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WEATHER—RAIN

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ENTENTE SENDS FINAL DEMAND TO GREECE; BRITISH ENTER GERMAN TRENCHES IN WEST; HUNS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS IN ROUMANIA

LAST WORD OF ENTENTE TO GREEKS

Athens Has 48 Hours to Meet Demands or Face Result.

Must Make Full Reparation and Apologize to the Flag.

Piraeus, Greece, Jan. 9, via London, 2.45 p. m.—Ministers of the Entente Powers today, handed to the Greek government an ultimatum, giving Greece forty-eight hours to comply with the demands contained in the note drawn up by France, Great Britain and Russia on December 31. The Entente note to Greece demands, among other things, that all Greek forces outside of Peloponnesus be reduced to a number strictly necessary to the preservation of order; that all meetings of reservists in Greece north of the Isthmus of Corinth be prohibited; that all persons detained for high treason or for other political reasons be released forthwith, and that the Greek government apologize to the Allies and flag at some public spot in Athens.

Included in the ultimatum was a request by the Entente Powers that the Greek government fulfil, at the earliest possible moment, the agreement of December 14 regarding the transfer of Greek troops from Thessaly.

The Entente Allies presented to the Greek government, on Dec. 14, a demand that all Greek troops be withdrawn from Thessaly, and that only a certain number of soldiers be concentrated in Peloponnesus.

Guarantees to Greece.
Athens, Jan. 9.—The ultimatum of the Entente Powers, after making its demands on Greece, gives Greece guarantees against any extension of the revolutionary movement.

CATHEDRAL

AT RHEIMS TO BE RESTORED

Will be Undertaken as Soon as Circumstances will Permit Says Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of Fine Arts.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Albert Dalimier, under-secretary for fine arts, made a brief statement today regarding the Rheims Cathedral, which, it has been reported, the Pope is anxious to have restored, and has asked permission to this end from the German authorities.

"Orders were given by the French government for provisional repairs to the roof of the Cathedral in autumn, 1914," said M. Dalimier, "but we were unable to begin work without an agreement with the military authorities, and they begged us to do nothing. They pointed out that the Cathedral was still under German fire, that from Nogent to Labasse, where the batteries firing on the town were installed, everything that passed could be distinctly seen and that workmen on the Cathedral would therefore be sure to be observed and fired upon. When the situation permits, the work will be undertaken."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—A contract for 125 freight locomotives from the British government was closed today by the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city. The order approximates \$2,750,000, and is to be completed during 1917.

WASHINGTON HEARS HUNS ARE READY TO MAKE IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS TO END WAR

BERLIN REPORTS THAT IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR WILL HAVE MOMENTOUS DECLARATION TO MAKE ABOUT MIDDLE OF MONTH

King of Bavaria's Tearful Statement as to Allied Refusal to Consider the German Peace Offer — Recognizes that there is Nothing Now for Teutons but Continuance of Fighting.

(From The New York Financial Bureau).

New York, Jan. 9.—In certain financial circles there is developing an impression that the Teutonic and Entente conferences at various centres are not war meetings but peace talks. These quarters are connected with the German embassy at Washington and intimate that the real Berlin peace terms are evacuation of all territories, mutual reparation, guarantees for Belgium and Poland, Dardanelles, neutralization, and limited armament.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG TO TALK BUSINESS.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 9.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, may be expected to make an important declaration about the middle of the present month, according to a despatch to the Tjld from Berlin today.

The reply of the Entente to President Wilson is being awaited, says the despatch, and the chancellor, after its contents are known, will further define in the Reichstag the position of Germany. Germany, it is declared, will simultaneously address representations to the neutrals which supported President Wilson's proposals.

THE KING OF BAVARIA IS "SAD."

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 9.—The correspondent at Munich of the Dusseldorf General Anzeiger, a copy of which has been received here, quotes the following address, delivered by the King of Bavaria on the occasion of a garrison parade in honor of his birthday, January 7th:

"Although we are victorious, the German Emperor, in agreement with his allies, offered to conclude a peace. The offer was rejected. 'We know what we have to do; we must fight until our enemies are obliged to ask us for peace, which must be honorable, lasting and worth gigantic sacrifices. It was not we who started the terrible war. We have shown our enemies what it means when the German empire and its allies are attacked.'"

A GERMAN SOCIALIST'S VIEW.

London, Jan. 9.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from The Hague says: "Speaking at Augsburg, the German Socialist leader, Philipp Scheidemann, said it was perfectly foolish for Germans to talk of making peace according to the war map. The war map of Europe did not show what Germany had lost in colonies and shipping. The only peace possible, he declared, must be based on the territorial status quo. It was enough for German glory to have withstood the most formidable coalition in history without breaking down." Continued on page 2.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO READY TO MEET EACH OTHER HALF WAY

The "Bonne Entente" Movement Making Rapid Progress is Impression from Hamilton Gathering.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 9.—That both Quebec and Ontario are ready, in the main, to meet each other half way, was the impression left by addresses at a banquet at the Bonne Entente here today. There were some plain exchanges of views at private sessions, which apparently cleared the atmosphere.

Sir John Gibson, who presided, remarked that the provinces wanted "shaking up." Only by getting together could the two races appreciate each other.

Hon. Mr. Justice Pelletier asked the co-operation of newspapers in spreading the idea of the Entente. Many a fear they might have had before had been dissipated before the events of the last two days of brotherly festivities. Things which threatened confederation had been going on silently, but this Entente crusade had, he believed, obliterated all danger. The problem had been solved, he said.

Mr. Justice Pelletier declared himself proud of his French blood, but emphatically repeated that he was a Canadian who would remain true to his allegiance to King George. A plea, earnest and manly, was then made for tolerance as between Roman Catholics and Protestants. He denied that the French-Canadians were led by the nose by the priests, and he denied the alleged interference of priests in political and social life. Even should the Pope ask them to forsake their allegiance, an impossible thing, French-Canadians would refuse.

WILL MOVE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The address in reply to the speech from the throne, when parliament opens, will, it is understood be moved by Gordon Wilson of Wentworth, and seconded by J. A. Descarries of Jacques Cartier. Lack of accommodation will make the opening this year a tame affair, and there will be very little social display.

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

Premier and Minister of Public Instruction Have Resigned.

Resigning Premier was Man Who Made Famous Constantinople Speech.

London, Jan. 10.—The Russian premier, Alexander Trepoff, has resigned. According to the Reuter correspondent at Petrograd, both Premier Trepoff and Count Ignatieff, minister of public instruction, have resigned.

Prince Goltzine, a senator and member of the council of the empire has been appointed premier.

Senator Kaitchitsky has been appointed minister of public instruction. M. Neratoff, deputy foreign minister, has been appointed a member of the council of the empire.

Alexander Fedorovich Trepoff succeeded Boris V. Sturmer to the premiership in November 1916, his appointment being regarded as a victory for public opinion against so-called "unjust influences." Soon after taking office Premier Trepoff made his famous speech in the Duma, in which he declared that the Entente Allies had agreed to the Russian claim to Constantinople and the straits. The existence of this agreement had been for a long time alleged, but never before had it been thus publicly and formally admitted.

During Premier Trepoff's incumbency there has been much discussion among the members of the Duma and the obstructionist movement of some of the members was marked by somewhat serious demonstrations.

LAWSON'S SENSATION A "FIZZLE"

Financier's Promised Disclosure of the "Men and Amounts" in Washington Probe Did Not Materialize.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Although Thomas W. Lawson promised to disclose "names and amounts" involving men high in official life if congress ordered an inquiry into the alleged leak in advance of President Wilson's peace note, there were indications tonight that the house rules committee was about to drop its hearings on the Wood resolution for such an investigation and return the resolution to the house with an adverse report.

Democratic members of the committee freely expressed their weariness over the proceedings of the past few days, and their conviction not only that nothing to warrant further inquiry had been brought out so far, but that Mr. Lawson knew nothing of the alleged leak.

Mr. Lawson continued today to defy the committee, refusing over and over again to give the names of the men he had been told profited by the "leak," after suggesting that he could name an official higher up than any yet mentioned. Four motions to cite him before the bar of the house for contempt, pending when he left the witness stand early in the day, were considered by the committee in executive session. No decision was reached, but some of the members indicated later that Mr. Lawson probably would not be recalled, and that if it was determined to report the Wood resolution unfavorably the contempt charges would be forgotten.

BRITISH GAIN IN WEST BUT GERMANS CONTINUE ADVANCES AGAINST RUSSO-ROUMANIANS

RUSSIAN DRIVE IN RIGA REGION HAS ASSUMED VIGOROUS GROWTH AND PEROGRAD REPORTS SUCCESSES.

Berlin Claims Additional Progress for Mackensen's Forces with Gain of Ground and Capture of Prisoners—Italians Score Over Austrians.

The invasion of Roumania by the troops of the Central Powers continues to progress, despite the efforts of the Russians and Roumanians to hold them back. Berlin reports that the invaders, moving eastward into Moldavia from the Transylvanian Alps region, are gaining ground, step by step, while the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, driving northward in Moldavia, have won additional ground, reaching the Putna river sector. In this fighting the Teutonic allies, according to Berlin, have taken 5,499 prisoners and captured three guns and ten machine guns.

Petrograd admits that the Russians along the line of the Putna and Sereth rivers have fallen back, but says the manoeuvre was carried out without hindrance. A slight retreat on the Kassina river by the Russians is also recorded by Petrograd, but it asserted that south of the Oltuz river and near Rekoza, on the Suchitza river, attacks by the troops of the Central Powers were repulsed.

There is still vigorous fighting going on in Northern Russia, in the region of Riga. Berlin reports the repulse of Russian attacks on both sides of the River Aa, and between Friedrichstadt and the Mitau-Olal road. The Russians, however, have recaptured an island in the Dyina river north of Ilouka, which was taken from them recently. Petrograd reports also the repulse of German attacks south of Lake Babit, west of Riga.

In the other theatres, according to the various official communications, bombardments and minor engagements by raiding and patrol parties continue to prevail.

Greece has been given 48 hours by the Entente Allies in which to comply with their demands of all Greek troops in Thessaly, the reduction in the number of Greek forces elsewhere, the release of political prisoners, and an apology by Greece to the Allied nations and their flags.

BRITISH ENTER ENEMY TRENCHES.

London, Jan. 9.—The official statement from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads: "The enemy blew a camouflet yesterday south of Loos; no damage was done.

"This afternoon the enemy's trenches were successfully entered by us opposite Hulluch. Our artillery was active during the day against the enemy positions on both banks of the Ancre and in the Gomme-court salient. There was considerable artillery activity also on both sides in the neighborhood of Souchez, Armentieres and Messines, and in the Ypres district. Continued on page 2.

SETTLEMENT OF FERNIE COAL DIFFICULTY EXPECTED TODAY

Miners and Operators are Closer Together and Government's Strong Action Makes Agreement Almost Certain.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—A settlement of the Fernie coal mines dispute is expected tomorrow. It is intimated in official circles that the miners and operators are closer together and the feeling is general that an agreement is imminent. Mr. D. Rees, the leading representative of the miners, left tonight for Indianapolis to attend a board meeting of the International Miners' Union and seemed to be satisfied before his departure that the expected settlement would be satisfactory.

A long conference was held this afternoon in the office of Hon. Robert Rogers between the miners and operators. Mr. Rogers, Hon. Martin Burdill and Hon. C. J. Doherty represented the government. The operators were, it is said, plainly told that what ever happened the people of the prairie provinces were not to be allowed to suffer. The operators on their side submitted a comprehensive statement of their case and characterized the claims of the men as unjust and exorbitant. The operators said that the dispute involved only one-third of the coal mines of Alberta within district 18.

They declared that only shortage of transportation could create a famine and said that any closing down of the mines necessitated by refusal to grant the demands of the men would only be of short duration.

The operators pointed out that the miners in making these new demands were violating agreements in effect. "These agreements," they declared, in their statement to the government, "should not and must not be regarded as mere scraps of paper, and nothing but the stress of an acute crisis should cause a government to reduce these agreements to a nullity."

HARRY THAW WANTED ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

New York, Jan. 9.—Harry K. Thaw was today indicted by the grand jury on three charges of criminally assaulting Fred Grupp, Jr., a high school boy of Kansas City, Mo. A bench warrant was issued for Thaw's arrest. Thaw is accused in the indictment found today of enticing Grupp, sixteen years old, from Long Beach, Calif., to this city and having assaulted him at a hotel here with a buggy whip on three different occasions. The assault upon which the indictment is based is alleged to have taken place on Christmas night.

PARLIAMENT MEETS TODAY.

Paris, Jan. 9.—Parliament reassembled today and organized for the session of 1917. Paul Deschanel was re-elected president of the chamber of deputies.

STEAMSHIP ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Cunarder Rammaged and Damaged Leaving Liverpool.

American Steamer Portland Abandoned — Nestorian Breaks Up.

The Portland Abandoned.

London, Jan. 9.—Newspapers have received by the American consul here to the effect that the American steamer Portland has been abandoned waterlogged in the North Sea and that the crew was landed by the Danish motor ship Brazilian.

The Portland of 2,286 tons gross, sailed from Havre on November 20 for New York. In marine news from Norfolk on December 22 she was reported by the Italian steamer Umbria as having been without fuel and in distress near Bermuda a few days previous, anchoring after the Umbria had made a vain effort to tow her but breaking away on December 17 and disappearing. She had not been reported since.

The Portland was owned by the Kerr Steamship Company, of New York. She was returning in ballast.

Laconia Rammaged.

New York, Jan. 9.—The Cunarder Laconia, scheduled to leave Liverpool Dec. 31, with passengers and mail for New York, was rammed by a small boat just prior to her time of sailing and damaged to such an extent that she was compelled to abandon the trip, according to passengers booked for the Laconia who arrived here today on the American Line steamer St. Paul from Liverpool. The damage was to the Laconia's rudder, the passengers said, and the mails aboard were transferred to the St. Paul, as were those who had been booked passage.

Among the arrivals of the St. Paul was Alfred Noyes, the English poet, who has returned to the United States to resume his lectures at Princeton University, and Ex-Premier Deakin, of Australia.

Has Shipwrecked Crew Aboard.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.—A despatch to the Maritime Exchange from Cape Henry says the British steamer Kelvinbrae, from Glasgow for Baltimore, passing in the capes today, signalled she had on board the captain and six men of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Edward Harris.

Nestorian Breaks Up.

London, Jan. 9.—The British steamer Nestorian, from Galveston, December 13, for Liverpool, before reported ashore, position not given, was parted amidships. The fore end of the vessel is submerged.

BOPP CASE WILL CLOSE THIS WEEK

Trial of German Consul General in San Francisco on Conspiracy Charge Almost Finished.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The trial of Franz Bopp, German consul general here and four aides for conspiracy to dynamite Entente munitions ships and trains, closed late today in the United States district court. Judge Wm. G. Hunt will give his charge tomorrow. United States Attorney John W. Preston included in his summing up a bitter attack on the private life of Charles C. Crowley, secret agent of the German consulate, and left the federal building guarded by deputy marshals.