

New Brunswick Wins Her Flag But The Crown Is Still In Doubt

VICTORIA CROSS AWARDED TO QUEBEC MAN WHO, UNAIDED, CAPTURED FORTY-SEVEN HUNS

And Also Three Machine Guns — He Surrounded Them With Imagination and Walked Them Back, Then Went Out With a Little Gun Section and Brought in Thirty-five More

Out of a Dozen or so More Victoria Crosses Recently Awarded Canada Has Received Four, but Particulars Regarding the Other Winners Are Not Given.

London, Nov. 16.—In its issue of today the London Gazette records the awarding of fifteen Victoria Crosses of which four went to Canadians. The splendid exploits of the latter are thus officially described: A Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Charles Smith Rutherford, M. C., M. M., of a Quebec regiment, for the most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. When in command of an assaulting party, Lieut. Rutherford found himself a considerable distance ahead of his men and at the same moment observed a fully armed and strong enemy party outside a pillbox ahead of him. He beckoned them with his revolver to come to him. In return they waved to him to come to them. He boldly did this and informed them they were his prisoners. An enemy officer disputed this fact and invited Lieut. Rutherford to enter the pillbox, which invitation he discreetly declined. By a masterly bluff, however, he persuaded the enemy that they were surrounded and the whole party numbering 45, including two officers, and three machine guns, surrendered to him. Lieut. Rutherford subsequently induced the enemy officer to stop the fire of a machine gun close by. Lieut. Rutherford took advantage of this opportunity to hasten the advance of his men to his support. He then observed on the right an assaulting party that was held up by heavy machine gun fire from another pillbox. Indicating an objective to the remainder of his party he attacked the pillbox with a Lewis gun section and captured a further 35 prisoners with machine guns thus enabling the party to continue the advance. This officer's bold and gallant action contributed very materially to the capture of the main objective and was a wonderful inspiration to all ranks in pressing home the attack on a very strong position.

NOVA SCOTIAN DEAD IN NEW YORK

John A. McLeod, Night Editor of Canadian Press and Native of Pictou County, Passes Away.

New York, Nov. 17.—John A. MacLeod, 45, night editor of the Canadian Press at New York for the past three years, died early today. Mr. MacLeod, prior to coming to New York, was employed at the Globe in Toronto. He was a native of River John, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, where his parents now reside. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and a son serving with the Canadian army in France. His remains will be sent to Canada for burial.

What British Submarines Have Done

London, Nov. 16.—Details can now be given of the part which British submarines played during the war. This service destroyed the following enemy warships: Two battleships, two armed cruisers, two light cruisers, seven destroyers, five gunboats, twenty submarines and five armed auxiliary vessels. One Zeppelin, three battleships and one light cruiser were torpedoed but reached port badly damaged. Other enemy craft destroyed were: Fourteen transports, six ammunition and supply ships, two store ships, fifty-three steamships and 197 sailing ships. In no case was a merchant ship sunk at sight. Care was taken to see that the crews of all vessels got safely away. In addition to carrying out these attacks on enemy war craft the submarines played an important part in convoy work. In the third year of the war one of the British submarine commanders carried out twenty-four cruises, totalling 23,000 miles which probably constitutes a record for any submarine. In the first and second years of the war seven British submarine commanders carried out a total of 120 cruises, extending for 360 days, all of which were actually spent in the enemy theatre.

Victory Loan Campaign Ended With Great Rush of Sales in Every Direction

HOLLAND HAS QUIETED DOWN

Police Were Able to Settle the Small Disturbances Which Occurred.

PRES. WILSON IS GOING TO EUROPE

Chiefly to See His Soldiers and Not Particularly to Join the Peace Conference.

HELD THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN LONDON

British General Elections May Bring Some Surprises Although the Outlook is Bright for Lloyd George.

(By Arthur S. Draper.)

Special cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.

London, Nov. 17.—I am informed that German appeals for an early peace congress have had no effect on Allied arrangements which cannot be hurried any more than is being done.

The general belief here is that the report is true that President Wilson is arriving in Europe about the middle of December, and there is much curiosity to see the man whom the general public knows and pictures to itself even more vividly than some of our own leaders.

It is believed Wilson's intention in coming to Europe is not so much to intervene in the peace arrangements as to be present at Christmas time with the troops whom he was instrumental in sending so far from home on a mission of self sacrifice. It is not expected that any meetings of the peace conference proper will take place before next year.

The British foreign office will shortly issue an official statement on the subject.

The King and Queen drove through the city today to St. Paul's Cathedral, where formal thanksgiving service was held. The streets were filled with people celebrating peace, although the noisiest part of the festivities was over.

All papers give prominence to the American reception of the armistice. President Wilson's speech and the joint session. Most of the influential organs refer to the tremendous problems confronting the world. The "Times" says:

"Our enemy is laid low. It behooves us to show ourselves great in the hour of triumph, to take large views of the immense problems with which victory confronts us and to handle them as becomes us with the calm wisdom of our fathers."

There is great activity in political circles owing to the certainty of a general election next month. Lloyd George held a meeting of his supporters this morning and unfolded his plans for the forthcoming campaign.

The coalition candidate for premier is likely to obtain wide support though surprises may be in store. Labor is still undecided, at the present moment it is not inclined to vote for coalition and obscure points in other party situations need to be cleared up.

The latest official telegrams from Holland state that the queen is showing great courage and drove through the streets at The Hague Thursday afternoon. She was everywhere received with politeness, and at some points cheers were raised. Authoritative quarters here therefore think the sensational reports from Holland exaggerated.

No confirmation has been received of a rumor of a revolutionary outbreak in the Dutch fleet, and so far as can be ascertained the police without the aid of troops have been able to keep the situation in hand.

Troika's ambitious plans for a revolution in Holland appear to have failed so far, but there is considerable unrest according to passengers from the first unconvoyed ship which has just arrived at Gravesend. The official view is that the movement has not gone so far that the swift arrival of food will fail to re-establish order. The British and American governments are in constant communication regarding Dutch needs and the ministry for food, announces that the

While All Reports Have Not Yet Been Received, the Province Will Go Well Over the Sixteen Million Mark Instead of Thirteen Millions for Which We Were Asked—Whether or Not We Win the Crown is Still a Matter of Doubt, But There is Hope.

In St. John City We Are Easily Winners of a Crown—The Y. W. P. A. Have Turned in Nearly Three Hundred Thousand and Are Said to Have Beaten the Travellers According to Reports Already Received—What the City Has Done by Wards.

Today St. John's honor flag with one crown will be hung to the breeze and this city will be one of the few in Canada, which can claim this privilege. Many of them will make their objective and have the right to fly the flag but few will have the added satisfaction of seeing the crown added. Last night the final figures were not obtainable but there had been officially reported up to Friday night the splendid sum of \$6,922,450 from 10,424 applicants and when the results of Saturday's work are added to this it is expected the sum total will be well up to the \$7,000,000 mark and the number of applicants 11,000 or over. For the province exclusive of St. John partial reports received by Secretary Thomas yesterday gave a total of \$6,532,100 and he estimates that

LLOYD GEORGE MAKES APPEAL FOR CONTINUATION OF UNION

In Public Address and in Letters He Outlines His Policies for Reconstruction and Reorganization—Home Rule, Treatment of Discharged Soldiers and Practically Every Phase of British Political Life Dealt With in His Usual Impressive Manner.

London, Nov. 16.—Premier Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Bonar Law, and George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, the leaders of the coalition government, opened the general election campaign this morning by addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in Central Hall, Westminster. The Premier presided.

Mr. Lloyd George said the new parliament would be the most important ever elected in the history of the country. Continuing he said: "The war has revealed defects of the old system, and we will be wise to take note of and remedy them. We cannot return to the old conditions. If parliament rises to the level of its great opportunities then the empire

and the throne will be firmly established on the only solid basis—that of a contented and happy people.

"The old parliament has served its use and there is no time to lose as somebody must go to the peace conference with the authority of the people behind him. There is no use talking of blank checks. That is only talking blank nonsense."

"The questions are: What body of men is going to settle the problems of reconstruction? Recruiting statistics have revealed the terrible conditions as regards the physical health of the nation. This is due, not to poverty, but to neglect.

"The health of the people must be a special concern of the state. What we have done towards feeding our

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HOOVER PLANS TO FEED ALLIES AND NEUTRALS FIRST, LEAVING GERMANY TO SHIFT FOR HERSELF

STORM SWEEPS NEWFOUNDLAND

Hurricane and Tidal Wave Do Great Property Damage Along the Coast—S. S. Cascapedia is Sinking.

Curling, Nfld., Nov. 16.—A south-east hurricane, blowing ninety-five miles an hour, and accompanied by a tidal wave, swept the west coast of Newfoundland today, causing heavy losses. Virtually all the waterside property in this vicinity, including that occupied by the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester, Mass., was swept away. Hugo seas swept over the Channel Head lighthouse, blinding the light 100 feet above the sea level. At Grand Bay the railway tracks were torn away. The damage is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars.

St. John, Nfld., Nov. 17.—A radio message received here today from the British steamer Cascapedia, of the Federal Line, said she was in a sinking condition off Cape Race. No further particulars were given. It was thought here that the ship was damaged in the hurricane which swept this coast during the last twenty-four hours.

MONCTON BOYS DIED OF WOUNDS

Allan Harris and Bertram Price Make the Sacrifice—Moncton City Gives a Million to Victory Loan.

Special to The Standard. Moncton, Nov. 17.—Official word was received from Ottawa last night that Gunner Allan Harris, son of Mrs. Charles J. Harris, had died of wounds at Sixth Casualty Clearing Station, Gunner Harris was reported dangerously wounded just a week ago. He went overseas with the Ninth Canadian Siege Battery. He was in his 22nd year and was one of the most popular young men leaving to serve his country with the Canadian force. Lieut. George Harris with the Seventh Artillery Depot Bn., at Partridge Island, St. John, is a brother. He is also survived by his mother, sister, Mrs. J. D. Ward of Sunny Brae, and two brothers at home. O. L. Price, merchant, Saturday morning was officially notified from Ottawa that his son, Gunner Bertram Price, had succumbed to wounds in France. Gunner Price enlisted when only 18 years of age with the Second Siege Battery in Charlottetown. Besides his parents deceased is survived by two brothers, Tilley and Howard, of Moncton, and a sister, Mrs. Capt. H. R. Emmerson of Dorchester. Moncton City more than reached its objective in the Victory Loan. Moncton's allotment was \$725,900. This was reached when the campaign was half over and the objective was then fixed at a million. When the lists closed Saturday night a total of \$1,043,500 had been subscribed with the total for city and county stands at \$1,510,450. Over \$143,000 was written by canvassers in the city on the last day of the drive.

3,000 SHIPS BUILT WHILE U. S. AT WAR

Aggregate of More Than Three Million Tons Turned Out in Twenty Months. Washington, Nov. 16.—Nearly 3,000 merchant vessels were built in home yards between April 6, 1917, the date of the declaration of war, by the United States and November 11 last, the date of the armistice. The actual number was 2,956 of 3,091,695 gross tons, of which 506 aggregated 2,056,814 gross tons, and were ocean-going steel steamers. Ocean-going wooden vessels numbered 408, of 753,156 gross tons and non-ocean-going vessels numbered 2,076, with a gross tonnage of 281,725.

Defaulters Are To Be Punished

Ottawa, Nov. 17.—"Defaulters are to be punished." The government declared in an official statement issued tonight has no intention of permitting these defaulters who refused to come to the help of their country in the hour of their country's need to escape all punishment or penalty.

The statement reads: The impression that the government has decided finally to abandon all prosecutions of defaulters under the Military Service Act and to let them go free, is without any foundation. No such decision has been reached by the government. The whole question of how these defaulters should be dealt with is now engaging the serious attention of the government in connection with other plans for demobilization. On the one hand the very heavy expense of maintaining a large force of military police over a long period to secure the apprehension of all defaulters must be considered. The military police have met with the greatest difficulty in ascertaining the whereabouts of these defaulters.

Various alternative suggestions have been made as to how these men should be dealt with. Among others it that they should be disfranchised for a definite period. The government has no intention of permitting these defaulters who refused to come to the help of their country in the hour of their country's need, to escape all punishment or penalty.

ENGLISH LABORITES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

Saturday Meeting in London Led by Geo. Barnes Adopts a Resolution of Confidence.

London, Saturday, Nov. 16.—At a meeting of laborites held today, George N. Barnes, member of the war cabinet, announced that he could best serve labor by remaining with the coalition. The nation, Mr. Barnes said, must have the highest standard of life, and the highest standard of production. Happily, he said, the energies of the men no longer would be employed in creating engines of destruction.

The meeting adopted a resolution of confidence in the government.

Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks and Others Are Our First Concern—Then Come the People of North Russia so Hard to Reach.

Method of Aiding Germany Will be by Relaxing the Blockade so That Country Can Buy for Herself if Any-one Will Sell to Her.

New York, Nov. 16.—The problem of feeding Germany is not one of going to their relief, but of relaxing the blockade, "so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government," said Herbert H. Hoover, food administrator, before sailing for Europe today to discuss food measures for the relief of starving populations.

In a formal statement on the food problems to be met in Europe, Mr. Hoover laid emphasis on the necessity of lifting the blockade so that the German people can help themselves. The statement in part follows: "Our first and deepest concern now must be for the little allies who were under the German yoke, the Belgians, Serbians, Roumanians, Greeks, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs and others. There are some seventy-five million people in these groups and they must be systematically helped and at once. We have already doubled the stream of food flowing toward Belgium.

"Our next concern must be to relax blockade measures as far as possible in order that the neutral states in Europe who are now all on short rations, should be able to take care of their people and prevent the growth of anarchy. This is another group of about 3,000,000.

Another problem lies in the 50,000,000 people in North Russia, a large part of whom are inaccessible owing to the breakdown of transportation and through sheer anarchy. Millions of these are beyond help this winter. These groups are the ones that must enlist the sympathy of American people and for whom we are prepared to make any necessary sacrifices.

"There is a great problem in the situation of the enemy people,—about 80,000,000. This problem is not one of going to their relief. It is a problem of relaxing the water-tight blockade, which continues through the armistice, sufficiently so that the may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government. Unless anarchy can be put down and stability of government can be obtained.

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