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WEATHER—MOSTLY FAIR

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ROUMANIAN ARMY EVACUATED BUCHAREST WITH SMALL LOSS

LLOYD GEORGE'S CABINET LIKELY TO INCLUDE MEN NOT NOW IN PUBLIC EYE

Strong Business Element Certain to be Feature of Britain's New Administration — New Premier Has Won Support of Laborites.

Parliamentary and Ministerial Traditions May be Shattered but New Government is Expected to Get Results—Premier to be First Lord of Treasury.

London, Dec. 7.—David Lloyd George, at Buckingham Palace tonight, formally kissed the King's hands on his acceptance of the offices of prime minister and first lord of the treasury. This indicates that in an unexpectedly short time the new premier sees his way to the formation of an administration, and he was probably able to submit to the King a preliminary draft list of the principal proposed ministers.

Doubtless much remains to be done in the way of the allocation of the new posts, and so far as the public is concerned the personnel of the ministry is a matter of pure speculation. But the premier still has plenty of time before he has to meet parliament, on Tuesday, to complete details, and he will doubtless be in a position to present to the House of Commons his new national ministry, representing all parties, with the possible exception of the Nationalists, and, if common report is to be trusted, comprising a strong business element.

New Faces May Be Seen.

Little reliance can be placed upon the numerous names canvassed during the day, but it seems certain that his field of choice is much wider than was generally assumed last night, when it was admitted that Mr. Lloyd George will probably command a working majority in the House of Commons, while a further asset will be the benevolent neutrality even of the supporters of the late cabinet in the national interests.

With the vote of the Laborites together with the bulk of the Unionists and a large section of the Liberals demanding more energetic prosecution of the war, Mr. Lloyd George will probably command a working majority in the House of Commons, while a further asset will be the benevolent neutrality even of the supporters of the late cabinet in the national interests.

Many Surprises Possible.

Possibly many parliamentary and ministerial traditions will be jettisoned, but Mr. Lloyd George has a reputation for courage and boldness and is not a great stickler for tradition. Therefore some surprises may appear in the distribution of the new offices. What already is apparent, however, is that the new ministry will not be as small as first assumed, but a mere glorified war council of only a few members, but a ministry on the old lines, but much smaller than the Asquith administration.

How Mr. Lloyd George proposes to get over the difficulty of his own making, when he declared that the premier was too occupied to be able to preside over the war council, is still one of the problems unsolved.

It appears that Mr. Lloyd George's plans were only secured by a narrow majority in the meeting of the Labor party, and there may be some restiveness on the part of a section of the party, but this is not likely to interfere with the completion of the cabinet. It is stated that feeling has been aroused in the party that the new policy of "thorough" adopted by the new government may include the nationalization of railway, shipping and mines.

The Foreign Secretaryship.

The greatest interest centres in personality of the new foreign secretary. Two names are mentioned—Mr. Lloyd George, himself, and Lord Curzon. It is generally assumed that the latter will be the favorite for the post, he having had great experience abroad, and he commands public confidence to an exceptional degree.

Until late in the evening, however, those in Mr. Lloyd George's confidence believed that, following the precedent of the Salisbury administration, Mr. Lloyd George would himself take the post of foreign secretary. Lord Northcliffe, who has disavowed any intention of entering the cabinet, said in an interview with the Associated Press this evening:

"I strongly urged Mr. Lloyd George to take the foreign secretaryship, if he consider that he is eminently fit for

Entente Ministers Demand Explanation From Greeks As to Military Activity

Constantine's Government Replies that it Intended Only to Punish Venizelist Agitators and Restore Normal Conditions in Athens.

Berlin Reports that Bucharest was Taken Without Serious Fighting and that Mackensen and His Men were Enthusiastically Welcomed by Civilian Populace

The Roumanian army at last reports was still falling back all along the line east of Bucharest, from the Transylvanian Alps to the Danube. Just where it will stop and face about, and, with its Russian allies, make a stand against the Teutonic Allies has not yet become apparent. On the "Moldavian west" frontier and farther north along the Bukovina border the Russian attacks against the Austro-German forces have failed to make any impression.

An official communication from Berlin says Bucharest was captured without any fighting, except by the Roumanian infantry, north and west of the capital. This resistance was quickly overcome. It is stated, and the invaders entered the town from all sides, being received enthusiastically by the populace and decorated with flowers.

On none of the fronts is a sanguinary battle in progress, for the most part the artillery wings of the belligerent armies are doing the greater portion of the fighting. Berlin reports that the Bulgarians have forced back the British in the Struma river lowlands near Sere, in Macedonia, and that the Bulgarians and Germans have compelled the evacuation by the Serbs of positions they had previously captured near Trnovo, in the Corna river sector.

West of Lutzk in Yugoslavia, the Teutonic Allies have captured Russian positions, and successfully withstood counter-attacks.

The Vienna war office reports that the Italians after a vigorous bombardment, launched two attacks on the Carso front of the Austro-Italian theatre, but that both of them were repulsed.

Artillery duels and exploits by raiding parties continue on the fronts in Belgium and France. The Germans and French are engaged in a spirited artillery battle in the region of Hill 304, northwest of Verdun, where the Germans on Wednesday gained some ground.

An explanation of the military activity of the Greeks has been demanded by the British, French, Italian and Russian ministers at Athens, according to an unofficial despatch.

Explanation Demanded. Athens, via London, Dec. 7.—The Russian, Italian, French and British ministers called in a body at the foreign office at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon and demanded an explanation of the Greek military activity.

The French commander, Gen. Sarraill, is quoted as saying that he prefers Greece openly hostile to an unsettled situation.

The members of the Russian colony will leave tomorrow. Only the Italian colony of the Entente remains at Athens.

The Allied diplomats, although they have received no instructions as yet, see no prospect of an arrangement by the Greek government, and it is believed that they will demand at least the re-establishment of Allied control of the police, posts and telegraph, railways, ports, customs and passports.

The Greek Reply. Athens, Dec. 6, via London, Dec. 7.—The text of the Greek reply to the written and verbal protests of the American, Dutch and Spanish ministers, made "on humanitarian grounds" against the ill-treatment of Venizelist prisoners taken during the attempt at a revolution on Friday and Saturday, has been made public. After thanking the neutral ministers for their sentiments of friendship for Greece which inspired the representations in question the reply says:

"In the course of Wednesday morning portions of General Schmittow's cavalry corps took possession of a fort on the north front and portions of the fifty-fourth army corps pushed on and took the line of forts from Chislan, on the west front, to Odsho on the north. The enemy infantry offered resistance, which was quickly overcome.

"From the south portions the Danube army pressed into the city through

BLOCKADE OF GREEK PORTS

Paris, Dec. 7.—The official Journal will publish tomorrow, a decree proclaiming a blockade of Greek ports.

DAILY MAIL FRAMES THE GOVERNMENT

Northcliffe Paper Makes Announcements Concerning Lloyd George's Cabinet.

London, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail, which for obvious reasons may be supposed to have inside information, says Mr. Lloyd George has nearly completed his government, which will contain some eminent business men who are not politicians, notably Sir Albert Henry Stanley, managing director of the Metropolitan district, Central London and other street railways, who, the Daily Mail asserts, will almost certainly be made president of the Board of Trade.

Andrew Bonar Law, according to the Daily Mail, is expected to be the chancellor of the exchequer and the Earl of Derby, war minister. It adds that a ministry of Labor is to be established, and that one of the Labor representatives will be minister of labor.

Arthur Henderson and the Right Hon. George Nicoll Barnes, or John Hodge, are expected to be among the Labor members of the government.

Dr. Christopher Addison, under-secretary of munitions, the Daily Mail asserts, is likely to be appointed minister of munitions, and S. H. Lever, an accountant who reduced the cost of shells, will have a post in the ministry.

The Daily Mail denies that Lord Robert Cecil and Austen Chamberlain are antagonistic to Mr. Lloyd George.

The newspaper says both of them visited Mr. Lloyd George this afternoon, as also did Lord Curzon of Kedleston. It has nothing to say regarding the portfolio of foreign minister.

"The fears that have been expressed that Col. Winston Spencer Churchill will be a member of the new administration are unfounded," is a noteworthy statement in the Daily Mail. "He will not be included in it," the newspaper adds.

The siege of forts, meeting with no resistance.

"The troops entering the town were received enthusiastically and decorated with flowers. Field Marshal Von Mackensen drove in a motor car to the royal castle, where he was greeted with bouquets of flowers."

WASHINGTON DISPLEASED WITH GERMANY'S ATTITUDE CONCERNING ARABIA CASE

Berlin's Contention is that the Arabia was a British Transport when Torpedoed and Subject to Same Treatment as a Warship.

United States Government Will Seriously Consider Whole Question Before Making Reply—Practical Admission that Situation is Serious.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Germany, in a note made public by the state department today, contends that the British steamer Arabia, sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6, was in reality "a transport ship for troops in the service of the British government, which is considered as an auxiliary warship, according to international law and can, therefore, be treated like a warship."

The German government's attitude, however, like that in the Marina case, is expressed to be one of readiness to make amends if it be shown that the submarine commander violated pledges to the United States.

It may be said that the United States does not regard the circumstances which the German note recites as showing justification for sinking the Arabia without warning, or as relieving the submarine commander from establishing the status of the liner. The presence of Chinese on board is considered of little importance, but will be investigated.

It may be stated authoritatively that no immediate action will be taken, as another step is regarded as too serious to be taken without complete facts. It hinges entirely on whether the pledges given in the Sussex case were broken. The note published today is not regarded in official quarters as making out a strong case for Germany. The note signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Zimmermann, is the first received by the United States since he assumed the position succeeding Gottlieb Von Jagow.

What Washington Showed. The text of the note said the investigation conducted by the German government concerning the sinking of the British steamer Arabia show the following results:

On the morning of November 6th, a German submarine encountered a large steamer coming from the Corisio Straits, one hundred nautical miles west of the Island of Corisio. The steamer was painted black and had a black superstructure, and not, as is otherwise the case with P. & O. line superstructures a light color. The steamer which was identical with the Arabia was not travelling on the route regularly used by the passenger steamers between Port Said and Malindi, as is made plain on the enclosed map, but was taking a zig-zag course toward the west, 120 nautical miles north of that route. This course, on which the submarine passed three similar steamers at the same spot on the same morning leads from the Aegean to Malta, so that the Arabia was moving on the transport route Corisio-Malta, used solely for war purposes, according to the experience until now.

The commander of the submarine further, ascertained that there were large batches of Chinese and other colored persons on their national costumes on board the steamer. He considered them to be workmen soldiers such as are used in great numbers behind the front by the enemies of the German Empire. In spite of the clear weather and careful observation, he did not perceive any women and children.

In the circumstances the commander of the submarine was convinced that in the case of this steamer he was concerned with a transport ship for troops in the service of the British government, which is to be considered as an auxiliary warship, according to international law, and can, therefore, be treated like a warship. He accordingly considered himself justified in attacking the steamer without delay and sank it.

Should the American government give the official date showing that the Arabia was at the time of the torpedoing an ordinary passenger steamer, the action of the commander would not have been in accordance with the instructions given him. This would then be a case of regrettable mistake from which the German government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences.

What action the state department will take is problematical. Secretary Lansing refused utterly to comment on the case today and other officials were reticent.

Situation Admittedly Serious. Washington, Dec. 7.—Germany's ac-

ceptance of responsibility for the sinking, without warning, of the British liner Arabia, with the explanation that her submarine commander took the vessel for an auxiliary warship, has brought the issue over submarine warfare to a more serious and clear-cut basis than anything that has happened since the threat of the United States, last April, to break diplomatic relations after the torpedoing of the channel liner Sussex.

Such information as the American government now has tends to show, the Arabia to have been a passenger ship of the P. & O. line, passing through the Mediterranean on a regular voyage. Among the many passengers was an American citizen, who was rescued.

The German note, which was made public today by the state department, says if official data is furnished showing that the vessel was an ordinary passenger steamer "this then would be a case of regrettable mistake, from which the German government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences." It is assumed here that the consequences would be an expression of regret and an offer of compensation for any injury or danger suffered by the Americans on board.

The note has been referred to President Wilson.

In official quarters the German explanation is regarded as weak and unsatisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 8.—While Secretary of State Lansing refused all comment today beyond the mere publication of the note, it is known authoritatively that Germany's admission in the Arabia case, her similar admission in the Marina case, when six Americans were drowned, and the early facts in the sinking of the American steamer Chemung, have combined to create much anxiety.

NOW ASSUMED THAT BREMEN WENT DOWN IN ATLANTIC STORM

Amsterdam, via London, Dec. 7.—From a statement made by Alfred Lohmann, president of the board of directors of the German Ocean Navigation Company, in which he declined to say anything about the German merchant submarine Bremen except that the vessel was neither torpedoed nor captured, the Cologne Gazette infers from this the Bremen was lost during a storm in the Atlantic.

The Standard Christmas Number will be issued tomorrow, Saturday, Dec. 9. All applications for advertising space must be in by one o'clock today but contributed news matter will be accepted until five o'clock. All regular readers will receive their papers at the usual rate, but additional copies sold from this office will cost five cents each.

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