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GALES WITH SNOW

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LENINE MAY DECLARE WAR ON THE CENTRAL POWERS

GERMANY DEPENDS ON HER SUBMARINES FOR ENDING OF THE WAR

Submarine Campaign Being Expanded and Developed Still Further, Declares Berlin Tageblatt, Which Claims U-Boats Since February 1, 1917, When the Campaign Began, Have Sunk 821,000 Tons of Shipping Monthly and That for Eleven Months Toll Was Nearly Ten Million Tons.

Admiral Von Tirpitz, Former German Minister of Marine, Says That While Germans Must Keep Flanders Coast Annexation of Belgium to Germany is Not Necessary and That Solution of this Problem Can Be Found.

London, Jan. 11.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that Admiral Von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, and the foremost advocate of Germany's submarine warfare, declared that while the Germans must keep the Flanders coast, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was not necessary and that a solution of this problem could be found.

Regarding the political situation, Admiral Von Tirpitz is reported as having said that all sorts of things might be possible, but that he did not think they would go so far as an agreement on an armistice by which the operations of submarines could be paralyzed. He would not make a statement dealing with the reported resignation of General Von Ludendorff, the German first quartermaster-general, but he said he refused to believe that things would be allowed to go so far as to make it impossible for Von Ludendorff and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to gain a definite victory for Germany.

Depends on U-Boats.

Germany is depending on her U-boats to defeat the American menace and bring about peace, declares the Berlin Tageblatt, a copy of which has been received here.

"The entire Entente hopes," says this newspaper, "are now based on the expected help from the United States. Whether the Americans will be able to provide a fighting army in number sufficient to bring about a decision, whether they will be able to furnish sufficient ships for the transport of the army and whether they will then be able to provide the necessary supplies of food and war materials are questions upon which opinion is divided. But there is no doubt that the efforts the Americans are making must be taken seriously. The hope of an early peace depends almost entirely on the efficacy of our submarine weapon."

Further Development.

Reviewing the first year of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign which ends February 1, the Tageblatt asserts that the Central Powers have succeeded in completely upsetting the economic life of the Entente and adds that the submarine campaign, which has now become the principal factor in naval warfare, is being expanded and developed still further.

Summarizing the results of the under-water campaign since February 1, the Tageblatt claims the U-boats have sunk on an average 821,000 tons of shipping monthly from February to December and for the whole year the toll may be expected to show nearly ten million tons, and that the building of new ships by the Entente and neutrals during the year will replace only 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons of these losses.

The newspaper says the monetary loss to Germany's enemies as the result of the year's work by the U-boats will reach \$5,000,000,000, figuring the value of the ships at \$250 per ton and their cargoes at the same amount.

Churchill Wants Action.

London, Jan. 11.—In a speech yesterday, Mr. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill said that Great Britain and the United States, having issued their war aims, must now bend every effort to

the practical work of enforcing them on the enemy.

England must melt all her resources, he continued, in to war work. Women must draw nearer to the firing lines and do more manual labor to relieve workmen for the ranks of the army. Rations, he said, must be cut down.

"The only way to shorten the suffering and torment," the minister asserted, "is to increase the pace."

Italian Statement.

Rome, Jan. 11.—Austro-German forces yesterday were forced to evacuate some trench sections near Cavazucchiron, on the Italian front, the war office announced today. The retreating Teutons were caught under the Italian fire and suffered considerable losses.

DEATH OF KATHARINA SCHRATT, FAVORITE OF FRANCIS JOSEPH

Was Celebrated and Beautiful Hungarian Actress Who Was Introduced to Emperor of Austria-Hungary by Empress Elizabeth in Early Eighties—Emperor Left Actress \$250,000.

London, Jan. 11.—German news papers received here announce the death in Vienna of the actress, Katharina Schrott, for years an intimate friend of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, and to whom he left \$250,000 in his will.

Katharina Schrott first met Emperor Francis Joseph in the early 80's when she won considerable reputation at the state theatre in Vienna, as a mimic, and soon became known as "the woman behind the Austrian throne." Madame Schrott, however, lived to see the day when permission was refused her to the emperor on the bier.

At the time of her first meeting with Francis Joseph, the young actress was the wife of Nicholas von Klen, a Hungarian who died in 1899. Court gossip had it that the Empress Elizabeth who had been known as the

DEPORT MAN OF MYSTERY

Prisoner Taken at McAdam Proves to Be Deserter from United States Aviation Corps.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Jan. 11.—A man named Degoff, twenty-two years of age, was brought to the city a week ago from McAdam by C.P.R. officials. He was charged with trespassing on C.P.R. property. He was given a hearing and the case continued for further evidence.

Mystery has surrounded the young man's demeanor since he has been here in custody. His manner was such as to stir up more than the interest ordinarily taken in cases by court officials and he proved an enigma to Magistrate Limerick. He seemed intent on guarding his past.

By adroit and skilful questioning Magistrate Limerick penetrated his armor of reserve and drew forth the bit of information that he belonged in Dayton, Ohio. His case was continued from last week until today.

"In the meantime the magistrate got in communication with the chief of police at Dayton. The information disclosed that he was a deserter from the U. S. Aviation Corps at San Antonio, Texas, he having taken leave about two weeks ago. He travelled rapidly, making close connections. Arriving in New Brunswick he felt that he would be safe.

Tonight he was deported as an undesirable citizen. He was received by the immigration officer at Vanboro who will hand him over to the military authorities to be dealt with.

WILL HEAR MOTION OF FRANCOEUR

Will Be Discussion on Proposition That Quebec Leave Confederation.

Quebec, Jan. 11.—Mr. J. N. Francoeur M. L. A. for L'Oratoire is authority for the announcement that, after conferring with Sir Lomer Gouin, he has practical assurance that his motion regarding Quebec leaving confederation will come up for debate before the legislature on the 16th of this month. A number of members will speak on the matter, including Sir Lomer Gouin, Hon. Alexander Taschereau, Mr. A. David, A. Beaudry, J. E. Perron, Bonchamps, Tessier, etc.

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ISOLATION OF AMERICA IS AT AN END

Judge Hughes Says United States is to Aid in Creating New World.

AMERICA IS JUST STARTING CAREER

"We Can Be Counted on to Bear Our Share of the War Burden."

GERMANY MUST BE THWARTED

Unscrupulous Military Power Must Not Threaten Peace of the World.

New York, Jan. 11.—America's dream of isolation is at an end at a period of this when history is only beginning and the republic now is to aid in creating a new world where law is to be supreme and force only the instrument of justice, Charles E. Hughes, former justice of the United States Supreme Court, said in an address today at the convention of the New York State Bar Association, of which he is president.

"America entered the war," he declared, "only because it is essential to our safety that the pretensions of brute force should be defeated" and because the nation "cannot live in peace and security unless there is firmly established among the nations the reign of law."

After reviewing various steps in legislation in recent years, which have served to give the government broader police power in the control of interstate matters, both in relation to commodities and labor, Mr. Hughes said that the selective service was destined to effect "a new sense of individual obligation on their duty, a new appreciation of the power of our government."

Mr. Hughes continued: "We are witnessing the most extraordinary adjustment of business to the demands of war."

"We are at the beginning of history. It is only a few hundred years since the dawn of what we call modern civilization. Japan and China are nations of the future, not of the past. Russia has just begun to live, and for many hundred years the forces now let loose will have their play in shaping the destiny of that wonderful people."

"And our nation, the great republic of the west, is just at the beginning of its career. The dream of isolation is at an end. We are now to take our part in a new world, which we are assisting in creating—a world where law is to be supreme, where force shall be only the minister and agent of justice as expressed in law."

"We are now fighting the battle of the law, the battle for the rule of reason to make sure that unscrupulous military power, destroyer of treaties, befalls and inhuman in its cruelties, shall never threaten the peace of the world and curse the earth with its ambition."

"The Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada was among those who heard Mr. Hughes speak."

"These writings, so far as I have examined them, leave some doubt whether according to the beliefs advocated by the writers of them a member of the association might conscientiously, engage in combatant military service. I do not, I must not admit, find them entirely self-consistent."

"It is not necessary, however, to form any opinion upon the exact nature of the doctrine as to us being the subject of constentance and kindred subjects advocated in their writings."

"The evidence before me does not justify the conclusion that these

QUESTION OF PEACE IS AGAIN DISCUSSED AT BREST-LITOVSK

REPUBLIC OF THE DON DECLARED BY COSSACKS

Petrograd, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Reports from Rostov today say that the republic of the Don has been declared existent with General Kaledines as president and prime minister.

Special despatches from Petrograd yesterday reported a majority of the Cossacks and the population of the Don district in general grouping themselves around the Don military government under General Kaledines, whose aim was said to be not to fight the Bolsheviks but to consolidate the democratic organizations in the Don district with a view to bringing about an end to civil war.

The territory of the Don Cossacks take in an area of more than 63,000 square miles, comprising a large part of the lower basin of the Don river in southeastern Russia. The population is mainly Cossack, whose social structure has been on a military basis with the chief governing official bearing the title of Hetman. General Kaledines, the holder of this office, was reported late last month to have resigned on the ground that there was opposition to him at the front, but his re-election to the office was announced shortly afterward by 562 out of a total of 638 votes.

With fighting still at a low ebb on all the battlefronts the chief political issue—the negotiations between the Central Powers and Russia—remains the absorbing point in interest in the world war. Chaotic indeed is the situation surrounding these negotiations due to the fact that nothing but contradictory reports of the proceedings have come through for publication. That peace again has been discussed at Brest-Litovsk seems apparent, controverting the previous reports that the four parties in this respect would not be continued by the Bolsheviks unless they were transferred to Stockholm.

The latest advices are to the effect that the delegates of the Central Powers now have declared withdrawn, so far as Russia's allies are concerned, their peace proposals of December 25, of "no forcible annexations or indemnities" which were conditional on Great Britain, France, the United States and other enemy powers participating in the peace parleys. The refusal of these powers to be drawn into the Teutonic net of discussion is given as the reason for the Austro-German delegates recanting.

Door Not Closed.

But Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, told the Bolshevik delegates that the door has not been closed to the Russians and that the situation now had resolved itself into a question of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers. The seeming ultimatum of the representatives of the enemy powers was taken under advisement and the conference was adjourned.

Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, apparently is maintaining his previous attitude of unwillingness to concede any points to the enemy and has reassured that unless the Central Powers accept the Bolshevik proposals, the Bolshevik will declare war on them. He also has declared himself in favor of stopping demobilization and preparing for war.

On Fighting Fronts.

On the fighting fronts there is only slight activity, except by the armies. Several trench raiding operations have been carried out on the western front by the French in the Argonne forest and Vosges mountain sectors in which German prisoners were taken. Notwithstanding the deep snow on the northern Italian front, the Italian guns have been active near Cavazucchirina, in the hill region, demolishing Austro-German trenches and forcing the enemy to evacuate them. The Italian machine guns worked havoc among the enemy as they endeavored to retreat.

London, Jan. 11.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"The enemy early this morning made a raid south of Armentieres, but was repulsed. The hostile artillery has shown increased activity north of Ypres throughout the day.

"Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties southeast of Monchy-Le-Preux this morning."

board at present and an ex-councillor are mentioned as the likely candidates for the majority while the names of several new men are discussed as candidates for the office of councillor.

Many prominent citizens are of the opinion that the present form of civic government should be abolished and have the affairs of the town conducted by a commission of three, which would be more satisfactory and would eliminate the vast amount of friction which has existed in civic politics in the past few years.

Little Fighting on Battle Fronts—Chief Interest in Negotiations Between Central Powers and Russia—Bolsheviki Leader Threatens War on Teutons Unless They Agree to His Terms—News More or Less Contradictory.

Central Powers Withdraw Peace Offer to Entente Allies, Excepting Russia, Made on Dec. 25—Several Trench Raiding Operations Carried Out by French in Forest of Argonne and Vosges Mountain Sectors—British Repulse the Enemy South of Armentieres.

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