance—F. B. MacCurdy, M. P., Spends Four Days with the Boys.

London, Jan. 15.—A communiqué was issued today from the Canadian war records office. It says:

"The past week has been marked by increased artillery and trench mortar activity on both sides. It is not possible to say what losses our bombardments have inflicted, but the damage done to the enemy's trenches has been very great. Judging by the number of Germans who expose themselves while evidently trying to pass along their ruined and waterlogged trenches. Their trenches have apparently become quite impassable, as the men are seen using overhead routes, giving our snipers opportunities which at other times they could not hope for.

"In spite of unfavorable weather conditions our patrols have continued active. Not content with the usual parties which patrol our front at night, and form our greatest protection against surprise, our scouts have done some daylight work in front of the lines where the ground is sufficiently broken to give some cover.

Daring Work.

"Two men of a mounted rifle battalion carried out a particularly daring reconnaissance of this nature. Leaving our trenches at about midday, and crawling from cover to cover, they succeeded in reaching and entering the German lines unobserved. The re-

DRAMATIC CHARGES OF SCANDAL BY LAWSON REGARDING "PEACE LEAK"

Names of President Wilson's Son-in-Law (Secretary McAdoo), Chairman Henry of Investigating Committee, Secretary Tumulty and Other Prominent Men Involved.

BOSTON MAN CLAIMS HENRY TOLD HIM CABINET OFFICER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS AND BANKERS PROFITED IN STOCK MARKET BY ADVANCE INFORMATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PEACE NOTE—THE ACCUSED MEN DENY LAWSON'S CHARGES.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Thomas W. Lawson sprung a sensation in the "leak" inquiry before the House rules committee this afternoon, when he testified that Chairman Henry of the rules committee, conducting the inquiry, was the Congressman who told him that a cabinet officer, member of Congress and a banker were said to have profited in the stock market by advance information on President Wilson's peace note.

There was no sign of surprise on the face of the chairman as Lawson gave his name.

Lawson also said that the banker who told him he knew another banker who dominated a cabinet officer in Washington, was Archibald White of White & Company, Boston. The committee immediately issued a subpoena for White.

Another banker to whom Lawson referred as being involved in the "leak" was H. Pliny Fiske, of Harvey, Fiske & Sons, New York. The Senator, Lawson said, was known to him only as "O." Lawson said he could not give the names of any members of Congress who were engaged in buying and selling stocks, but testified that Mrs. Ruth Tomlinson Visconti, of Washington, had told him that W. W. Price, correspondent of the Washington Star at the White House, had a part in the "leak" affair between Secretary Tumulty and others.

Wilson's Son-in-Law.

Lawson further testified that Secretary McAdoo was the cabinet member to whom he referred in his previous testimony as being connected with it according to rumors with a "leak" on President Wilson's peace note, and that the firm of C. D. Barney & Company of Wall street; Malcolm McAdoo, brother of Secretary McAdoo, and Stewart C. Gibbons of New York knew of the leak, and that a "public man who knew the leak machinery" was Paul M. Warburg of the federal reserve board.

Lawson indirectly brought the names of Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Bernstorff into the hearing but not in connection with the leak. When Henry charged him with dragging in the name of Lansing, Lawson indignantly replied:

"I have held the names of Lansing and the German ambassador out of this."

Ambassador Bernstorff.

Lawson said Henry had told him information had come to the committee that the German ambassador had profited over \$2,000,000, but that he did not think it was true.

Chairman Henry emphatically denied that he ever had mentioned to Lawson the name of any cabinet officer.

"Not during our whole three-hour conference did I mention to Mr. Lawson the name of any cabinet officer that he has mentioned here today," he said.

Henry also declared he never had mentioned the name of a member of congress or a banker to Lawson as having been involved in the "leak."

Henry asserted again and again that he had not given Lawson such information.

"I have no fear of my reputation in the house or in the country," he declared, "and what this gentleman says here today does not even disturb me."

Turning to Lawson he repeated he had told him nothing. Lawson did not reply, but shook his head as if to say he stood by his statement, this made Henry's denial of Lawson's testimony complete.

Lawson Makes Oath.

When Henry had concluded his testimony Lawson rose and dramatically asserted that every word he, Lawson, had uttered today was the "truth," so help me God, without variation.

To back it up Lawson said that immediately after leaving Henry at their first conference he laid his information before John O'Hara Cosgrove, Sunday editor of the New York World; Erman J. Ridgway, president of Everybody's Magazine, and Donald McDonald, publisher of a Boston financial paper.

"Call these men," he demanded, "and they will bear me out in what I say."

Won't Be the Goat.

Almost in tears at Henry's absolute denial of his statements, Lawson shouted: "I'll make good here, and I won't go to jail as the goat."

Secretaries McAdoo and Tumulty and Mr. Price at once issued statements denying Lawson's references to them. The committee promptly ordered subpoenas for Ridgway, Cosgrove, Warburg, Fiske, Price, White, Malcolm McAdoo, Gibbons, Barney and Company, Mrs. Visconti and John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, who published some articles about "leaks." Secretary Tumulty and Mr. McAdoo will appear without subpoenas.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow morning, to resume its hearing on the most dramatic charges of scandal the capital has seen in many years.

Thomas W. Lawson's father was a Nova Scotian. Lawson's secretary is a former newspaper man, Edward McSweney, formerly of Moncton.

MAY DEPOSE CONSTANTINE

New York, Jan. 16.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following special cablegram:

"Rome, Jan. 15.—It is understood that King Constantine of Greece will be deposed and an Italian prince, a relative of King Victor Emmanuel, will be placed on the Greek throne. This decision is said to have been reached at the recent conference of the Entente leaders here.

Demand Surrender.

Athens, Jan. 15, via London.—The Entente Powers, through the Italian minister, have insisted on unqualified acceptance of the last Entente ultimatum, considering the Greek government's reply equivocal.

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN WEST SIMCOE BY 631

Collingwood, Ont., Jan. 15.—The by-election in West Simcoe, to fill the vacancy in the Ontario legislature caused by the death of Hon. James S. Duff, resulted today in the return of W. T. Allan, Conservative, over Isaac Scott, Liberal, by a majority of 631.

The majority achieved by Mr. Allan is considerably less than that accorded to the late Mr. Duff, who never polled less than a thousand over his opponent, his majority at the last election being 1,106—and who was twice returned by acclamation. Before his regime, however, the normal Conservative majority of the constituency was about 700.

Other centres throughout the city. The receptacles will be painted dark grey with a red cross. The paper collected will be sold.

GERMAN BURNED CANADIAN CAR CO.'S BIG PLANT

U. S. Justice Dept. Learns Same Man Fired Dupont Works at Haskell, N. J.

Special to The Standard.

New York, Jan. 15.—Information is in the possession of William Offley, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation here, that one man, acting in behalf of German sympathizers caused the destruction by fire on Thursday evening of the Kingsland, N. J., plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Ltd., and on Friday accomplished the similar wrecking of the plant at Haskell, N. J., of the Dupont Company. Mr. Offley set several agents at work, but as yet he has received no reply from any of them.

ADMIRAL GEO. DEWEY DYING

Washington, Jan. 15.—George Dewey, admiral of the navy and hero of Manila Bay, is on his death bed. A general breakdown, accompanied by arterio sclerosis, has shattered the veteran's strength in his 80th year, and tonight he lies at his home here semi-conscious with life gradually ebbing away. The doctors say he may live 36 hours.

MAN MURDERED NEAR SYDNEY

Sydney, N. S., Jan. 15.—An Italian named John Ramello was found dead today on Atlantic street, near the Iron City Hotel, Sydney Mines.

At the water-tanking rooms, after removing the clothing, Dr. Francis discovered a bullet wound in the chest. It is understood that warrants have been issued against several of those with whom the victim was seen on Sunday night.