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WEATHER—SHOWERS

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SECTION OF GERMAN PRESS HAS FOND HOPES OF PEACE

TEUTON OPTIMISTS LOOK TO WAR'S END

Several German Newspapers, Some of Which Express Views of Official Berlin, Express Opinion That Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Speech Opens Way To Peace.

FRENCH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCHES NORTH-EAST OF LESBOEUF AND IN REGION OF SAILLISL—NO CHANGE ON BRITISH FRONT—THE ITALIANS GAIN GROUND.

Amsterdam, Nov. 10, via London.—Several German newspapers in commenting on Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech express the opinion that it opens the way for peace. The Tageblatt says the ideas for the future which the chancellor discussed are more important than the question who is guilty of having caused the war, and refers to the chancellor's remark that after the war humanity will demand measures to prevent recurrence of such conflicts.

"Whoever is convinced," the Tageblatt continues, "that the cry will go through humanity for a peaceful arrangement will not fail to make preparation for a response to this great cry."

Desires Lasting Peace. The Freisinnige Zeitung says that the chancellor in all seriousness declares his readiness to collaborate in efforts to obtain international guarantees for lasting peace, adding: "Now is the time for the Entente Powers, especially Great Britain, to come forward with a programme."

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, says that what the German government now desires is tolerably clear, that the chancellor expressed it in different words than Philip Scheidemann, a Socialist leader in the Reichstag, who in a speech last month asserted the brilliant nations desired peace, but that the views of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg are no less clear than are those of Herr Scheidemann. "In the chancellor's speech," the Vorwaerts continues, "one hears the first sound of the future rustling which will signalize the end of war's horrors."

Press Expresses Regret. Berlin, Nov. 10, via London.—The morning newspapers treat the speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag yesterday as a document of the utmost importance in throwing light upon the responsibility for the war, the character of peace and the subsequent political status of the world, and of Belgium in particular. What the imperial chancellor said concerning the Russian imperial order announcing mobilization as equivalent to war against Germany, and the chancellor's own communications to Austria-Hungary, are considered convincing proofs of the justice of Germany's course in the critical week preceding the break, but the newspapers generally express regret that these matters were not published earlier.

Endorse World Peace. What Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg has said about Germany's willingness to enter a world union for compelling peace is endorsed generally, except by some conservative newspapers. The Kreuz Zeitung, however, endorses it. The Vorwaerts (Socialist) points out that in favoring the settlement of difficulties by arbitration, the chancellor takes up an old Socialist plank, and hopes also that the chancellor's speech will tend to disperse the clouds of distrust in enemy countries. The Vorwaerts adds: "In the chancellor's speech we hear the rustle of the wings of the future which will bring these horrors to an end."

May Give Up Belgium. The imperial chancellor's remark that he never demanded the annexation of Belgium is generally treated as equivalent to a definite denunciation of annexation. The Kreuz Zeitung says it understands his words in this sense and regrets them along with the other conservative organs like Die Post, Tages Zeitung and the Tagliche Rundschau. These papers also regret that the chancellor did not define more clearly his position regarding Belgium. The papers generally say that Viscount Grey, the British foreign minister, has been answered effectively.

MIKE GIBBONS GETS BETTER OF DILLON. St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10.—Mike Gibbons, of St. Paul, outpointed Jack Dillon, of Indianapolis, in a ten-round decision contest here tonight. Gibbons led in six rounds. Three seconds were given to Dillon, and the other was even. Gibbons weighed in at 153½ and Dillon at 162, the latter one pound under the agreed weight.

MGR. SBARRETTI TO BE A CARDINAL. Rome, Nov. 9 (via Paris, Nov. 10).—It is officially announced that the Pope will hold a consistory on Dec. 4, when he will create ten new cardinals. This will include Monsignor Sbarretti, the former Delegate Apostolic to Canada.

PROMOTERS OF STEEL MERGER STRIKE SNAG

Sir Henry Pellatt Denies He was Given Option on 30,000 Shares of Dominion Iron to Scotia Interests.

Special to The Standard. Montreal, Nov. 10.—Although it is semi-officially acknowledged now that interests close to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have approached large holders of the Dominion-Steel Corporation, it was stated today in well-informed circles that up to the present time they had met with relatively little success, and the possibility of a merger of the two steel companies was still a considerable distance away.

Scotia interests have probably bought in the vicinity of 10,000 shares in the open market of late, but that is given as the outside figure, and they now realize that the holdings of some of the big interests will be necessary in order to acquire control. The name of Sir Henry Pellatt has been mentioned as a possible seller for some time past, but his denial today to the story crediting him with giving an option on his holdings at \$9, places the deal in a different light.

Interests close to Dominion Iron believe that this was the only big block of stock that suggested possibilities of dislodgment, and it is further believed that Mark Workman, president of the steel corporation, and the largest individual owner of the common stock, would have to be negotiated with before any change was possible in the control.

Sir Henry Pellatt authorizes a denial of the report given currency both in the street and the press to the effect that he had given an option on 30,000 shares of Dominion Iron which had been exercised in the interests of the Scotia syndicate.

Sir Henry affirms that no such option could be exercised because he never gave one. The story evidently started in brokerage circles which are bullish on iron, and some significance was attached to the fact that W. D. Ross and N. B. Mackelvie, both Nova Scotia directors, alleged to be primarily interested in the Scotia Iron proposals, were in the city yesterday.

The option was said to have been exercised at \$9 as against a current market price of approximately 75. Had this been true it would of course have been a great bull card on the stock and practically suggested that the big men in the deal regarded it as bound for that price eventually, but to which they were taking a short cut in order to get the required block. Alas and alack, Sir Henry spelt the bull broth by declaring a market all.

MIKE GIBBONS GETS BETTER OF DILLON

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PRESIDENT WILSON HAS A PLURALITY OF 403,312

Carries at Least 28 States to 16 for Judge Hughes—Lower House of Congress Will be Practically a Deadlock—Senate will Continue to be Democratic.

New York, Nov. 10.—The total popular vote received in each of the states by President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes, but based on incomplete reports and estimates, indicated that the president received 403,312 more votes than Mr. Hughes. Wilson carried 23 states and Hughes 16, with four still in the doubtful column. There is no question of Wilson's re-election.

Lower House Tied. New York, Nov. 10.—With returns missing tonight from only one congressional district in the United States, the Republicans and Democrats each have elected 215 representatives. The vote in New Mexico, which is still in doubt, probably will determine which party is to have a plurality of one over the other. The present member from New Mexico is a Republican.

The balance of power in the next house will be held by four men, one a Progressive protectionist from Louisiana; one an Independent from Massachusetts; one a Progressive from Minnesota, and the other a Socialist from New York. Their action apparently will determine the choice of a speaker, as well as the fate of legislation which is supported or opposed upon purely party lines. The senate remains unchanged, 54 Democrats to 42 Republicans, a Democratic majority of 12.

Will Greet Wilson. Washington, Nov. 10.—Democratic leaders and officials of the American Federation of Labor made plans today for a big demonstration when President Wilson gets back to Washington Sunday. They estimated twenty thousand persons would be in line to greet the president and march behind him to the White House.

Wilson Talks. Williamstown, Mass., Nov. 10.—In a speech here tonight before several thousand persons who came from near by towns to congratulate him on his re-election, President Wilson said: "I want to say that now the campaign is over we must think of only one thing, and that is not of parties but of the interest of the great country we all love. Let us forget all our differences and unite for common service."

\$8,000,000 FOR SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. University of Chicago to Receive More Rockefeller Money—N. B. Man Professor at Rush School. New York, Nov. 10.—The general education board in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation has appropriated \$2,000,000 for the University of Chicago for the establishment of a high-grade medical school. It was announced here tonight. The new medical school will start with an initial endowment of almost \$8,000,000, which, according to Dr. Abraham Flexner, who made the announcement, is the largest ever provided for any college of medicine in the world.

Citizens of Antwerp to Germany—Many Killed in Brussels. London, Nov. 10.—The Echo Belge, as quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, says that according to the latest news the Germans have transported 21,000 citizens of Antwerp to Germany. A great panic prevails in Antwerp and in the surrounding country, adds the newspaper which reports also that three men who tried to cross the Dutch frontier were killed by shock from the electric wire barrier on the border.

Los Nouvelles of Amsterdam prints a Maastricht despatch saying that there are persistent rumors that the deportations have provoked a revolt at Brussels in the course of which thirty Germans were killed or seriously wounded, and that there were numerous Belgian casualties. The city of Brussels is closed.

The announcement is of particular interest in New Brunswick inasmuch as Prof. John Clarence Webster, F. R. C. P. E., F. R. S. E., of Shediac, is one of the most prominent members of the faculty of Rush Medical School, affiliated with the University of Chicago. Dr. Webster is professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Rush. He is a native of Shediac and has a magnificent summer home in that town.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT

Russians Meet Severe Reverse in District of Skrobowa, Twelve Miles Northeast of Baranovichi—Battle in Dobrudja.

GERMANY EVIDENTLY PREPARED TO RESTORE BELGIUM SHOULD SHE BE ABLE TO MAKE PEACE TREATY WITH ENTENTE ALLIES—ADDRESSES OF CHANCELLOR AND PREMIER ASQUITH STARTS WORLD THINKING.

Driving against the centre of the Russian line on the eastern front, German troops, Berlin says, have gained possession of Russian positions on a front of about 2 and a half miles. The attack, which resulted also in the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners, took place in the district of Skrobowa, twelve miles northeast of Baranovichi, north of the Pinsk marshes, and where only isolated fighting has occurred lately. The Russians, Berlin also says, lost 27 machine guns and 12 mine-throwers.

The success of the Germans is admitted by the Petrograd war office, which announces that the Russians, after stubborn resistance against seven onslaughts, were finally compelled to fall back to their second line of trenches. Elsewhere on the eastern front to the Carpathians there has been little fighting, according to the official communications.

Fighting in Dobrudja. In Dobrudja the advance of the Rumanian forces southward continues and Petrograd records a battle with Field Marshal Von Mackensen's troops in the region of Tchernavoda, abandoned recently by the Rumanians. At Tchernavoda is the bridge of the railroad running between Constantza and Bucharest, and it is for this bridge the Russians and Rumanians are fighting. Petrograd also announces the occupation of several towns between Hirsova and Tchernavoda. Berlin says there has been no important change in Dobrudja.

Roumanians Fall Back. On the Transylvania-Roumanian front, Archduke Charles has assumed the offensive and pushed back the Rumanians. In the Predal sector stubborn fighting continues, with both the Austro-Germans and the Rumanians claiming progress. The Austrians have almost completely recovered the ground lost in the Georgeny mountains November 4.

Several trench elements north of the Somme, near Lesboeuvs and Saillisel, have been captured by the French. Berlin states Franco-British attacks between Guendecourt and Saillier were repulsed. There has been much aerial fighting on the western front. Berlin records the destruction of seventeen Entente airplanes and Paris asserts that ten German machines were brought down. London admits that seven British aircraft failed to return to their base after flights in the air. In one of the flights a squadron of thirty British airplanes and a German squadron of between thirty and forty were engaged.

Inclement weather continues to hamper operations on a large scale on the Macedonian and Austro-Italian fronts. Aerial Activity. London, Nov. 10.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "There was no change today on the battle front."

"As the result of the improvement in the weather there was great aerial activity yesterday. Much useful work was done, many bombing raids being carried out on the enemy's communications, billets and stores. Air fighting was almost continuous. "One of our squadrons of thirty machines encountered a squadron of from thirty to forty machines. An aerial battle took place, and the enemy squadron was broken up and dispersed. Six of his machines were seen to commence to fall out of control, but owing to the severity of the fighting it was not possible to watch them to the ground.

"As the result of other flights nine more hostile machines were driven down in a damaged condition, three of which are known to have been destroyed. A hostile kite balloon was also attacked and sent down in flames. "Seven of our machines are missing. "Early this morning a squadron of

naval airplanes attacked the harbor and submarine shelters at Ostend and Zebrugge. A great weight in bombs was dropped with satisfactory results. German Trenches Taken. Paris, via London, Nov. 10.—The war office tonight issued the following official communication: "North of the Somme we captured several trench elements northeast of Lesboeuvs and in the region of Saillisel. A German counter-attack directed against Saillisel was easily repulsed. "We took some prisoners. "South of the Somme there was a continuous bombardment, which was also violent at intervals on the Pressidres and Ablaincourt sectors. "On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity by both sides at all points between the Haudromont quarry and Dampou. There was no infantry action, and the day was quiet on the remainder of the front.

"Eastern army: At the bend of the Cerna river (Serbia) fresh Bulgarian attacks against the Serbian positions failed. Inclement weather continues along the whole front. "British airplanes have bombarded the Porna and Puljovo stations. Russian Statement. Petrograd, Nov. 10.—The text of the Russian statement says: "On the Danube front our cavalry and infantry detachments occupied the station of Danareav, three versts east of Tchernavoda. "We are fighting for possession of Tchernavoda bridge. More than 200 corpses have been counted on the captured ground. A number of prisoners and machine guns also have been captured. "We have occupied the town of Hirsova and the village of Muscinda, and the heights three versts south of Delverdy and five versts southwest of Fasimlja. "As the result of a German counter-attack in the region south of Dorna Watra the Russians also were compelled to give up some of the heights which they had captured on the day previous. "The battle here still is in progress. The text of the statement reads: "Russian front: In the region of Strobry the enemy several times attacked, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of our detachments, which had repelled seven onslaughts, our troops were compelled to fall back to their second line trenches. Flame projectiles were used by the enemy. "In the region south of Dorna Watra, in the valley of the Bystritsa river, and near the village of Khollo, Toldeah and Putna, the enemy counter-attacked with the result that we were compelled to abandon some of the heights we occupied the previous day. The battle continues."