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WEATHER—FAIR

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ROUMANIANS TAKE OFFENSIVE AGAIN IN DOBRUDJA REGION

CANADA WANTS NO ELECTION IN WAR

Hon. J. D. Hazen Outlines Policy of Government in Regard to Extension of Life of Parliament --- Prime Minister Will Introduce Matter at Next Session.

REASONS FOR AVOIDING PARTY STRIFE AS COMPELLING NOW AS AT ANY TIME SINCE COMMENCEMENT OF WAR—IF ELECTION COMES LIBERALS MUST SHOULDER BLAME.

If a general election is held in Canada during the period of war it will only be because the Liberal party refuse to agree to the reasonable proposals of the Government for an extension of the life of Parliament until after the world racking struggle has been fought and won.

The Government are not unwilling that the Canadian electors should be given an opportunity to pronounce upon the measure and manner of Canada's participation in war, but Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues desire to avoid plunging the country into the turmoil of party strife at a time when all minds should be unitedly working toward the one great end of victory for the Allied troops. If an election is held the responsibility for it will rest upon the Liberal party.

These facts were made abundantly plain by Hon. J. D. Hazen yesterday in an interview granted to The Standard. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who reached the city on Sunday, is in excellent health and spirits and is being warmly greeted by many friends and admirers here. He will return to Ottawa tonight.

To The Standard Mr. Hazen said the Government at the coming session of Parliament in January would ask for an extension of the life of Parliament on the same grounds as obtained last year. Reasons for such an extension are as cogent now as at any time since the outbreak of war; the magnitude of the struggle in Europe and the necessity of united thought and action if the best results are to be attained render it highly inadvisable to divide the people on questions of political concern at this time but—if the Liberals show a disposition to force a fight on the Government they will not hesitate to accept the challenge. It will not be, however, a conflict of the Government's seeking, they preferring to await a decision in the larger struggle before bringing domestic matters to the attention of the people.

Asked as to the possibility of a general election, Mr. Hazen said it was altogether likely that Parliament would be called in January for the transaction of business, and, he continued: "As this war arose out of treaties and understandings as to which the Canadian Government had never been consulted, and in which it had taken no part, the administration had received no mandate to participate in the war. Notwithstanding this, the Prime Minister, on August 1st, 1914, cabled the British government to the following effect:

"My advisers, while expressing their most earnest hope that a peaceful solution of existing international difficulties may be achieved and their strong desire to co-operate in every possible way for that purpose, wish me to convey to His Majesty's government the firm assurance that, if, unhappily, war should ensue, the Canadian people will be united in a common resolve to put forth every effort and to make every sacrifice necessary to insure the integrity and maintain the honor of our Empire."

"If constitutional considerations alone had been taken into account it would have been proper for the Government of Canada, immediately upon the outbreak of war, to have dissolved Parliament and to have appealed to the people for a mandate as to the part Canada should take.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

"There were, however, other considerations. The leaders of the Liberal party had pledged themselves publicly, both before and during the emergency session of 1914, to support the Government in its policy, and the public opinion of the country had expressed itself strongly and even vehemently in support of the Government's action. The organization and equipment of the large body of troops immediately dispatched, demanded all the time and energies of the Government. To put these considerations aside and divide the people in a political contest would have been regarded as highly undesirable and even unpatriotic.

"During the late autumn of 1914 and especially during the spring of 1915 it became apparent that the task of the Allied nations was much more formidable than at first realized and that the war would last longer than anticipated. Many suggestions were made to the Government both for and against an election. The great body of public opinion seemed opposed to an election during the war, and an example of many such expressions of opinion is conveyed in the language of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, on May 21st, 1915, said:

SIR WILFRID'S VIEW.

"I speak honestly that which I believe is in the interests of the country when I say there should be, there ought to be, a change of government or a different policy pursued, but I do not care, for my part, so long as the war lasts, to open the portals of office with this bloody key.

"But I have this to say to the Prime Minister and his colleagues: I do not care for an election. Let the Prime Minister and his colleagues say that there shall be no election as long as the war shall go on, and I will pledge myself and the party that we shall stop all preparations and think of nothing but the war."

WHAT MR. PUGSEY SAID.

"At a later date, September 16th, 1915, Hon. William Pugsley said, in the columns of the Manitoba Free Press:

"The present circumstances are so grave from the standpoint of Canada and the Empire that it would be deplorable in my opinion to have the people divided upon party questions."

"Another of the reasons WHY I FAVOR PUTTING OFF AN ELECTION UNTIL AFTER THE WAR is because I think it would be a great pity to hold one just when the energies of all the people of Canada, and especially the members of the Government who are pri-

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WILSON MEN CLAIM TO BE CONFIDENT

Both Democratic and Republican Leaders Claim Election of their Candidate for President.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT CONTEST WILL BE CLOSE

Prospects are for Fine Weather Throughout Country and Very Heavy Vote.

Boston, Nov. 6.—The Democratic leaders and those who have staked their good money on President Wilson felt more encouraged tonight than they have at any time within the past ten days. For one thing betting in Wall Street, which last week favored Judge Hughes by about 10 to 7, shifted to nearly even terms today. Democratic National Chairman McCannock tonight claimed that President Wilson would win tomorrow by practically 100 electoral votes, Republican National Chairman Wilcox made practically the same prediction.

The general feeling throughout the country is that the situation is very uncertain and many experts believe that the election will be one of the closest known in United States politics. Should their opinion be confirmed it is possible that the result of the balloting for president will not be known definitely tomorrow night, as the count is generally slow in some of the western states. Then there is a difference in time of three hours between the Pacific coast states and this city.

Very Heavy Vote Expected.

A very heavy vote is expected to be cast. The weather bureau of this country predicts fair weather everywhere.

The election is one of the few presidential contests which has not unsettled business. The captains of industry and leading financiers feel that no matter how the election goes the country will do business as usual, and this sentiment was strongly reflected yesterday in the stock markets, where prices were buoyant. Wall Street leaders privately admitted that they were in doubt as to the outcome of tomorrow's balloting.

In this state the Republicans will win, although Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who is being opposed for another term by former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Democrat, will be scratched somewhat because of his charge that President Wilson wrote a postscript for his Lusitania note to Germany saying he didn't mean it. Lodge was obliged later to accept President Wilson's emphatic denial. This charge is really injuring the Republicans in more states than one. Gov. McCall, Republican, is being opposed for governor of Massachusetts by Frederick W. Mansfield, Democrat.

There is much interest in the states where women have votes, particularly Illinois, where many of the female voters are said to favor Wilson because of his friendship for suffrage.

A very large majority of the railroad men will vote for Wilson because of his favoring the eight hour law. The leaders of the American Federation of Labor are also working for Wilson.

In New York state, the Republican candidate for governor is the present incumbent, Charles S. Whitman. His opponent is Samuel S. Seabury, Democrat.

The state of Maine votes for president and vice-president only, the state having voted for state officers and Congressmen last September.

For vice-president the candidates include former vice-president, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Republican, and Vice-president Marshall, Democrat.

Paris, Nov. 6.—General Roques, Minister of War, has arrived at Estouville. The French official journal on No-

TEUTONIC ALLIES FALLING BACK

ON TRANSYLVANIA FRONT, HOWEVER, ARMY OF KING CHARLES MEETS WITH REVERSE—STEADY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS IN FRANCE, BUT NEITHER SIDE WINS IMPORTANT VICTORY.

BRITISH WILL SAVE U-BOAT SURVIVORS

Admiralty Denies that Orders Were Issued that Germans Need Not be Rescued.

London, Nov. 6.—The admiralty in a published communique, again denies that it ever issued orders that survivors of German submarines need not be rescued. The communique states that the German press "is trying to make capital out of what they describe as a second Baralong case, possibly in order to incite American opinion against Great Britain, or as a pretext for an unrestrained submarine campaign."

COMMERCIAL TREATIES BY HUNS INVALID

Sir George Foster Vividly Tells of Readjustment Programme of Allied Nations.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—An eloquent address on the results and probable effects of the economic conference at Paris was delivered at the Canadian Club weekly luncheon today by Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

In vivid language Sir George drew a picture of the eight nations drawn up about the conference table at Paris.

The first conclusion, Sir George said, related to the action of the Allies during the war, in prohibiting all trade exchanges and business transactions between any of the Allied nations and the enemy.

He added "the war has broken into shreds the treaties and conventions containing arrangements with favored nations, by which Germany bound certain countries to her in such a way as to gain great advantages for herself. The Allied delegates resolved that these should remain scraps of paper, and that they shall not be renewed. In short, this allows the Allied countries to be free to make any arrangements they like, without considering the Central or enemy powers."

It was agreed, said Sir George, that all their natural resources and industries should be developed by co-operation and mutual good will and self-help, so as to make the Allied nations entirely independent of the Central enemy powers.

LONDON HEARS A BERLIN RUMOR

London, Nov. 6.—In many quarters here an interesting bit of gossip is afloat. It is to the effect that Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, will assume the duties as Canadian high commissioner in Britain, relieving Sir George Perley on the latter's appointment as Canadian minister of militia overseas.

Austrians Bringing Up Heavy Reinforcements in Endeavor to Prevent Fall of Trieste—German Battleship Hit by Dreadnought.

After a week or more of doubt concerning the operations in the Dobrudja region of Roumania, where the forces of the Teutonic Allies had been marching, almost unimpeded, northward across the province, from the Black Sea to the Danube, comes the report that the Roumanians have now taken the offensive, probably aided by Russians, and compelled the Teutonic Allies to retreat at several points.

On the Transylvanian front, however, the Roumanians in the Jiu Valley who for some time had been holding the upper hand over the Austro-Germans, forcing them to give ground, have now been stopped, the Teutons having brought up reinforcements. In the Predeal Pass region, after heavy fighting, the Roumanians also have met with a reverse, being compelled to retreat, after long and stubborn battles.

Steady Fighting in France.

All along the battle line in France, between the Somme and Ancre rivers, the Germans are tenaciously disputing attempts by the British and French to gain further ground. Berlin says that in Sunday's fighting over a front of 12 miles the French and British suffered heavy losses and won nothing, except a local gain in the St. Pierre Vaux Wood. London admits that the British were compelled to give back to the Germans ground the British had previously won at the Butte de Warlencourt.

In the St. Pierre Wood, however, the French on Monday made a further advance in the northern part of the wood, and captured additional prisoners—six hundred of whom were taken in the fighting of Sunday and Monday.

Rome reports that the Austrians are bringing up heavy reinforcements on the battle front north of Trieste. Here the Austrians apparently have taken the offensive, but nowhere have they been able to regain any of their lost positions, according to Rome. Bombardments and small infantry attacks continue to feature the fighting in the Macedonian theatre.

London reports that a British submarine in the North Sea, off the Danish coast, has scored a hit on a German battleship of the Dreadnought class. The amount of damage done to the battleship is not known by the British admiralty.

German Battleship Hit.

London, Nov. 6, 6.05 p. m.—A British submarine, operating in the North Sea, reports that she fired torpedoes at a German battleship of the dreadnought type yesterday, making a hit. The amount of damage inflicted is not known, the admiralty announces.

"FREEDOM" OF POLAND MEANS HUN MILITARY OPPRESSION

London, Nov. 6.—Today the Times comments as follows on the Teutonic proclamation of the independence of Poland, under the heading: "A Trap for Poles; Russia held out to the Poles, as a reward for the sacrifices and exceptional danger she called upon them to face, the abolition of the boundaries which have severed the living body of the nation; since 1772, national freedom under the sceptre of the Czar for the freedom of faith and self-government."

"The Central Powers make no such offer. They propose to form an independent state, an hereditary monarchy, not out of all the territories of the old Polish republic, but only out of the Polish district they have seized from Russia."

"Poland's national development, which implies, of necessity, the reunion of Polish provinces of Austrian and Prussian Poland is arrested and paralyzed."

The announcement follows: "One of our submarines, operating in the North Sea, reports that she fired torpedoes at a German battleship of the dreadnought type near the Danish coast yesterday."

"The vessel was hit. The amount of damage done is unknown." The British announcement gives no intimation whether any considerable portion of the German high seas fleet was in the North Sea yesterday.

French Flag Hoisted.

London, Nov. 6, 5.25 p. m.—Reuter's Athens correspondent says it is reported from Patras that the French flag was hoisted yesterday on the Greek light flotilla at Keralini. The Greek government last week refused to permit the Entente to use this flotilla for patrol purposes.

Austrians Repelled.

Rome, Nov. 6, via London, 5.05 p. m.—Austrian attacks on Italian positions on the Carso front were beaten off at the point of the bayonet, the war office announced today. The Italian lines in this district, where the advance towards Trieste is being pressed, were strengthened at several points and a few prisoners taken. The official statement says:

"In the Concel-Ledro Valley enemy detachments attacked one of our advanced positions and were repulsed with loss."

"An intense movement has been observed on the railway line from Trieste to Opicina."

Roumanians Retire.

Petrograd, Nov. 6, via London, 3.20 p. m.—Roumanian troops in the vicinity of Predeal were compelled to retire before the invading Austrians and Germans, the war office announces today. In Dobrudja the Russians carried out successful operations.

Following is the announcement: "On the Transylvanian front, in the direction of Predeal, the Roumanians, after long and stubborn battles, were compelled to retire southward a little distance."

"In the region of Birsht, in the valley of the Tirgujulu river, violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the valley of the Jiu river the Roumanians continue to press the enemy to the north."

"In Dobrudja, on the Danube front, our cavalry and advanced infantry detachments engaged in successful encounters."

Heavy fighting occurred near Kiribaba, in the Carpathians, on the border between Bukovina and Hungary, where the Austro-German forces were repulsed after a temporary success.

German Military Scheme.

"The new Poland is to have a new army of her own, indeed. There is reason to believe the whole scheme merely a device to force the Polish subjects of Russia in the occupied districts into the military service of Germany."

Regret in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 6, via Sayville.—The Tageszeitung, which points out the far-reaching consequences of the formation of the Polish Kingdom—consequences which it says are not possible to forecast in their entirety, expresses regret that the proclamation was not made known to the German parliament before it was issued.

The Kreuzzeitung, the only newspaper that takes a stand against the proclamation, says: "We cannot endorse the reasons which led to this decision."