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WEATHER—FAIR AND COLD

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## BRITISH ADVANCES ON SOMME; HUNS EXPECT WAR WITH U.S.

### BERLIN EXPECTS WAR WILL BE UNAVOIDABLE

Little Hope or Expectation Prevails at German Capital that Hostilities with United States Can be Averted—Enemy Merchantmen Being Sunk at Sight.

There are Many Americans on Enemy Ships and Killing of Some of them Probable—Such Act Would Probably Lead to War is Expectation at Berlin, Says Correspondent of the Associated Press who Has Gone from that City to Copenhagen.

Copenhagen, via London, Feb. 11.—Little hope or expectation prevails in Berlin that war with the United States is avoidable, or that a modus vivendi, reconciling the policies of the two governments can be found.

There is now a desire on the part of the authorities and a vast bulk of the people to avoid actual hostilities in any way consistent with the general lines of the present submarine policy, but only in such. Accordingly instructions were given, so the Associated Press has been reliably informed, to submarine commanders before they started on their February mission, to take the safe side, when neutral vessels, particularly American, were in question, whenever possible. Enemy merchantmen, when recognized as such, were ordered to be sunk at sight, but neutral merchantmen were to be warned when such action, in their judgment, was consistent with the object of the campaign and the safety of their own ships.

#### Hostilities Likely Soon.

It was realized, however, after the prompt and resolute stand taken by President Wilson, that these orders could only be palliative and only a temporary respite from the inevitable. President Wilson stood by his announcement, that the destruction of American lives or ships would be regarded as an act of hostility, a casus belli must come sooner or later—probably sooner, on account of the number of Americans on enemy ships, and the discretionary nature of the instructions to submarine commanders, who were informed that while the above course toward neutrals was recommended and desired, they would not longer be subjected to punishment for departing from their former procedure of warning, if they found this advisable.

It is considered that the only possibility of the avoidance of hostilities would result from a modification of their standpoint by one or the other side, and so far as that is concerned, the positive declarations of Alfred Zimmermann, the German minister of foreign affairs, and other officials before the Associated Press correspondent's departure from Berlin, there was no probability of abandonment of the ruthless campaign now started.

#### Situation Critical.

German-American relations again and again have passed through crises apparently almost hopeless, but this time the crisis is more difficult than the former ones and even the optimistic can scarcely see any peaceful prospect out of the impasse.

From a neutral cable office it is now possible to tell the story of the development of the present crisis, on which the most rigid censorship has been applied in Germany.

To the observer in Berlin the approach of the crisis had been plainly and definitely seen since the rejection of Germany's peace overtures. Information as to Germany's definite decision to start a sharpened submarine warfare, and even the form it would take, namely, a blockade of specified regions (though the idea of a "prohibited zone" was later substituted for that of a "blockade," at the request of the naval authorities, who anticipated possible formal objections under the blockade regulations) was received by the Associated Press almost on the morrow of Ambassador Gerard's speech on German-American good relations, delivered at the banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade early in January.

#### Decision Reached.

A week later it was stated that a final decision on the situation had not been reached, and that the campaign would not be launched until after further consultations with Germany's allies, and the receipt of certain information from Count Von Bernstorff and Count Tarnowski Von Tarnow, respectively German and Austro-Hungarian ambassadors to the United States, of their conception of armed merchantmen and their liability to attack as warships.

The final decision on an out-and-out submarine campaign of a so-called

### THE STRONG MEN WHO STAND FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Murray Government Has Strong Men in the Field—Candidates Selected in Every Constituency Except St. John City, Which Will Nominate at Once—The Men Who Will Appeal to the People of New Brunswick for Their Endorsation.

With the exception of St. John city, the electors of which constituency will meet in convention in the immediate future, the good government party has nominated strong men in the various constituencies in the province. The candidates are invariably leading men in the various counties for which they have been nominated and will undoubtedly command the support of the electors.

Here is the complete list as far as the candidates have been chosen:

**RESTIGOUCHE—**  
Hon. A. P. Culligan.  
D. A. Stewart.

**GLOUCESTER—**  
J. B. Hachey.  
F. C. B. Young.  
M. J. Robichaud.  
A. P. Robichaud.

**NORTHUMBERLAND—**  
J. L. Stewart.

**KENT—**  
F. D. Swim.  
Lawrence Doyle.  
Jerome A. Gallant.

**WESTMORLAND—**  
Hon. Dr. D. V. Landry.  
Geo. A. Hutchingson.  
Coun. F. O. Richard.

**MONCTON CITY—**  
Hon. P. G. Mahoney.  
Lt.-Col. F. B. Black.  
A. E. Triles.  
A. D. Legare.

**ALBERT—**  
J. L. Peck.  
Lewis Smith.

**ST. JOHN COUNTY—**  
Hon. J. R. M. Baxter.  
T. B. Carson.

**CHARLOTTE—**  
Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor.  
R. W. Grimmer.  
S. D. Guphill.  
H. W. Smith.

**KINGS—**  
Hon. J. A. Murray.  
Geo. B. Jones.  
H. V. Dickson.

**QUEENS—**  
Hon. A. R. Slipp.  
Alfred West.

**SUNBURY—**  
Parker Glasier.  
George Perley.

**YORK—**  
J. K. Pinder.  
J. A. Young.  
Dr. W. C. Crockett.  
S. B. Hunter.

**CARLETON—**  
Hon. B. Frank Smith.  
G. L. White.  
W. S. Sutton.

**VICTORIA—**  
J. L. White.  
F. A. Kuyper.

**MADAWASKA—**  
C. L. Cyr.  
J. T. Clair.

### GERMAN TRENCHES ON THE SOMME CAPTURED

British Advance and Take Front of More than Three-Quarters of a Mile—Enemy Repulsed South of Sully-Saillesel.

French, Italians and Russians Score Further Successes—Latter Eject Teutons Near Stanislaw, Galicia—French Win in Aerial Fighting—Germans Drop Bombs on Dunkirk.

London, Feb. 11.—British troops last night captured German trenches on a front of more than three-quarters of a mile in the Somme line, constituting what is characterized as a "strong system" lying to the north of Beaumont-Hamel. The official statement, reporting this operation, reads:

"Another highly successful local operation was carried out last night. A strong system of hostile trenches lying on the southern front of Serre Hill (north of Beaumont-Hamel) was attacked and captured on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. We captured 215 prisoners, a number considerably exceeding our losses.

Enemy Repulsed.  
"We repulsed this morning, by our fire, an enemy attempt to approach our lines south of Sully-Saillesel. We entered enemy trenches during the night in the neighborhood of Pys, southwest of La Basse, northeast of Neuve Chapelle and south of Fauquissart. Many casualties were inflicted on the enemy, and his dugouts destroyed. A number of prisoners were secured. We effectively bombed the enemy's positions today at a number of places along our front.

Our airplanes carried out bombing operations with good results on Friday night and Saturday. One German machine was driven down in the air fighting.

Germans Unsuccessful.  
London, Feb. 10.—German attacks on the new British positions east of Sully-Saillesel, on the Somme front, were unsuccessful, according to the official statement from British headquarters in France, issued last night by the war office. British troops have carried out successful raids in the region of Ypres. The statement follows:

"Last night the enemy attacked our new positions east of Sully-Saillesel after a heavy bombardment. The attacks were everywhere unsuccessful, and our line was maintained entirely.

"The enemy attempted raids during the night southeast of Neuville St. Vaast, east of Vermelles and south of Neuve Chapelle, but were repulsed in each case with considerable losses, leaving a few prisoners in our hands.

"A party of our troops entered the enemy's lines east of Neuville St. Vaast, destroyed a machine gun emplacement and returned without casualties. This afternoon we carried out a very successful raid opposite Ginchy. We captured twenty-five prisoners, including one officer. In the last twenty-four hours we have taken forty-eight prisoners, including two officers.

"The artillery has been active on both sides of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Serre and in the Ypres sector. Four explosions were caused in the enemy's lines by our fire.

"Yesterday bombs were dropped by us on a number of places of military importance and considerable damage was done to an enemy aerodrome. One German airplane was destroyed in an aerial fight, and another was brought down by anti-aircraft guns."

Russians Win.  
Petrograd, Feb. 11, via London.—German troops attacked and penetrated Russian trenches near Stanislaw, Galicia, yesterday, but were ejected by a counter-attack by the Russian reserves, the war office announced today.

Austrians Defeated.  
Rome, Feb. 11, via London.—An attack in considerable force was made on the Italian lines east of Gorizia on Friday night, the war office announced today.

The Austrians were repulsed at nearly all points, and such portions of the front lines as have not yet been re-occupied by the Italians have been held under heavy fire, it is declared.

French Statement.  
Paris, Feb. 11.—The war office issued the following communication on military operations:

"In the Forest of Apremont we penetrated the enemy's lines and made nine prisoners, including three non-commissioned officers.

"In the Argonne and in Lorraine

the Germans attempted surprise attacks which failed under our infantry fire.

"On the rest of the front the night was calm."

Aerial Activity.  
Paris Feb. 11.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads:

"The artillery was moderately active along the whole front.

"An enemy airplane was brought down by our special guns in the neighborhood of Verdun. Bombs were dropped on Nancy and Pont St. Vincent without result. Yesterday and today, in the course of numerous aerial combats, two German machines fell in flames, one within the enemy lines, the other in our lines, the latter having been brought down by Lieut. Deullin. This was the eleventh enemy machine destroyed by this pilot.

"Last night our air squadron carried out new operations in Lorraine on manufacturing sites at Hauts Fournes, La Sarre, Hagondange, Esch and Mezières-Les-Metz. A fire broke out in the neighborhood of the Arncliffe station.

Dunkirk Bombed.  
Berlin, Feb. 10, via London.—An official statement issued today says:

"Our naval airplanes Thursday night successfully dropped sixty-six bombs on the aerodrome at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, and on Coude (east of Dunkirk). Several hits on the aerodrome were observed. All the airplanes returned undamaged."

### BERLIN MAY MODIFY ITS SEA POLICY

Important Conference Has Been Called by Emperor William to Discuss New Plans.

London, Feb. 11.—An important conference at headquarters has been called by Emperor William, presumably to discuss the submarine question, says the Exchange Telegraph Company Amsterdam correspondent today.

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, and high army and navy officials will attend, and it is reported, adds the correspondent, that the possibility of negotiations with neutrals for modification of the terms of the recent German memorandum will be discussed.

A Visiting Trio.  
Three drunks made the central police station their home for the week-end.

Profanity and Vulgarity.  
Frank Doucett was arrested on Saturday for using profane and obscene language.

### AMBASSADOR GERARD AND STAFF LEAVE HUN CAPITAL

First Phase of American Exodus from Germany took Place Saturday—United States Newspaper Men Leave Berlin and Cross Danish Frontier.

Berlin, via wireless to the Associated Press, by Sayville, Feb. 11.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador, and his staff, left Berlin at 8:10 o'clock tonight for Switzerland. Besides the embassy staff, 110 other Americans accompanied him.

American Exodus.  
Copenhagen, Feb. 10, via London.—The first phase of the exodus of Americans from Germany took place today. A staff correspondent of the Associated Press passed the Danish frontier, as the first American person.

### THE DUKE OF NORFOLK DIES QUITE SUDDENLY IN LONDON

London, Feb. 11.—The Duke of Norfolk, ranking member of the English nobility, and the foremost English Catholic, died in London today.

The death of the duke was rather sudden, the first announcement of his serious illness having been made on Saturday. Prayers were offered today in the leading London Catholic churches for the repose of his soul.

The heir to the dukedom, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who is eight years old, comes into an estate estimated at 300,000 pounds annually.

Sketch of Late Duke.  
Henry Fitzalan-Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk, was born December 27, 1847. He was Earl Marshal and hereditary marshal and chief butler of England in virtue of his office as marshal he was the titular manager of ceremonies upon occasions of royal pageantry, and as such officiated at the coronation of George V. as king.

The Duke of Norfolk was notably prominent in English Catholic affairs and was the special envoy of Queen Victoria to the jubilee of Pope Leo in 1887. He also had been active in politics at times, and in 1885 was made postmaster-general, as such doing notable work in the organization of the imperial penny postage. Until 1912 he was colonel of the Fourth

Sussex Regiment, and saw service in South Africa. As chairman of the executive committee for relief in Belgium he supervised the collection of funds in the British Empire for Belgian relief.

A member of the Howard family, one of the wives of Henry VIII.

### A POPULAR N.S. DOCTOR MEETS TRAGIC DEATH

Special to The Standard.  
Amherst, N. S., Feb. 11.—The entire county of Cumberland is today shadowed in gloom through the tragic death of Dr. Herdman, at River Hebert, who was killed by a train on Saturday evening.

This popular young medical man has only been at River Hebert for the past year, taking the place of Capt. Dr. J. A. Munro, who enlisted as medical officer with the 186th Battalion.

Although only there a brief time he proved himself eminently successful, winning many friends through his personal medical efforts as well as magnetic qualities.

Dr. Herdman had been out on a Strathcona making an urgent call upon a patient, and as this hamlet is only a mile or so distant from River Hebert, he walked along the track and was returning by the same route. An engine running light and coming backward from Macdon overtook him on the track, grinding him beneath the wheels, and dragging him for a distance of one hundred and fifty feet.

Did Not Hear Engine.  
Owing to the high wind at the time, the deceased evidently did not hear the oncoming engine in time to step from the rails. The body was discovered by Mr. Roy Kipping about seven o'clock lying between the two rails, the engine crew not being aware that they had been the cause of any accident. Medical aid was immediately summoned but the arriving doctor pronounced the popular physician as dead.

He was badly cut about the head, the skull being fractured, one leg and one arm was broken. The deceased is survived by his mother, who is residing in Halifax, his wife and one small child at River Hebert. He was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Herdman, of Pictou county and belongs to one of the oldest and best known of Nova Scotia families.

Arrested for Stealing.  
Salvatore Care, an Italian, twenty-one years old, was arrested on Saturday by Police Constable Hopkins for stealing cigars and tobacco from the store of John De Angelis.



Portrait of the Duke of Norfolk, ranking member of the English nobility, and the foremost English Catholic, died in London today.