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GENERALLY FAIR

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GERMANS LAUNCH HEAVY INFANTRY ATTACK ON THE FLANDERS FRONT

THE GOVT'S FATE HANGS ON CHARGES

Gen. Maurice's Accusations will be ventilated in House of Commons today.

IRISH NATIONALISTS RETURN TO HOUSE

Premier Lloyd George will address Commons on the military situation.

ASQUITH MOTION IS CONFIDENCE TEST

Momentous Debate on the Charges of Misrepresenting Against the Premier and Law.

By Arthur S. Draper.
(Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard.)

London, May 8.—The Irish Nationalists are certain to return to Westminster for the Maurice debate. That it is not a party issue was proven by the fact that the Conservative Morning Post and Globe demand a prompt inquiry as do the Liberal Daily Chronicle, Daily News, Star and Westminster Gazette. Reputed ministerial papers like the Times, the Daily Mail, the Daily Express, and the Daily Telegraph, express no editorial comment. In fact the Times is the only one of them that gives publicity to the Maurice letter.

The Conservative Globe, says the "downfall of the government is now inevitable," while the Liberal Westminster Gazette says: "There must be a drastic change and if it involves a change of government that must come too."

Wrong Impression?
The inference of the Maurice letter is that the premier, in defending his government from the charge of weakness against the British forces in France has given the wrong impression as to their size and to the distribution of troops in the minor theatres of war. Maurice as is natural, is a close friend of Robertson, who remained silent as to the reasons for his retirement from the imperial staff and also of Haig.

Maurice attended every important conference here and in Paris and in Italy since Lloyd George became Premier. His letter means that he has taken his military life in his hands and unless he can substantiate his charges his long record will be ended dismally.
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CONFIDENCE THAT GERMANS HELD

Belief is that they Cannot Reach Channel Ports Nor Separate British and French Armies.

London, May 8. (Via Reuter's Ottawa agency)—Reuter's correspondent on the Italian front telegraphs: Premier Orlando interviewed on the Italian front, on his return from France said that he had found all the military chiefs convinced that the German onrush had been stopped. The Germans could neither reach the Channel ports on the north nor separate the British and French armies. "General Poch is master at the game," he said.

The premier emphasized that Italy had associated herself intimately with the military and political union between the entente nations. The Abbeville conference had realized the unity of front from the North Sea to the Adriatic as a concrete reality.

NEWSPAPER MEN ARE EXPELLED FROM MEXICO

Washington, May 8.—Unofficial advice received here tell of an order for the expulsion from Mexico by the Carranza government of Robert H. Murray, the representative of the committee on public information in Mexico City, who in that capacity has been in charge of the work conducted by the American government to offset German propaganda.

At the same time unofficial advice says, one of the correspondents of the Associated Press in Mexico City, W. E. Weiland, also was ordered to leave.

The expulsion of both men, it is stated, was ordered under the thirty-third section of the Mexican constitution, which provides for the summary deportation of "pernicious foreigners" without trial or hearing.

THE RUMANIAN PEACE TREATY IS ANNOUNCED

King Ferdinand's Forces Are to be Demobilized as Soon as Possible.

SOME REGIMENTS TO KEEP ORDER

War at end Between Rumania, Germany, Austria, Bulgarians and Turkey

Amsterdam, May 8.—The peace treaty just signed between Rumania and the Central Powers consists of eight clauses, says a Vienna despatch today. The first clause deals with the re-establishment of peace and friendship and reads:—

"Article 1—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, on the one hand and Rumania on the other, declare the state of war ended and that the contracting parties are determined henceforth to live together in peace and friendship.

"Article 2—Diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be resumed immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The administration of consuls will be reserved for a future arrangement.

Demobilization.

"Clause 3—Demobilization of the Rumanian forces.

"Article 4—The demobilization of the Rumanian army, which is now proceeding will after peace is signed be carried out according to the prescriptions contained in articles four and seven.

"Article 5—The regular military bureau, the supreme military authorities and all the military institutions will remain in existence as provided by the last peace budget. The demobilization of divisions eleven to fifteen will be stipulated in the treaty of Pocsani signed on March 8 last.

"Of the remaining divisions one to ten, the two infantry divisions now employed, including the Jaeger battalions which are the remnants of dissolved Jaeger divisions and including two cavalry divisions of the Rumanian army, will remain on a war footing until the danger arising from the military operations now being carried on in the Ukraine by the Central Powers ceases to exist.

Peace Strength.

"The remaining eight divisions including the staff, shall be maintained in Moldavia at the reduced peace strength. Each division will be composed of four infantry regiments, two cavalry regiments two field artillery regiments and one battalion of pioneers, together with the necessary technical and the present troops. The total number of the infantry of the eight battalions shall not exceed 20,000; the total number of cavalry shall not exceed 3,300; the entire artillery of the Rumanian army, apart from the mobile divisions, shall not exceed 9,000 men. The divisions mobilized in Bessarabia must in case of demobilization, be reduced to the same peace standard as the eight divisions mentioned in article four.

"All other Rumanian troops which did not exist in peace time will, at the end of their term of active military service, remain in peace time. Reservists shall not be called up for training until a general peace has been conceded."

MAY RESUME HOSTILITIES VERY SOON

What Probably is Prelude to Resumption of Drive Staged Yesterday.

FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN POSITIONS

Australians East of Amiens Take Over Portions of the Teuton Line.

ARTILLERY HEAVY IN AVRE VALLEY

British in Mesopotamia Advance to Within 8 Miles of Mosul.

TRIAL OF LEADERS STILL IN PROGRESS

The Government Branded as Enemy of Precious Alien Band.

Chicago, May 8.—Additional financial reports of branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, showing sharp increases in receipts soon after America entered the war, were submitted by the government today in the trial of 112 leaders of the organization for violation of the espionage act.

"The officers of the organization will be given an opportunity to show just how the big sum collected from April 1 to September 1, 1917, was expended," said Frank Knebecker, public prosecutor.

THREAT TO WITHDRAW

Counsel for the defence today threatened to withdraw from the case unless the distribution of printed matter warning the court and jury against a verdict of guilty is halted immediately.

"Either you prevent matter threatening the court reaching this courtroom or we resign," shouted George F. Vandervoer, chief counsel for the defence, to the defendants after Federal Judge Landis had read excerpts from the "Industrial Workers," published at Seattle, Wn.

ATTACKS JUDGE

In the latest issue of the organ an article written by H. L. Varney, of St. Louis, refers to the "farce at Chicago," attacks the judge, jury and government counsel, declares "we can expect no justice," and concludes: "There are two hundred thousand of us over the country. We ask you to think before sending W. D. Haywood and our other brave boys to prison. You of the government, our enemy, will be to blame. Regardless of your verdict, there will still be two hundred thousand of us. We will remember!"

BRITISH TROOPS TAKE KERKUK, MESOPOTAMIA

No Opposition Encountered a Turkish Town—Six Hundred Turks in Hospital.

London, May 8.—British troops on May 7 entered the Turkish town of Kerkuk, 80 miles southeast of Mosul, in Mesopotamia, the British war office announced today. The British met with no opposition. The Turks on retreating left 600 men in the Kerkuk hospital.

The text of the statement added: "Mesopotamia—A portion of our troops entered Kerkuk on May 7, without opposition. The Turks, who retreated towards the Lesser Zab River left six hundred men in a hospital in the town. They also abandoned three damaged aeroplanes."

MORE THAN A HALF MILLION U. S. MEN ARE IN FRANCE

Washington, May 8.—More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France. Secretary Baker today authorized the statement that his forecast in Congress in January that 500,000 troops would be despatched to France early in the present year, now had been surpassed. Mr. Baker dictated the following statement: "In January I told the Senate committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be despatched to France. I cannot either now or perhaps later discuss the number of American troops in France, but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

THE ORGAN OF THE "I WON'T WORKERS" ATTACKS JUDGE

Rabid Red Flag Organization Hostile to United States Government.

BRITISH LINE PENETRATED NEAR YPRES

After Heavy Bombardment Teutons Launch Attack Between Ypres and Kemmel

ANOTHER BIG DRIVE MAY DEVELOP SOON

German Troops Advance at a Point South of Dickebusch Lake in Flanders

BRITISH HOLD MAJOR PART OF RIDGE WOOD

Object of Enemy Apparently is to Clear Way for Thurst to Scherpenberg.

London, May 8.—After a heavy bombardment on a wide front in Flanders, the German infantry this morning launched an attack south of Dickebusch Lake, which lies between Ypres and Kemmel. Says Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters: "The attack apparently was only in divisional strength, but it may develop larger proportions. The enemy seems to have penetrated our front line in entering the allied front line positions at certain points according to Field Marshal Haig's official communication issued this evening.

The communication adds that at all other points the enemy met with repulse.

The communication follows: This morning the enemy launched a strong local attack against French and British troops in the sector between Lacyette and Voormezele, and in the center his attack succeeded, after heavy fighting, in entering the front line of the allied positions, at certain points. The fighting continued intensely. At all other points the enemy attacks were repulsed.

"By successful local operations the French troops advanced their line during the night south of Lacyette and captured a number of prisoners. On the remainder of British front there was nothing special to report."

TWO ARRESTS MADE IN SYDNEY MURDER CASE

Joseph Youman Killed in His Store—Two Suspects Likely to be Released.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN U. S. RAILROAD WAGES

Washington, May 8.—The railroad wage board announced today its award in the application of railroad employes for wage increases.

The advances range as high as 20 per cent, and affect a large army of men.

LAVAL MAY CLOSE

Quebec, May 8.—In view of the recent order-in-council calling men to the colors and the likelihood of other classes being called as well, it is stated here, that Laval University may not open its doors for courses next fall.

DEAD ON HIS WAGON

Quebec, May 8.—Georges Matte, forty-five years of age, married, was found dead yesterday, sitting on his wagon filled with crushed stone on the roads of Giffard, a small village on the Beauport coast, five miles north of Quebec city.

PASTOR RUSSELL SECT LEADERS UNDER ARREST

New York, May 8.—Joseph F. Rutherford, successor to "Pastor" Russell, as head of the International Bible Students' Association, and five other leaders of organizations founded by Russell, were arrested in a raid by federal authorities on the headquarters of the Bible Students' Association in Brooklyn today.

It is charged that the men arrested sought to bring about "mutiny, disorder and unrest," and to persuade men to refuse to enter military service by articles published in the organs of the Russell sect. Those arrested with Rutherford were William E. Van Amberg, Giovanni De Cosca, A. Hugh McMullen, Robert J. Martin and Frederick A. Robinson. The men were admitted to bail tonight.

A SENATOR SEES GERMANY AS OUR BEST CUSTOMER

Hon. Mr. Roche, Liberal, Halifax, Arouses Storm of Protest by Statement.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH BY EX-HUN S. S. AGENT

Senator Poirier of Shediac Disagrees Entirely with Senator Roche.

Ottawa, May 8.—Senator Lynch-Staunton's bill, for the identification of traders in German goods, was given a second reading in the senate today and its details will be considered in committee tomorrow. This bill, which is designed to protect the public against dealers who may seek to sell German goods as the products of Canada, or Britain, or of any allied or neutral country, would, if it passed both houses, give Canada the most advanced legislation of that character thus far adopted by any allied country.

The debate which preceded the second reading was made notable by the speech by Senator Roche, Liberal, Halifax, who warmly opposed the bill and declared that when the war was over, Germany would become Canada's best trading customer. This remark drew a storm of protest from all sides of the House and was subsequently repudiated by other senators, who participated in the discussion.

Sensor Roche said that he opposed the bill on three grounds. He believed that it would result in penalizing the people of Canada; that it would be an unfriendly and hostile act, antagonistic to efforts to promote continuance of peace at the conclusion of the war; and that, finally it would not succeed in diminishing trade with Germany.
(Continued on page 3.)

FEW REALIZED

Now it is impossible to disguise the fact that few, if any, of the things which the British people demanded and expected of Lloyd-George have been realized. If Asquith failed to give the army shells, if he consented to send thousands of troops to Gallipoli when Field Marshal French was clamoring for men in Flanders, if he gave at least a passive consent to the Mesopotamian adventure, Lloyd-George stands equally under the indictment of the army as responsible for failing to supply the army with the numbers which it needed and for consenting to still further dissemination of British divisions over the east and in "side shows."

As for domestic affairs, it can hardly be argued that the Irish situation today is more favorable than it was when Mr. Asquith laid down his portfolio. The immediate question to be settled is whether the ministry or the army was responsible for the recent disaster in Picardy. Lloyd-George has accused the army. General Maurice has challenged the veracity of the government's statements. But behind this immediate question is that of the political survival of Lloyd-George. The manner and the method of his rise could only be justified by supreme success. Since this has not been achieved he must now face the same charges which he brought against Mr. Asquith, to Mr. Asquith's discomfiture two years ago. Those
(Continued on page 2.)

THE PREMIER MAY HAVE TO QUIT OFFICE

Lloyd George Faces Difficult Situation and Position Seems to be Untenable.

FRANK H. SIMONDS REVIEWS SITUATION

Where Britain's Prime Minister has Made Mistakes in the 1918 Campaign.

HOW HE SUCCEEDED PREMIER ASQUITH

If Lloyd George Should Resign Asquith or Milner Likely Successor.

Special to the New York Tribune and St. John Standard.
(By Frank H. Simonds.)

New York, May 8.—There never was perhaps a more inextricable tangle, viewed from this side of the Atlantic than the present British crisis which plainly threatens to oust Lloyd George and either return Mr. Asquith to power or make Lord Milner Prime minister. When one has summarized the circumstances of the present crisis there remains the larger question and this question involves the course of the prime minister, just as it affects his tenure of office. Lloyd George came to power after a long period of public dissatisfaction with the Asquith ministry. He was immensely helped in his bid for power by the army, and the famous speech of January 1917, which recalls the new dispute over the question of British reserves was in a sense the beginning of the downfall of Asquith.

The Old Regime.
The long service of disappointments and reverses, which included in the capitulation of Kut-el-Amara, the fallures at Festubert and again at Loos, the Irish rebellion and the Gallipoli tragedy, turned the British public against Asquith and he fell. His fall was procured by Lloyd George under circumstances which were bound to leave rancor and produce enduring bitterness. Nothing was more certain than that if Lloyd George had succeeded in unmistakable fashion, did not change the military situation and organize the national resources, did not lead with promptness, if not to actual victory to the heights from which victory was discernable, he would, in turn be pushed out as was Asquith, and that the very harshness with which he had dealt with Asquith would be visited upon him.

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