

FOUR AIRPL. NAMES OF ENEMY DESTROYED BY FRENCH FLIERS

Aerial Activity Only Feature
of French Front.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The French official statement on the progress of hostilities given out this afternoon by the war office, says there has been relative calm on the front in France, with the exception of aerial activity. From enemy airplanes have been brought down by French pilots, and French machines have been employed in throwing down explosive bombs behind the German lines.

The text of the statement reads: "The night passed in relative quiet along the entire front. On the Somme front four enemy airplanes have been brought down by French pilots. The first came to earth near Malancourt, the second in the environs of Clercy, the third near Devise, while the fourth was brought down at a point to the south of Puy Le Grand by Sub-Lieut. Vungesser. This makes 21, the total number of enemy airplanes brought down by this aviator."

Another one of our pilots, pursuing a German machine, collided with his adversary. Both machines crashed to the ground. During the day of December 20, forty-eight shells were thrown down upon the railroad station at Anizy. The evening of the 20th, four French aviators threw down 480 kilos (about 1,000 pounds) of projectiles upon the railroad station at Brilleux-sur-Meuse and Charleval-lez-Verdun. The same evening seven French aviators sailed forth and threw down 47 shells of 120 millimetres each upon the railroad station and the barracks at Neuse and also upon certain convoys marching behind the lines."

TWO INQUIRY COURTS

Both to Deal With Different Phases of Windsor Fire.

Two courts of inquiry have been appointed to inquire into the causes of the fire which broke out in the quarters of the detachment of No. 2 Construction Battalion at Windsor on the 20th inst., the second to inquire into and report on the damage done by the fire to arms, clothing and equipment on board the ship.

Lieut.-Col. T. G. Delamater will be president of the first, which broke out in the quarters of the detachment of No. 2 Construction Battalion at Windsor on the 20th inst., the second to inquire into and report on the damage done by the fire to arms, clothing and equipment on board the ship.

DIED IN HOSPITAL

One John Shuge, a farmer of Alvinston, died in St. Joseph's Hospital here on Wednesday. The body was forwarded to Alvinston today. No services were held here.

BONSPEL POSTPONED.—Owing to soft ice, the London Curling Club bonspiel which was to have been postponed tonight has been postponed.

TWO HOLIDAYS.—The Red Cross Christmas Bazaar will be closed on Friday the 22nd and Tuesday, 28th, but work will be resumed on Friday, December 29.

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PROTECTION FOR SMALL STATES.

"In the measure to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments at war. Their interest, moreover, means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker powers of the world of the perils of wrong and violence as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over."

But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest, but the president does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their immediate interest in its speedy conclusion, and that should be the first step to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done and of itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The president therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede the ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which all neutral nations, as well as those at war, are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition, the only one of belligerent people that other is exhausted, the millions of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if one side must be kindled that can never cool and despondence descend from which there can be no recovery, peace and peace of the world, the concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle."

SAYS OBJECTS NOT STATED

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and the error of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence, or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been stated."

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which they claim to be the basis of their policy. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial concessions or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end."

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know. That the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent record of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable."

"The president is not proposing peace. He is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that the belligerents may learn the views of the world, which he feels, the neutral nations, have in their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as in the past. Each side wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or denial in the future as in the past. Each side wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or denial in the future as in the past."

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"In the measure to be taken to secure the future peace of the world, the people and Government of the United States are as vitally and as directly interested as the governments at war. Their interest, moreover, means to be adopted to relieve the smaller and weaker powers of the world of the perils of wrong and violence as quick and ardent as that of any other people or government. They stand ready, and even eager, to co-operate in the accomplishment of these ends when the war is over."

But the war must first be concluded. The terms upon which it is to be concluded they are not at liberty to suggest, but the president does feel that it is his right and his duty to point out their immediate interest in its speedy conclusion, and that should be the first step to accomplish the greater things which lie beyond its conclusion, lest the situation of neutral nations, now exceedingly hard to endure, be rendered intolerable, and lest, more than all, an injury be done and of itself which can never be atoned for or repaired.

"The president therefore feels altogether justified in suggesting an immediate opportunity for a comparison of views as to the terms which must precede the ultimate arrangements for the peace of the world, which all desire and in which all neutral nations, as well as those at war, are ready to play their full responsible part. If the contest must continue to proceed towards undefined ends by slow attrition, the only one of belligerent people that other is exhausted, the millions of human lives must continue to be offered up until on the one side or the other there are no more to offer, if one side must be kindled that can never cool and despondence descend from which there can be no recovery, peace and peace of the world, the concert of free peoples will be rendered vain and idle."

SAYS OBJECTS NOT STATED

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and the error of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence, or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been stated."

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms. But, stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides. Never yet have the authoritative spokesmen of either side avowed the precise objects which they claim to be the basis of their policy. The world has been left to conjecture what definite results, what actual exchange of guarantees, what political or territorial concessions or readjustments, what stage of military success even, would bring the war to an end."

"It may be that peace is nearer than we know. That the terms which the belligerents on the one side and on the other would deem it necessary to insist upon are not so irreconcilable as some have feared; that an interchange of views would clear the way at least for conference and make the permanent record of the nations a hope of the immediate future, a concert of nations immediately practicable."

"The president is not proposing peace. He is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that the belligerents may learn the views of the world, which he feels, the neutral nations, have in their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as in the past. Each side wishes itself to be made secure in the future, along with all other nations and peoples, against the recurrence of wars like this and against aggression or denial in the future as in the past."

"He takes the liberty of calling attention to the fact that the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are actually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world. Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples