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WEATHER—SHOWERS

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## TEUTONS APPROACH NEARER TO CAPITAL OF ROUMANIA

### RUSSIANS MAKING DESPERATE STAND

Strongly Aiding Gallant Roumanians, but Bucharest May Have to be Abandoned to Huns to Save Beautiful City from Ruination from Bombardment—Berlin Claims Roumanian Army Completely Routed

#### VIOLENT FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA — BULGARIANS BADLY DEFEATED BY SERBIANS — RAID ON GERMAN TRENCHES NEAR YPRES — ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN SOMME REGION—BRITISH TO GET AFTER KAISER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW, KING CONSTANTINE.

The armies of the Teutonic Allies fighting in Southwestern Roumania, with Bucharest their main objective, have joined hands from the Danube, in the south, to the northwest of Bucharest, where, coming through the mountainous region, they have reached the town of Tergoviste. Berlin announces that the battle of the Argechu river has come to a final conclusion with the Teutonic Allies the victors, and that all along the front they are drawing closer their net toward Bucharest.

With the capture of Tergoviste and farther south the driving of the Roumanians beyond the railroad junction town of Titu, the forces of the Central Powers now hold intact all the railway lines running into Bucharest from the west. The Predeal Pass line, running north from the capital into Transylvania, is the sole remaining railway connection in Western Wallachia, partly in Roumanian hands, and with the Teutons now nearly astride this line at Breza and rapidly advancing, this route seems likely to be taken from them.

#### Roumanians Defeated.

To the south and southwest of Bucharest the forces of Field Marshal Von Mackensen, which crossed the Danube have inflicted a heavy defeat on the Roumanians and captured the town of Graditsea, 12 miles from the capital.

In this fighting, according to Berlin, the Roumanian army suffered sanguinary casualties and Sunday lost more than 8,000 men, made prisoners. Cannon to the number of thirty-five were captured. Near Titu 13 locomotives and much rolling stock fell into the hands of the Teutons.

#### Violent Fighting.

In Dobrudja and in the northwest along the Bukovina and Transylvanian fronts violent fighting is in progress. According to Sofia in the former region the Bulgarians repulsed heavy Russian attacks. Berlin admitted progress in the northwest by the Russians, north and south of the Tretus. In the Carpathians, south of Jablotza, the Russians captured another height.

Aside from the Macedonia theatre little fighting of moment has taken place. Berlin admits a realignment of the Teutonic Allied front east of the Cerna river, while the Serbian war office asserts that he Serbs here have captured an entire series of powerful fortified Bulgarian positions north of Grunislite and Budimirtska, and taken, in addition guns, machine guns, ammunition and prisoners.

#### British Active.

British sappers near Ypres and Wytchate, Belgium, by mine explosions prepared the way for a raid on German trenches. Some of the British succeeded in entering an advanced trench, but later were driven out. A British attempt against Lessars also failed. Considerable artillery activity continues at various points along the French front, especially in the Somme region and on the Verdun sector.

Artillery duels and small manoeuvres by patrol parties have featured the fighting on the Austro-Italian front.

A Russian attack against the German lines near Lake Driviaty, south of Drinsk, failed with heavy losses to the Russians, according to Berlin.

#### British Cabinet Crisis.

The British cabinet is to be reconvened, but the changes that are to be made will not bring about a policy different from that which has been pursued since the beginning of the war.

Unofficial advice from Athens says that quiet prevails in the Greek capital. The British war trade minister has announced in the House of Commons that the British Allies will immediately take steps to obtain a solution of the Greek difficulty, in which he said King Constantine and his government are deeply involved. Great Britain has prohibited the sailing of Greek steamers from British ports.

#### FATE OF BUCHAREST.

London, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Chronicle from the Russian south front says: "I have been informed of the decision that Bucharest shall be entirely evacuated and surrendered at very short notice to spare her the horrors of bombardment."

Copenhagen, Dec. 4, via London.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the National Tidende, German artillery, which is now emplaced only 11 miles from Bucharest, began yesterday to bombard the city.

#### BRITISH PUT EMBARGO ON GREEK SHIPS

Athens Calm Yesterday—King Remains at Palace—London Times Indignant.

London, Dec. 4 (5.12 p. m.)—The British government has prohibited the sailing of Greek steamers from British to Greek ports.

Paris, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Temps from Athens, dated Monday, says: "The city has become calm, but armed bands of reservists are still moving about the streets. King Constantine and the members of the royal family are at the palace."

#### AMERICAN MARINES WOUNDED

Washington, Dec. 4.—In an encounter between American marines and natives at Macoris, San Domingo, Nov. 29, a number were wounded on both sides. The affair was reported to the navy department today by Captain Knapp, commanding the forces in Haiti and San Domingo.

The despatch said no American were killed, and that only a few marines were injured. It did not indicate the number of the natives' loss. The fight occurred while the American forces were investing Macoris disarming the natives and establishing themselves. In accordance with the military rule recently proclaimed,

which is attempting to flank Bucharest, from the side of Pitesti, has proceeded with greater success, but the Roumanians have managed to retreat without losing connection with the force defending the western fortifications of the capital.

### DR. O. B. PRICE, M.L.A., STANDARD BEARER OF CONSERVATIVES IN COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND

Popular Moncton Member of the Legislature Nominated on First Ballot for House of Commons—A. B. Copp, M. P., Re-nominated by Liberals.

#### Special to The Standard.

Dorchester, Dec. 4.—At a largely attended and enthusiastic convention of representatives of the Liberal-Conservative party of Westmorland held here today, Dr. O. B. Price, M. L. A. for Moncton city, was nominated as candidate for the House of Commons to oppose A. B. Copp, M. P., re-nominated at Dorchester. A. E. Trites of Salisbury presided.

The nomination was accomplished on the first ballot after a friendly contest, the popular Monctonian receiving 79 votes, Lieut.-Col. Frank B. Black, M. L. A. of Sackville, 37, Major Medley G. Siddall of Port Elgin, 25, and William F. Humphrey, M. L. A. of Humphreys, 15.



O. B. PRICE, M. L. A.

The nomination was made unanimous and during the speechmaking which followed all of the speakers pledged their support of Dr. Price should an election be forced upon a troubled country by the Liberals at this most serious crisis in the Empire's history.

Harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings and Dr. Price will find a united party behind him in this county, notwithstanding how sincerely or insincerely John T. Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript, the oft-disappointed one, may desire otherwise.

Mr. Hawke is the gentleman who to disguise his perpetual dose of wormwood, vinegar, lemons and gall which has been for years and is still being handed him by his own rubber stamp party in Westmorland, or rather by the faction which has constantly outvoted him when he was a candidate for Ottawa, or Fredericton, has editorially sought to impress his readers with the idea that the Conservatives of the county were a parcel of Kilkenny cats. One of the greatest authorities on Harmony, with a capital H is the Transcript man.

The Harmonious Liberals. He was in the thick of the party dissensions and turmoil in the days of Laurier, Tarte, Blair, Emmerson, Sifton and other statesmen, when a disagreement was necessary. He represents a party in Westmorland which betrayed its own candidate at a general federal election, and in turn was himself betrayed more than once in the house of his friends when he was aspirant for nomination.

But Mr. Hawke will continue to rant and misrepresent in the columns of his own newspaper.

Alphabetical Again. The Liberal rubber stampers met at Dorchester today and nominated, not Mr. Hawke, but Mr. Copp.

Dr. Price's Career. Otto Baird Price, D. D. S. M. L. A. was born Sept. 16, 1877, at Petitcodiac, the son of Warren W. and Helen (Crandall) Price. He was educated at the Petitcodiac Superior School and matriculated in dentistry at the Boston Dental College in 1898.

### ALL BRITISH MINISTERS PROBABLY HAVE RESIGNED

King George Approves of Premier Asquith's Proposal for Reconstruction of Government, Forced by Demands of David Lloyd George.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS UNTIL THURSDAY WITHOUT HEARING EXPLANATION OF CRISIS—"WE ARE NOT WINNING THE WAR," SAYS MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, WHICH SAYS TWO CRISES FACE COUNTRY.

London, Dec. 4.—The expectation that an explanation of the cabinet crisis and its solution would be forthcoming when the House of Commons met today was not realized.

Premier Asquith simply announced that King George had approved his proposal for reconstruction of the government, which was forced by the demands of War Secretary Lloyd George and other ministers for a smaller war council, with powers independent of the cabinet.

The premier suggested that the house adjourn after today's business, which was not controversial until Thursday.

A statement made by Sir James Henry Daziel, Liberal member of Kircaldyburghs, that the resignations of all the ministers have been handed to the premier was not denied. This was taken as an indication that details of the reconstruction had not yet been agreed upon, and that further negotiations were necessary.

Lloyd George Absent. Mr. Lloyd George was not present during the sitting, but all the other prominent figures in the crisis put in an appearance, and were cheered by their adherents as they entered the chamber.

A Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, occupied his usual seat near the premier, and the two were chatting cheerfully as Mr. Asquith was awaiting the opportunity to make his announcement. This came when a question was asked in regard to the appointment of a food dictator. Mr. Asquith said no one had been appointed and then made the suggestion that such questions be postponed until the reconstruction was consummated.

Sir Edward Carson took a seat among his followers and asked questions, but took no part in the question arising from the premier's statement in regard to the result of his visit to the King.

Premier Talks. When members of the house suggested a longer adjournment than to Thursday on the ground that it was not certain the premier would make a definite announcement on that day, and that the house should be given an opportunity to discuss the new situation, Mr. Asquith said:

"I desire to make it perfectly plain to the house and to the country that whatever reconstruction of the cabinet takes place, it involves no departure, in any shape, from the policy already announced and pursued since the beginning of the war. If anyone encourages or entertains the idea that there is any question of a change of policy, I can assure them they are entirely mistaken."

"The ministers," added the premier, "will continue to perform their duties."

The motion to adjourn until Thursday was carried, the Nationalists alone protesting. Before adjournment Mr. Asquith said the first business of the house on Thursday would be the vote of credit, which would give the members an opportunity to discuss any topic they might raise.

### POPULAR MONCTON MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS—A. B. COPP, M. P., RE-NOMINATED BY LIBERALS.

Special to The Standard.

#### OPPOSES OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS BY GOVERNMENT

Sir Vincent Meredith Bart at Annual Meeting of Bank of Montreal Vices His Opposition and also Deprecates Government Operation—Confidence in Allies Winning War.

Special to The Standard.

Montreal, Dec. 4.—The ninety-ninth annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal held today at the head office was one of the most notable in the long history of the bank.

From the outset it was featured by announcements of the greatest importance to every business man in Canada. References that were even more enthusiastically received alluded to the unshaken confidence of the ultimate victory of Britain and her Allies and Canada's desire to give, both in men and in money every possible assistance to the great cause.

Three Great Objects. Sir Vincent Meredith Bart, in summing up in concrete form the policy that should be mapped out for Canada, strongly insisted that the three objects to which every effort in the country must be bent were:

1. Economy, that we may be enabled to provide the government with funds to do our part to win the war and to make provision for taxes which we shall undoubtedly be called upon to pay.

2. Production, that we may increase our exports and furnish more plentifully our home markets.

3. Immigration, which may bring about increased production so necessary to our well-being, to be permitted at all times and under all circumstances, more particularly of settlers who seek the land.

Railway Situation. Sir Vincent also touched on the important problem involved by the railway situation in Canada and without desiring in any way to anticipate the findings and recommendations of the special commission appointed, asked to be allowed to express the hope that neither government ownership nor government operation would ensue, either of which he was convinced would prove detrimental to the best interests of Canada.

Sir Frederick Williams Taylor in his remarks laid particular stress on the character of many of the conditions that now prevailed in Canada. He insisted especially that the conditions

Two vacancies on the board were filled when Herbert Molson, Montreal, and Harold Kennedy of Quebec, were elected. At a meeting of the board of directors held following the annual meeting, Sir Vincent Meredith Bart, was re-elected president and the vice-presidency which has been vacant for some years was filled by the appointment of C. B. Gordon.

### TWO BADLY INJURED IN CAR CRASH

Special to The Standard.

Amherst, N. S., Dec. 4.—A serious accident occurred at the Main street crossing tonight when a car driven by a Mr. Campbell of Northport crashed into the accommodation train and was totally smashed. A lady named Miss Murray of Pugwash, who was in the car was seriously injured and it is believed that she has little chance of recovery. Mr. Campbell was also badly injured.

#### VACANCIES FILLED.

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Reason For Crisis. The appointment of a food dictator, Premier Asquith said he thought all questions as to personnel had better be deferred until the process of reconstruction—if this should occur—was completed.

The westerners," says the correspondent, "favor concentrating the whole man power on the western front, forcing the Germans to fight out the war in France and Flanders. They argue that the lines of communication to the western front are short and secure, and they devour less ships, while the deviation of the forces to the eastern theatre would place an intolerable strain on our depleted shipping."

The eastern school is in favor of standing on the defensive on the western front and taking the offensive from Saloniki, whither they propose to send a huge army of between a half million and a million men. The westerners regard this as lunacy, which is only too likely to lead to disaster by playing the German game. Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's aim being to shift the centre of gravity from France to the Balkans. The Somme offensive is one thing he dreads. David Lloyd George supports the easterners.

Two Serious Crises. After suggesting that the people choose new rulers through a general election, the Manchester Guardian, in commenting on the cabinet situation, sounds this note of warning:

"There are, in fact, two crises, for the crisis in the ministry is but a reflection of the crisis in the war. The crisis in the war amounts to this: That the progress of events and succession of bitter experiences have at last brought home to the minds of most men the fact that we are not winning the war, and the further conviction that, with the present methods of waging the war, we shall never win it."

Replies to a question in regard to the foreshadowed urgency of an immediate campaign of thrift and plans for the immigration the country should be in a position to receive.

Sir Frederick struck a note that was decidedly popular with the large attendance when he said: "We are going to win his war we are waging; we are bound to win the war, but let us emerge from it unexhausted, in order that the victory over our enemies may be perpetuated and a recurrence of insensate destruction rendered impracticable."

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