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MILD—SNOW OR RAIN

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WONDERFUL TENACITY SHOWN BY ALLIED TROOPS IN HOLDING THEIR LINE UNTIL JULY 18TH

Field Marshal Haig Issues an Historical Document Picturing the Trials of Allied Forces up to That Date—From That Time on, Says Haig, the Germans Were Kept Guessing and on the Defensive.

London, Jan. 7.—A historic document, written by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British armies on the western front, is to be published tomorrow. It deals with the operations of the British armies from the end of April, 1918, when the situation was most critical, up to the conclusion of the armistice.

The document opens with a recital of the situation, when the British armies had been forced to give ground before the tremendous German onslaught in the spring offensive and when the German forces on the western front greatly outnumbered those of the Allies. The only course open for the Allies was to preserve their front, unbroken, until summer could bring additional American forces and enable them to face the Germans on something like a footing of equality.

By an exhibition of wonderful tenacity, says the document, the Allied troops "reserved their line intact until July 18, when they did give ground. The period of its maximum success of the Allied counter-attack on that date marked the turning point in the year's campaign. There followed, he adds, a complete change in the whole military situation.

"The German army," Haig continues, "had made its effort, and had failed. The period of its maximum strength had been passed, and the bulk of the reserves accumulated during the winter had been used up. On the other hand the position of the Allies, in regard to troops, had greatly improved."

"Fresh troops, made available during the late spring and the early summer, had been incorporated and trained. The British army was ready to take the offensive, while the American army was growing rapidly and had already given convincing proof of the high fighting qualities of its soldiers."

From that time, Field Marshal Haig says, until the victorious conclusion of the armistice, the Allies never looked back. First came the onslaught which drove the Germans from their carefully prepared positions, each in itself a tactical event fitting into the superb strategy conceived by the Allied high command. Regarding the preparations for the attack at Amiens, the Field Marshal says:

"Instructions of a detailed character were issued to the formations concerned calculated to make it appear that a British attack in Flanders was imminent. Canadian battalions were put into the line on the Kemmel front where they were identified by the enemy. Corps headquarters was prepared, and casualty clearing stations were erected in conspicuous positions in this area. Great activity also was maintained by our wireless stations on the First Army front, and arrangements were made to give the impression that a great concentration of tanks was taking place in the St. Pol area. Training operations, in which carried out in this neighborhood, were of the nature of reconnaissance and photographic machines were likely to be at work behind our lines.

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U. S. CANDOR SHADOWED BY DANIELS' TALK ON BIGGEST NAVY IN WORLD

Europe is Shocked by His Statements Coming on the Eve of Peace Conference—The Subject of Discussion in Diplomatic Circles and Cause of First Disagreement Between Clemenceau and Wilson.

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

By George W. Wickersham.

New York, Jan. 7.—A few years ago America's method of conducting her foreign relations was designated as "shirt sleeve diplomacy." At this time certain statesmen, of whom the late Senator Morgan was a conspicuous example, frequently indulged in the intellectual amusement of twisting the "lion's tail." When our public men became less provincial and our current information concerning foreign affairs more complete, methods of this sort were abandoned just as muddy boots have ceased to be worn in drawing rooms.

In connection with the remainder of the civilized world, American politicians and American statesmen perceived that no lasting benefit was secured by a policy of bluff or bluster. Ever since Admiral Clicheux lined up the British fleet beside that of Admiral Dewey at Manila Bay, and thus silenced the insolent menaces of the German admiral, Von Diedericks, Americans have been drawn into closer and more cordial relations with the people of the nation from which we so largely derive our institutions and our conceptions of justice and right living. The influence of the Irish agitator, of the type that once controlled the American attitude toward Great Britain, has greatly waned, and no considerable number of American Irishmen in the United States still entertain the sentiment that the United States was most strikingly exhibited in the great demonstrations on President Wilson's recent visit to England. Britain rose as one man to tender a welcome of unprecedented warmth to the Chief Executive of her great sister nation overseas, whose armed sons had come over to aid her in the darkest moment of the war, and thus enabled very possibly to be turned into a decisive victory.

The British navy had received with open arms the men and ships of the American navy. The men of the service had fraternized with the German army and the ignominious surrender of the German fleet had been received with sincere rejoicing by the officers and men of the American navy as by those of Great Britain. The visit of President Wilson was accepted as final proof of the complete concord between the two great English-speaking peoples, whose many of both nations regard as the best guarantee against any future disturbance of the world's peace.

President Wilson's words were of a complete concurrence in the views of the representatives of England, France and Italy, and himself. He talked the common sense of good will upon common ideals of freedom and justice. He portrayed the unanimity of view and said it made him impatient to begin writing the sentences of the peace treaty. It may be noted that apparently he finds it easy to control this impatience while he travels about Europe visiting kings and prelates.

RUDE SHOCK

In the meantime the European world has received a rude shock from the crude pronouncements of Joseph Daniels, the worthy head of the American navy department, who signally failed to grasp the good will and mutual understanding between America and the Allies, by proposing to the American congress the adoption of the greatest naval program ever seriously submitted to any American people, and he does it with Mr. Wilson's approval. So far as he can affect it, he will begin a race of armaments with you which will outdo Germany's naval programme for ten years preceding the war. We will build a navy greater and stronger than yours and then where will you be?"

This is an adoption of German methods, the moment when the world has pronounced a judgment on the Government on all things German. It is the recrudescence of "shirt sleeve" diplomacy. The spectacle of the president prescribing a peace of brotherhood to England, while his secretary of the navy is breathing the fire of slaughter and destruction, is a curious mixture of a curiously mixed feeling. No wonder Clemenceau has deemed it necessary to declare in the Chamber of Deputies that he does not agree with Wilson on all points.

It is interesting to observe the effect of this Wilson-Daniels bluff on the British people. The nation accepts it as "Wilson's answer to Clemenceau." But chronology is against him. (Continued on page 2)

DARBY MOORE GOT NIPPED

Obtained Nine Thousand Dollars' Worth of Liquors Under False Pretences—Now Journeys to Montreal.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—R. C. (Darby) Moore was arrested by J. E. Gauvre, chief of police of Rimouski, Que., who arrived in the city with a warrant for Moore's arrest. Moore is charged with obtaining a large quantity of liquor, valued at nine thousand dollars, which was brought to Halifax. He is alleged to have given the names of several prominent merchants as his backers. After a search on investigation, found that the goods had been obtained under false pretences. On further enquiry it was found that Moore had sold the liquor. Moore will be taken to Quebec to stand trial.

SIR THOS. WHITE SENDS SYMPATHY

Ottawa, Jan. 7.—Sir Thomas White, acting prime minister, has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay:

"Please accept and convey to the members of your family the most sincere sympathy of the Government of Canada upon the lamented death of your distinguished husband, who was so greatly admired throughout the Dominion."

FIRE THREATENED G. T. STATION

Montreal, Que., Jan. 7.—The Grand Trunk Bonaventure Station was threatened with destruction tonight when fire broke out in one of the outer offices of the building. A heavy concentration of firemen smothered the outbreak in quick order. It is presumed that wiring was responsible for the fire. Damage is estimated at around \$7,000, mainly caused by water.

Many Spartacans Reported Killed

Paris, Jan. 7. (Havas)—During the fighting between the Spartacans and the government supporters in Berlin on Monday, according to dispatches received here, the Spartacans entered the chancellery's palace, from which they opened fire on the building of the Vorwarts. Count Echnor, the Spartacan police chief, is reported to be fortified in the castle. Serious fighting occurred in Wilhelmstrasse, and a large number of Spartacans are reported to have been killed. The Independent Socialists have joined the Spartacans and proclaimed a general strike in Berlin. The majority Socialists and Democrats are supporting the government.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S FUNERAL TODAY

Will be Buried as Plain American Citizen and Not as Former President of the United States.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Theodore Roosevelt will be buried here tomorrow as a plain American citizen, and not as a former president of the United States. His body will be laid to rest in a plot of his own selection in a village cemetery, not far from Sagamore Hill.

The only funeral rights will be the simple Protestant Episcopal service. It will be held at the rectory of the little country church where he had worshipped with his family. The presence of vice-president Marshall, who will be invited to finish up the work of the little country church where he had worshipped with his family. The presence of vice-president Marshall, who will be invited to finish up the work of the little country church where he had worshipped with his family. The presence of vice-president Marshall, who will be invited to finish up the work of the little country church where he had worshipped with his family.

A few of the noted men who were invited to the funeral, they include Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and Charles Evans Hughes. Another mourner will be William H. Taft, whose friendship with Mr. Roosevelt had been re-established more than a year ago.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Vice-President Marshall, acting as the personal representative of President Wilson; committee of the House and Senate representatives of States, and navy department, left Washington tonight for Oyster Bay to attend the funeral tomorrow of Theodore Roosevelt. About forty Senators and representatives comprised the congressional funeral party.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWENTY PERSONS

Film Exchange Building in Pittsburgh Down Town District Blows up—Eight Bodies Recovered.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 7.—Between fifteen and twenty persons, mostly men and girls, were killed, and more than a score of others injured here today when a terrific explosion wrecked a film exchange building at 804 Penn Avenue in the downtown section of the city. Eight bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and the firemen, working on the interior of the structure, report that many other bodies are buried under the wreckage. The building, in which the explosion occurred, is a six-story structure and many of those injured received their hurts by jumping from the upper floors. Persons in the vicinity, when the explosion shook the district, say that prior to the upheaval a dense cloud of black smoke poured from the lower floor. Then came the terrific report, shattering window glass and casting many persons from the interior of the structure to the street.

Many firemen were injured, too, when an extension ladder collapsed, and others by flying glass and falling wreckage. Hospitals throughout the city are receiving wounded, while the bodies are being removed to the morgues.

At midnight only eight bodies had been removed from the wreckage. One girl succumbed in hospital, making the known dead at that hour nine. Wm. Bennett, chief of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, went through the ruined structure tonight and he estimated the total loss at \$1,000,000.

Canada Leads The Others

London, Jan. 7.—Sir Edward Kemp says that the demobilization of Canadian troops is further advanced than those of any other nation. He states that 30,000 have returned so far, and that 20,000 more will go home in January. At the same time the difficulty of the situation is pointed out, as the German army is still intact. Speaking of the rumored unrest in Canadian camps in England, and the reported trouble at Folkestone recently, Sir Edward said:

"I have heard nothing of it, and I believe there is no truth in it."

CLEMENCEAU AND FOCH HONORED

Paris, Jan. 7.—(Havas)—The Jagellonian University of Cracow, one of the oldest in Europe, has bestowed the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa on Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and Cardinal Mercier.

DELEGATES BEGINNING TO ARRIVE IN PARIS FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

President Wilson and Others There Today—Lloyd George to Arrive Saturday—Expected Three Months Will be Required for the Discussion—All Seem to be Agreed on the League of Nations Idea—Neutrals to Have a Show.

Paris, Jan. 7. (Associated Press)—President Wilson has completed his aving through England and Italy, returning to Paris at ten o'clock this morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson. The president is ready for the first gathering of premiers and statesmen of the Entente powers, and the informal conference will begin on Thursday or Friday.

Under the present scheme the representatives of neutral states, and the smaller belligerents, will first meet the representatives of the powers with whom they have questions pending, with the object of settling them, while the others will be free to confer with those with whom they have interests. These conferences will concern principally local questions. It will be a process of elimination, which is expected to reduce greatly the detailed work of the general conference.

The preliminary peace conference is likely to last three months, according to Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris.

"At the end of the second month, that is to say, the beginning of March," he said, "after complete agreement between the great Entente powers, the treaty will be ready for the submission to the enemy plenipotentiaries for their signatures. Representatives of all the enemy countries will be invited to finish up the work of the Allied conditions, and will have a reasonable time—about one month—in which to refer to their government."

U. S. NAVAL AIR MEN RETURNING AT HALIFAX

Only Twenty-six Left at Halifax to Finish up Required Work.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—Another party of men from the United States Naval Air Service at Halifax left today for the States, and there are but 26 remaining to finish up the work of returning material to their government. The seaplanes, and a lot of other material have been handed over to the Canadian authorities, who are taking over the station at Eastern Passage, but there is a very large quantity to be returned. It is expected that these remaining to finish up this work will be unable to return to the United States in three months.

STEAMER GOA BADLY BATTERED

New York, Jan. 7.—Rudderless and battered after a stormy 49 days' passage from Lisbon, the Portuguese steamer Goa arrived here today, in tow of the United States naval tug Allegheny, which brought the vessel from Bermuda. In mid-ocean terrific gales swept away her steering gear. After drifting nearly a week the ship's signals of distress were picked up by a steamer, which helped her to reach Bermuda, where her passengers were landed.

SIR WILFRID NOT ABLE TO ATTEND

Montreal, Que., Jan. 7.—In connection with the mass meeting of Irishmen, scheduled to assemble at the Monument National here on Thursday, at which the claims of Ireland on Home Rule will be urged upon the consideration of the Peace Conference, J. K. Foran, one of the organizers, states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be unable to be present.

APPEAL TO WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS TO OVERTHROW GOVT

Situation Most Grave in Berlin Yesterday—Main Question at Issue is Demand That Chief Echnor Shall be Retained in Office—Ultra-Radical Element for Him.

Berlin, Monday, Jan. 7.—The Independent Socialist organ, Die Friehe, openly joined today with Dr. Karl Liebknecht's organ, the Red Flag, in an appeal to the workmen and soldiers to meet this afternoon in the Siegessaal. The proclamation calling for this gathering is signed by the "revolutionary" foreman and confidential agents of Greater Berlin's largest factories, and by representatives of the Independent Social and the Spartacan group. It refers to the "blood-stained Echnor government" and demands its overthrow by an invitation to overthrow the Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch and Cardinal Mercier.

The situation today is most grave. The main question at issue is the demand of the ultra-radical element toward the Chief of Police Echnor shall be retained in his office. The government ordered his removal after an investigation, declaring he was incompetent and what in Canadian slang would be called a "grafter." His wife is well paid as a clerk in the department. Her 11-year-old daughter had been employed by her father to receive his callers.

There is yet no indication when the general peace congress will begin its sessions, nor is it clear what progress can be made before President Wilson returns to the United States in the middle of February. The president is said to be hopeful that enough progress has been made on the general fundamental agreement for a league of nations to warrant his feeling that a definite ground work has been laid on which the congress can proceed to build.

Paris, Jan. 7.—As far as it has been developed, the general scheme for a league of nations agrees with previous forecasts. It is learned that the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan will form the nucleus and will declare that the league will preserve the peace of the world with justice to all. An arbitrary court will be created, and it will be backed by the combined force of all.

The Central Powers and neutral nations, it is added, will be taken as probationers as they demonstrate that they are a self-governing people and give evidence of good faith to abide the decisions of the league.

Lord Robert Cecil, the British authority on the League of Nations question, arrived in Paris today. Exchanges on preliminary details of the League of Nations have begun.

by Germany, and the methods of payment, and, third, a definition of the new frontiers.

"These are the principal chapters. The preliminary discussions promise to be intricate, and it will not be astonishing if the deliberations are long, because they will deal with the entire map of Europe, and will evolve the changes of a definite peace treaty."

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PECULIAR CASE AT HALIFAX

Justice Drysdale Settles Dispute Over Disposition of Insurance Money.

Special to The Standard.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—In the Supreme Court today, Mr. Justice Drysdale gave judgment in the case of Ellis vs. Ludwick. The question raised was as to the ownership of a certain sum of money paid into court by the I. O. Foresters, the proceeds of a certificate on the life of Robert Ellis. By the policy his wife, Annie, was named as beneficiary. Both were killed in the explosion on December 6th, 1917, and the question was whether the administrator of the husband or the wife was entitled to the payment of the amount. If Mr. Ellis predeceased his wife, the money would belong to his administrators, while if she predeceased him it would belong to her administrators. His Lordship believed that Mrs. Ellis perished in the collapse of their home, while the last seen of Mr. Ellis alive was walking toward the burning steamer Mont Blanc. His Lordship said no facts were submitted to allow of a finding as to which was first killed and survivorship. After consulting authorities, he felt obliged to order that the plaintiff, as administrator of the husband, was entitled to the money, and he granted a decree in accordance.

PROVINCIAL GOVT MEETS TOMORROW

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 7.—The provincial government will meet here tomorrow night and on Thursday. It is understood that the date for the legislature will be fixed. General impression is that no provincial election will take place until after the session.

GERMANY BEHIND IN CARRYING OUT ARMISTICE CONDITIONS

Only Ten Days Left in Which to Come up to Its Pledge—Many of the Details Have Not Been Entirely Complied With, Especially Concerning the Surrender of War Materials.

Paris, Jan. 7.—(Havas)—Only ten days remain before the expiration of the time allotted to Germany for the meeting of the armistice terms of Marshal Foch, and many of the details still remain not entirely complied with. This is particularly true as concerns article four of the armistice, regarding the surrender of war materials, especially guns and airplanes. About 5,000 motor trucks have been delivered, but the number of railroad engines turned over equals only half the number stipulated in the armistice—5,000. A great number of the 150,000 railway cars in good working order called for are still undelivered.

In addition, naval units, including submarines, remain in German seaports, although under the terms of the armistice they should have been surrendered. Added to the non-fulfillment of the surrender of war paraphernalia is by her agreement to repatriate immediately a great number of Entente soldiers held as prisoners, and in high quarters here the question has arisen if, in spite of Marshal Foch's acquiescence, the inter-Allied command will not be more severe in its dealings with Germany when the expected request by Germany for a further delay in meeting the Allied terms comes up for discussion.

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