

German Repelled Near Bullecourt And at Point on the Verdun Front

WILSON PLEDGES THE UNITED STATES TO ALLIED POLICY OF NO SEPARATE PEACE

America's Programme of War and Peace, with Definite Terms Upon Which Nations, Great and Small, Fighting Together Against German World Domination, Are Ready to Lay Down Their Arms, Given to World by United States President.

President Commits His Country to Policy of Continuing to Fight Until End is Achieved — "We Cannot Be Separated in Interest or Divided in Purpose. We Stand Together to the End," Declares Wilson, Referring to United States and Allies.

Washington, Jan. 8.—America's programme of war and peace, with definite terms upon which the nations great and small fighting together against German world domination, are ready to lay down their arms, was given to the world by President Wilson today, through an address to Congress in joint session.

For this programme, based upon the righting of wrongs and the safety of peace-loving peoples desiring to live their own lives, the president committed the United States to fight and continue to fight until it is achieved. Thus he pledged the country to the allied policy of no separate peace. "We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose," he said. "We stand together to the end."

The speech, heard by Congress at an hour's notice and accepted with a wave of approval that brought together virtually every element of both houses, was delivered as a direct response to the German challenge in the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. It followed closely and approved the address of the British premier, but was far more specific in statement of terms, robbing of force in advance any German peace drive designed to confuse the Entente and American governments and their people, while at the same time presenting the foundation for genuine negotiations, whenever the Central Powers are ready to talk of a just peace.

Russian Situation.

"There is a voice calling for these definitions of principle and purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which it is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, and they are waiting for the power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their very soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in right of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to confound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. Whether their present leaders believe or not it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

No Secret Treaties.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible—unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made at last safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world, as against force and selfish aggression."

The president then outlined the world's peace programme.

Not Jealous of Germany.

President Wilson, in his reference to Germany, said: "We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement of distinction, or of learning, or of scientific enterprise such as have her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of the place of mastery."

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination."

Principle of Justice.

"We have spoken now, surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another—whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of these, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

Lloyd George.

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable authority and with admirable courage."

REFERENDUM OF SINN FEIN WILL FAIL

Sting Has Gone Out of Republican Organizations in Ireland—Huns Ignored Irish Question.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—A special cable despatch to the Globe from Cork, Ireland, says: "The Sinn Fein have completed their organization for taking a referendum of the people of Ireland upon the question of 'a free and independent Ireland,' and hope to have the full return ready in a fortnight. Questioned on the matter, a prominent member of the organization said the voting would be very soon, and when the figures were announced it would be open to any voter to examine the votes as to their accuracy. A vote on these principles is bound to be a failure, as there are numbers of people in Ireland who will refuse to vote under any condition and a majority who would vote in secret to remain with the British empire, but will not vote in open ballot. Since the publishing of the German peace terms, pointedly ignoring the question, which the Sinn Fein told the country was one of the 'ump cards of the Central Powers,' the sting has gone out of the republicans and they are now haggardly set to put a new stunt before the people."

TICKET AGENCIES WILL BE CLOSED TO ECONOMIZE

Special Mail Trains from Vancouver to Atlantic Port Will Also Be Discontinued Under Government Order.

Montreal, Jan. 8.—As soon as steps now being taken by the Canadian railway board go into effect, railway passengers will be able to buy tickets and secure sleeping car reservations at the depot only. It is proposed to close all uptown and outside ticket agencies, including the agencies of foreign roads in Canada. This will not only release scores of clerks for more necessary work, but will reduce the consumption of fuel and electricity for lighting the offices. In the same connection an order is pending by which all outside freight solicitation will be discontinued. Freight traffic is already so heavy as to make solicitation unnecessary. This will save a great many men needed for other work.

27 SLACKERS IN N. S. ARRESTED

Rounding Up of Military Service Act Eligibles Who Failed to Report in Progress.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 8.—The rounding up of military service act eligibles, who failed to report either for exemption or service, has begun outside the city, which, by reason of the explosion, has been temporarily exempted from the workings of the act. Two men have been arrested at Bridgewater as deserters under the act and some twenty-five residents of Blue Rocks, a fishing village in Lunenburg county, have been gathered in.

Although no recruits have so far been called out in this province, the authorities here are being prepared for their reception and the military authorities expect the call to come soon.

MAY BRING MANY HUNS TO CANADA

Proposal to Place One Thousand Prisoners on Farms.

ANOTHER NATIONAL SERVICE REGISTER?

Food Shortage in Europe Desperate, Declares Hon. W. J. Hanna.

SHORT 500,000,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT

Our First Duty is to Aid the Food Situation in Europe.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The government has under consideration a proposal to bring to Canada German prisoners of war to work on the farms of the Dominion. About 100,000 of these are available and the necessity for growing more food demands effective action. This available help might aid to solve the situation.

It is quite possible that in the near future there will be another national service register of the man power of the Dominion, but if this is decided upon it will be compulsory national service.

Serious in Europe.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Speaking before the Men's Association of Zion Methodist church here, tonight, Hon. W. J. Hanna impressed his hearers with the desperate nature of the food shortage in Europe.

"Allied Europe is short 500,000,000 bushels of wheat," said the food controller. "On December 1st we estimated that Canada had 110,000,000 bushels available for export. On the same date Mr. Hoover found that over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat were needed for the United States and the Allies."

"We are endeavoring to send 20 per cent of our normal supply also. Baking a total of about 250,000,000 bushels. This will not save Europe from hunger, but it will save her from starvation."

Mr. Hanna emphatically declared that his first duty was to aid the food situation in Europe and to feed the armies.

Food Control in Canada.

"Instead of food control in Canada being a problem of fixing prices in Canada, it has rapidly developed into one of furnishing food for the men at the front and the peoples of Great Britain and our Allies," said Mr. Hanna.

"That is a duty that must be done, irrespective of what it costs us and a duty that must be done even if some other duties have to be disregarded."

"Fifty per cent of the available shipping tonnage," he said, "taken up with war business. The submarines have taken a weekly toll of the fifty per cent left for commercial purposes throughout 1917. Ships cannot be spared for the long voyages to Australia and the Arctic. Canada and the United States are left to face the situation in Europe, and it is a desperate one."

Mr. Hanna said that, from the first, he has been preaching "save wheat; save beef; save bacon" and he was still preaching that doctrine. "Use substitutes" said the food controller, "even though the cost to us is higher. We owe it to the men at the front, and the starving people 'over there.'"

But conservation, he declared, was only part of the solution of the problem.

Greater production was even more necessary. An increased production of hogs, he said, was assured for 1918. The best brains of Canada are being enlisted in the greater production campaign of 1918, Mr. Hanna said.

ITALIANS VIOLENTLY SHELLING TEUTONS AT MONTE ASOLENE

TURKEY HAS REACHED END OF TETHER

Capture of Jerusalem Heavy Blow—Terrible Conditions Exist in Moslem Empire and Bankruptcy Threatens.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The Mail and Empire today carries a special cable from the Daily News correspondent at Geneva, who writes: "I called on Medhat Bey this afternoon. He said: 'In spite of censorship and the secret police, reports continued to reach us about conditions and the state of feeling in Constantinople. Turkey has reached the end of its tether. The capture of Jerusalem has probably proved the finishing blow, although, goaded on by the Germans, the young Turk government may continue to tyrannize over the people a little longer. Latest reports from Constantinople emphasize the tremendous impression made by the capture of Jerusalem, not only upon the masses of the people, but even upon influential members of the committee of union and progress.'"

"The unwillingness or inability of Germany to help Turkey has occasioned a feeling of revolution among pro-German circles which may have far-reaching consequences. The stoppage of the Constantinople peace movement in Constantinople derives its principal impetus from the economic miseries of the people rather than from any Turkish power and prestige. The terrible conditions of the poorer classes cannot easily be exaggerated. Bankruptcy threatens the country."

"Assurance of financial help from Great Britain and France would for us greatly increase the separate peace movement."

GRAND TRUNK IN TROUBLE WITH 1,300 EMPLOYEES

Company and Men Fail to Come to Agreement and Government Asked for a Board of Conciliation.

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 8.—"We have failed to come to any agreement with the company and have broken off negotiations. We have asked the government for a board of conciliation."

So declared John Somple, chairman of the G. T. R. board that has been negotiating with the Grand Trunk since last November, on his return from Montreal. The federal trades of Canada, including machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, electricians, pipe fitters in the G. T. R. from Stratford, Montreal, are affected—about 1,300 men.

"The men asked a minimum wage, a nine-hour day, recognition of their grievance committee and a definition of the different trades. The bone of contention seemed to be recognition of the union."

SIR THOMAS WHITE HAS ASSISTANT PRIME MINISTER

Thomas A. Bradshaw of Toronto Will Handle Securities Department.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Sir Thomas White has had an order-in-council passed appointing Mr. Thomas A. Bradshaw, commissioner of finance and city treasurer of Toronto, as his assistant to return a series of important cabinet meetings will be held at which the government programme for the coming session will be under consideration.

Little Activity on Fighting Fronts Aside from Artillery Duels and Minor Operations in Nature of Raids—British Recapture Position Taken from Them Near Bullecourt—Attacks Against the French Positions Repulsed.

Big German Offensive in West Still Expected—French Pilots Bring Down or Severely Damage Six German Airplanes—French Bombing Squadrons Cause Damage to Hun Manufacturing Plants.

Following closely upon the statement of David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, of Great Britain's war aims, President Wilson has laid before the American Congress and the world at large, the conditions which the American government considers are absolutely essential as the basis of a general peace.

The press of Germany and Austria-Hungary in editorial comment on the address of David Lloyd George is unanimous that the terms as set forth by the British premier as the basis for peace are not acceptable to the Teutonic allies. Therefore it is not unlikely that President Wilson's address will be received by the enemy newspapers in a like manner.

Unofficial advices are to the effect that the Russian peace delegation has returned to Brest-Litovsk for a resumption of the pour parlers with the enemy delegates. No confirmation of the report has been received.

HOW WARSHIP WENT DOWN

Italian Torpedo Boats Sailed Into Harbor of Trieste and Austrian Ship Sunk.

Rome, Dec. 26.—Two torpedo boats recently conducted a thrilling night raid on the harbor of Trieste. Here are the details as published in the Tribune here:

"The torpedo boats set out in the evening and navigated for a long time in complete darkness before the port. They cut eight chains and removed the floating mines which barred the entrance. Slowly exploring the harbor they perceived the Wien and another warship. One of them drew up alongside the other cruiser. In order to cut the nets of the Austrian cruisers one of the torpedo boats approached within a few yards of the Wien. She found no nets, however, and drew off."

"Suddenly the searchlight of the Wien was directed towards the entrance to the harbor. The torpedo boats waited in extreme anxiety but the searchlight was extinguished without their being seen."

"The two torpedo boats corrected their positions and each launched two torpedoes. Formidable explosions gave the alarm and the Wien sank in seven minutes. It was impossible to ascertain what damage the second cruiser sustained, for a hasty retreat was necessary to avoid the enemy artillery fire and the bombs from aircraft. The torpedo boats left the harbor at full speed and returned to their base."

PRIME MINISTER TO RETURN SOON

Expected Back from South Tomorrow and Important Cabinet Meetings Will Be Held.

Little Activity.

On the fighting fronts there is little activity aside from artillery duels and small operations in the nature of raids. During one of these small affairs near Bullecourt the Germans succeeded in entering a British trench, but later were driven out in a counter attack, leaving prisoners in the hands of Field Marshal Haig's men. Likewise several attacks against French positions were repulsed.

Although bad weather has fallen on the Italian front, heavy bombardments are in progress on the northern part of the line from Asiago Plateau to the Piave River. At Monte Asolene, around which sanguinary fighting occurred several weeks ago, the Italians are violently shelling the Austro-German positions.

Expected Offensive.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The expected German offensive in the west, Secretary Baker's weekly war review today says, "will probably be their greatest assault," but "the British and French armies can be relied upon to withstand the shock."

British Statement.

London, Jan. 8.—"This morning," says the official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters, "the enemy by a local attack, supported by mine-warfare, succeeded in gaining a footing in our trenches east of Bullecourt, but a counter attack was completely successful in restoring our lines, eighteen prisoners were left in our hands."

MAY SAVE STMR. AT MAINADIEU

Crew Still Standing by Angouleme and She May Be Floated Today.

Halifax, Jan. 8.—Hopes of salvaging the steamer Angouleme, ashore at Mainadieu Island, are still bright and it is expected a final effort will be made tomorrow morning. Additional assistance is being forwarded. At present one of her holds is well filled with water, but the engine room is in good condition, and the crew are still standing by their ship.

Built in Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The steamer Angouleme, ashore on the Nova Scotia coast and which sailed from Quebec two weeks ago, was built here in the Thor Iron Works for Mr. Playfair, was named the Orleans and sailed from this port on November 28. She is 251 feet long, 45 feet beam and has a capacity of 4,600 tons.