

Weather Forecast:
Fair and Warmer

53rd YEAR. No. 22799

LONDON, CANADA THE HOME OF UNBROKEN PROSPERITY.

THE LONDON, ONTARIO, ADVERTISER, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1917. 160 COLUMNS.

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BERLIN MAKES PEACE OFFER TO PETROGRAD

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION RIOTS AT MONTREAL LAST NIGHT

ENEMY TERMS OUTLINED IN PROGRAM OF SOCIALISTS

Refuse Indemnity For Belgium and Keep Alsace-Lorraine. WANT THE COLONIES BACK

Offer Return of Peace, International Arbitration and Disarmament.

Stockholm, June 16.—What may be considered to approximate the German Government's peace terms was outlined here today, when the German majority Socialists gave out their program for peace. The striking points of the plan were: No indemnity for Belgium, because "it would be difficult to determine which belligerents were responsible for damages on the various fronts and a one-sided liability would merely make an indemnity."

The Peace Terms.
Return of the German colonies, under the Socialist doctrine of "no annexations."
Retention by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, "because they are nineteenth century German."

The German Socialists outline likewise inlets on political and military independence of all nations. Belgium is to agree with her Austrian "comrades" regarding the future of Serbia and other Balkan nations.

Poland and Finland.
Poland's and Finland's future is to be left to determination of these provinces themselves. Certainly they shall be autonomous.

To Greece, Ireland, Egypt, Korea, Tripoli, Morocco and Tibet the German Socialists extended "greatest sympathy" and Socialists in those principalities were urged to work for independence.

After return of peace, the Germans would have "international arbitration and disarmament, except for defensive measures, and for short enlistment for a police army."

In giving out their outline the German Socialists urged that the general Socialist declaration it was not willing to discuss the responsibility for the prevention of war, unless the Entente delegates insisted on this.

The German majority Socialists' program as outlined above differs somewhat from terms for peace which have generally, and semi-officially, been credited to the German Government.

Germany has usually indicated its willingness to indemnify Belgium.

The German majority Socialists are headed by Philipp Scheidemann and are ardent supporters of the Kaiser's Government.

WOMEN OF WINNIPEG FLOCKING TO LISTS

Winnipeg, June 16.—Approximately 35,000 eligible voters placed their names in the polling lists of Winnipeg during the first day of registration had been in progress. About one-half of this total were women, who registered for the first time. This morning reports showed that 49,542 names had been entered, 24,615 being women and 24,927 men. In Centre Winnipeg were still to be heard from. South Winnipeg registered a female majority of 2,387 women, being enrolled out of a total of 23,874. In North Winnipeg, where women were entered, 5,750 being women. In Centre Winnipeg incomplete returns showed 5,578 women out of 12,767 names.

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.
Following are the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night. Highest, 57; lowest, 38.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 55; lowest, 40.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND WARMER.
Toronto, June 16.—a.m. Forecasts.

Today—Light to moderate winds; fair and a little warmer.

Sunday—Moderate to fresh southwest to south winds; fair and warmer.

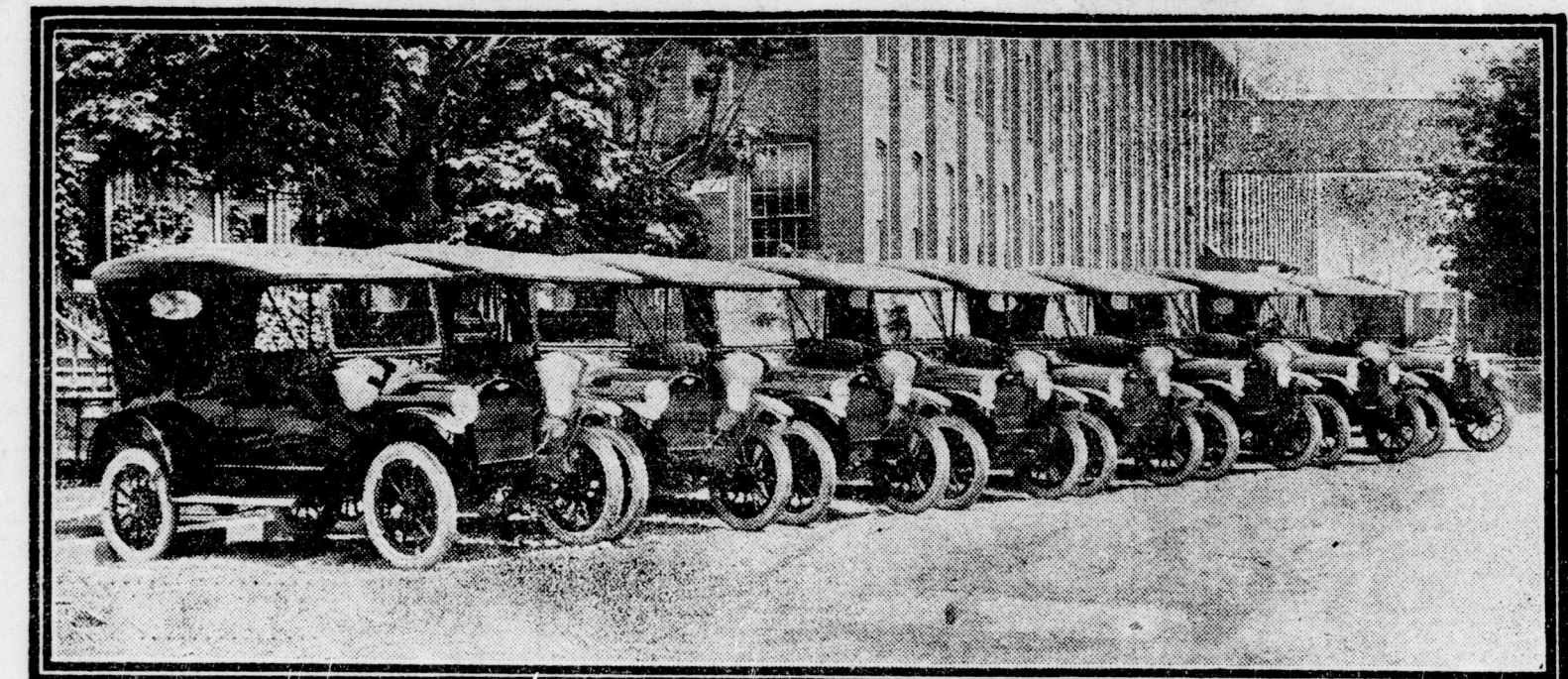
Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	54	48	Clear
Ottawa	54	48	Clear
Calgary	54	48	Clear
Winnipeg	54	48	Cloudy
Port Arthur	54	48	Cloudy
Fort St. John	54	48	Cloudy
Parry Sound	54	48	Fair
Port Stanley	54	48	Fair
Buffalo	54	48	Cloudy
Toronto	54	48	Clear
Kingston	54	48	Fair
Ottawa	54	48	Fair
Montreal	54	48	Cloudy
Quebec	54	48	Rain
Father Point	54	48	Cloudy

Weather Notes.
Pressure is quite high over the central portion of the continent, and comparatively low in the northwestern portion.

Warm weather prevails in the Western provinces, and fair conditions are general elsewhere, with the exception of scattered showers in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

LINE-UP OF 1918 MODELS, FRESH FROM FACTORY, FOR ADVERTISER CONTEST



Advertiser Illustrations

PRESS OF GERMANY TOLD NOT TO WORRY ABOUT U. S. TROOPS

Americans Should Be Considered a Negligible Quantity.

STATES GENERAL STAFF

Make Usual Predictions of the Victory of Subs—Pershing Busy.

Copenhagen, June 16.—Via London.—Representatives of the German press were told yesterday, at the regular weekly press conference in Berlin, that the arrival of American troops in Europe was not expected until 1918.

The general staff lecturer also took the ground that the American forces should be treated as a negligible quantity in the general reckoning, owing to the difficulties of finding sufficient tonnage for transportation and supply.

The newspapers' representatives also were told that a new Russian offensive was highly improbable, but that anti-aircraft activity, and reconnoitering raids indicated a new French offensive was in preparation.

The British and the only variant from the earlier offensives would be a change of geographical position.

Dependent on Subs.
Germany's situation was described as absolutely secure, and German victory was certain, owing to the relentless working of the submarine.

The press correspondents were told that the purpose of the air raids on England was to keep in the islands trained men of the aerial corps and guns for defence, and that the submarine warfare also served to weaken the British offensive by keeping from the front men and guns required to aid merchantmen.

Another transparent piece of propaganda for the purpose of encouraging the people is seen in the Bucharest story in regard to the Rumanian grain exports. These are described on some days as surpassing the requirements of 100,000,000 persons, an assurance which contrasts strongly with the official announcement recently made in regard to the necessity of reducing the amount of grain supplied in the potatoes.

Another misleading trick is to describe the average daily exports in an exaggerated manner. In May last year, when Rumania was at peace, ignoring the effect on Germany's foreign trade of Rumania's entrance into the war.

PERSHING IS BUSY.
Paris, June 16.—After three days as guest of France, Major-General Pershing today plunged into the work of making preparations for the arrival and deployment of the American forces, which he is to command.

Early in the morning he went to the new American army headquarters at Rue de Constantin, near the Hotel des Invalides.

Gen. Pershing found in his mail numerous requests from Americans serving in the Allied ranks to be transferred to American Corps in France. He is guided strictly by the war department's decision not to request the transfer of Americans from the Foreign Legion or from the English or Canadian divisions.

American troops are working in the army as instructors or in other specified capacities. Consequently most of the Americans now serving with other armies will remain with them.

VON TIRP AND HINDY STILL "KIDDING" FOLKS TRIUMPH IS CERTAIN

Copenhagen, June 16.—Via London.—Admiral von Tirpitz and Field Marshal von Hindenburg have received approval to telegrams of greeting from the Pan-German committee for a German peace at Essen. Von Tirpitz replied: "The submarines will reach their goal if we do not allow them to serve."

Von Hindenburg, who misses no opportunity of answering telegrams from meetings arranged by the Junker committee, although it is openly in opposition to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, responded that a complete victory with assurances that a peace worthy of Germany's sacrifices and assuring the prosperity and growth of the country are within reach if the struggle is continued manfully.

The Tages Zeitung emphasizes the significance of these repeated Hindenburg responses to the manifestations of the anti-Bethmann committee by enthusiastically thanking the field marshal for his willingness to "strengthen the will to victory of the nation by his stirring replies."

CANADA'S SHIPYARDS TURNING OUT SCORES OF VESSELS TO HELP COMBAT SUBMARINES

Toronto, June 16.—That Canada is doing her part to combat the submarine menace, and also that there has been a wonderful development in shipbuilding in the Dominion, is evidenced by some figures on the amount of shipbuilding going on in Canada at the present time, was announced by Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of marine and fisheries, who is here today. Perhaps the most remarkable achievement is the number of wooden sailing vessels, before the war thought to be obsolete, now being built.

Now 57 of these vessels are under construction for Atlantic service.

On the east coast, Mr. Hazen stated, there are thirteen steamers being constructed. Two of them are cargo vessels of 9,400 tons each of steel construction.

On the Great Lakes 22 steamers are under way. One steamer of steel construction will be of 7,360 tons. Some of the 57 wooden schooners being built in the east are of a good size. Three of them will be over 1,000 tons.

7,143 Soldiers In Military Hospitals of the Dominion

Ottawa, June 16.—The military hospital commission's report shows that there were 7,143 men in the Canadian Expeditionary Force under medical treatment in the Dominion on June 8, including out-patients. There had been an increase of 317 since May 30.

The new total is made up of 5,539 convalescents, 846 patients at sanatoria for tuberculosis, and 408 in other institutions, chiefly general hospitals at various centres.

LOOKS BRIGHT FOR LIBERALS IN SASK.; MARTIN IS STRONG

Premier Given Great Reception at Regina—Con. Papers Turn Over.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Regina, Sask., June 16.—On his return to Regina from an extensive speaking tour of the province, lasting several weeks, during which he visited almost every constituency and addressed over 60 meetings in large and small centres of population, Premier Martin was given the reception of his career at the greatest meeting of the campaign yet held in the auditorium of the city hall here last night.

One of the surprises of the campaign was sprung today when the Saskatchewan Star and the Regina Post, both formerly Conservative, came out flat-footed today in favor of the return of the Martin Government in an identical editorial printed in both types and spread over two full pages. These two papers review the whole record of the Government and opposition, and strongly urge the return of the Liberal Government.

Moreover, the businessmen of Regina, it is pointed out, have recently voted practically unanimously through the Chamber of Commerce, for the American Chamber of Commerce, for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Nevertheless, the continued insistence by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates for a new declaration by the allies shows a lack of confidence or a misunderstanding which, it is realized, must be swept away before Russia can present a united front. Despite the recent American, British and French announcements this has not as yet been done, and some means will be sought to reach the Russian radical on its own ground.

Great hope is felt that the Root mission will find that way by its presence on the spot.

STRONG POSITION TAKEN BY CADORNA

Rome, June 16.—Via London.—Italian forces have carried Corno Cavento, a strongly fortified Austrian position in the eastern Trentino, says the official statement issued today by the Italian war department.

JAP COMMISSION TO UNITED STATES OVER CHINESE SITUATION

Vancouver, B. C., June 16.—Private advices received here announce the appointment by the Japanese Government of Baron Ishii as the head of a commission to effect an understanding with the United States over the Chinese question.

BELGIUM'S MISSION REACHES THE STATES

An Atlantic Port, June 16.—Belgium's official mission to the United States arrived in this country today. It is headed by Baron Moncheur, former minister to the United States, and now chief of the political bureau of the Belgian foreign office at Havre.

GERMAN RAIDERS ARE REPULSED BY FRENCH

Paris, June 16.—The French repulsed several raids in the region of Hill 344 on the heights of the Meuse last night, according to an official statement from the war office this morning. The artillery fire around Craonne and Mont Camillet was lively.

CONGRESS HURRYING FOOD BILL THROUGH

Washington, June 16.—Following President Wilson's request for immediate action on the food control bill, the measure was today reported to the Senate without committee recommendation and may be reached Monday.

BRITISH THROW OFF GERMAN ATTACK ON POSITION AT CANAL

The Enemy's Counter-Assault Proves a Complete Failure.

MORE HINDY LINE GONE

Haig's Troops Take Fresh Bite Northwest of Bullecourt.

London, June 16.—(Reprise of a German attack on the British position at the Ypres-Comines Canal is) announced by the war office. The statement follows:

"The positions we captured on Thursday evening south of the Ypres-Comines Canal were further portions of the Hindenburg line north of Bullecourt, despite the resistance of the Germans, who suffered heavy casualties, according to the official communication issued tonight."

TAKE MORE HINDY LINE.
London, June 16.—The British forces today delivered an attack upon and captured further portions of the Hindenburg line north of Bullecourt, despite the resistance of the Germans, who suffered heavy casualties, according to the official communication issued tonight."

The statement reads: "Early this morning we attacked and captured a further portion of the Hindenburg line still held by the enemy northwest of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy casualties. We took 43 prisoners."

"We also captured a few prisoners as the result of successful raids east of the Hindenburg line, and in the neighborhood of the River Lys."

"Our own and the enemy artillery were active during the day north of the Scarpe and at a number of points between Arras and Ypres."

"Four German airplanes were brought down yesterday in air fighting, and three others were driven down out of control. Two of our machines failed to return."

In Flanders the British have extended their position at the Ypres-Comines Canal in the direction of Comines toward Warrington on the Franco-Belgian border.

STATES SEIZES ALL STEAMERS ON WAYS; TWO MILLION TONS

Washington, June 16.—Steel shipbuilders, called here yesterday by the shipping board and Major-General Goethals, chairman of the emergency fleet corporation, were told the Government would commandeer immediately all shipbuilding contracts. There is no present intention, they were told, to commandeer the yards themselves.

The Government has power to commandeer shipping and shipbuilding facilities under the war budget bill signed yesterday by President Wilson.

There is building in the steel yards of the country now nearly 2,000,000 tons of shipping, more than 1,000,000 of it for England.

Under an arrangement reached between the American and British Governments, English tonnage, now building, will be turned over voluntarily to the United States.

The fleet corporation, charged with building the Government fleet, will see that steel is furnished in sufficient quantities to hurry construction for all ships on the yards. As soon as the yards are cleared of their present contracts the corporation will start them building the great fleet of standardized ships.

General Goethals estimates the country's yards can produce within the next eighteen months at least 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping, and perhaps more.

Steel hulls will be supplemented by wooden construction, although General Goethals expects to build a far less tonnage of wooden ships than was proposed originally by the shipping board.

SIR JOHN WILLSON RETIRES FROM NEWS

Toronto, June 16.—Sir John Willson, who has been editor-in-chief and managing director of that paper for the past four years.

NICKNAMES FOR THE ARMY CHIEFS

Behind the British Lines in France, June 15.—(By the Associated Press).—Popularity is the forerunner of a nickname in the British army.

Soldiers still think of Lord Roberts as "Bobs," and of Kitchener always as "K" or "K. of K."

Sir Douglas Haig to the British private is never anything but "D. H."

Sir William Robertson, the chief of the staff, is always "Wullie."

General Sir Robert Whigham's army name is "Vigwam."

General Sir Robert Gough is "Goffy," and General Allenby is "The Bull."

No one ever thinks of General Rawlinson except as "Rilly."

General Maude resides in the title of "The Strafer."

THE WAR SITUATION

British troops are striking along almost the entire line they hold in Northern France, and with the terrific force which marked the victories of Arras and Messines but in a more or less tentative manner, giving weight to the belief that Field Marshal Haig is preparing to launch a mighty blow on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

Two features of the fighting stand out with sharp significance. The first is the feebleness with which the Germans are reacting and the second is the surprising promptness with which German retreats are being effected in various sectors.

Another Retreat?
The whole situation is entirely similar to that existing prior to the great "strategic retreat" of the Germans from the Somme. There is considerable evidence to believe that Field Marshal Haig is planning another great withdrawal and that Field Marshal Haig is pressing him at all points in the hope of delivering a shattering blow if such a second "retreat to victory" materializes.

The Italians, having successfully maintained their advance in the face of the most formidable Austrian counter-attacks, are apparently preparing for a resumption of their offensive.

Vienna reports that the Italian guns have opened with the greatest violence in Carinthia, indicating that Germany has chosen a new sector in which to deliver his next blow.

The scene of the bombardment is some 30 miles north of Gorizia and an offensive in this region would support the reports that the Austrian commander has far more ambitious plans than even the conquest of Trieste.

Tumult in Spain.
The upheaval caused by the great war, which has already dethroned two monarchs, now seems to menace the ancient throne of Spain. The utmost exertions of the Spanish censors have failed to completely suppress the reports of grave happenings in the peninsula.

From what little is known the Spanish army is taking the lead in the revolutionary movement, which is further accelerated by the food scarcity and industrial unrest. Rumors of revolt have been current for several months, and at the end of May it was announced that the constitutional guarantees would be suspended while the Government prohibited all public manifestations in respect to international questions. This was followed by an outbreak at Barcelona on June 1, the seriousness of which was indicated by the fact that the soldiers aided with the revolutionaries and imprisoned a number of their officers.

People Are Pro-Ally.
The exact part which the issues of the war play in the Spanish crisis is difficult to determine. The masses of the people have been generally credited with being strongly pro-Ally in sentiment, while the aristocracy leaned toward the side of Germany. At the same time the demand for internal reform and other domestic questions have apparently had a leading role in the growing unrest.

No new developments have occurred in the Greek situation, but the triumphant return to Athens of Venizelos is predicted in England, a step almost certain to be followed by the definite alignment of Greece on the side of the Entente.

The violence of German comments on the abdication of King Constantine shows how strongly the disappearance of the Kaiser's royal ally has affected Berlin.

TRANSPORT WAS SUNK IN THE IONIAN SEA; ALL ON BOARD SAVED

Paris, June 16.—It is officially announced that the transport Annon was torpedoed in the Ionian Sea on June 11, while proceeding under escort. Bombs were at once thrown in the track of the submarine, which did not reappear. The Annon was taken in tow by one of the convoying ships, but sank in a few hours. There were no casualties.

The Annon was a vessel of 6,075 tons. She was built in 1909 in Copenhagen and was owned in Marseilles.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS GERMANS HAVE MADE OFFER OF PEACE TO RUSSIA THROUGH SWISS

Members of Switzerland's Council Said To Have Presented Terms of Teutons to New Russian Government.

GERMAN TERMS TO RUSSIA.
1. No Offensive While Pact Possible.
2. Financial Support For Russia.
3. No Interference With Internal Affairs.
4. Entente Cordiale Over Poland.
5. Restore Occupied Provinces.
6. Russia To Restore Austrian Provinces.

Stockholm, June 16, via London.—The Social Demokraten says Germany has made an offer of peace to Russia through a member of the Swiss Federal Council.

Various moves on the part of Germany and Austria since the Russian revolution to arrange a separate peace with Russia, have been reported, although not in the form of an offer directly by either government.

A week ago the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Russia published the fact that the German commander-in-chief on the eastern front had sent a wireless message inviting the Russian armies to a separate armistice to be followed by secret negotiations with the German leaders. This proposal was denounced by the council.

A BULGAR ATTEMPT.
Maxim Gorky, the Russian author, last month made it known that D. Rizov, the Bulgarian minister at Berlin, had attempted to inveigle him into secret peace negotiations. It was reported recently from Petrograd that two Austrian generals, ten other Austrian officers and fifteen privates had appeared in Kishinev, Russia, declaring that they were peace delegates. This report was denied in Vienna.

SENT IN CIPHER.
Stockholm, June 16.—The Social Demokraten today publishes the translation of a telegram said to have been sent in cipher from the political department of the Swiss Federal Council to E. Odier, the Swiss minister at Petrograd. It is dated at Bern June 5, and says:

"Grimm (a Russian Socialist professor who returned to Russia from Switzerland after the revolution), the following oral communication: 'Germany will not undertake an offensive so long as an arrangement with Russia seems possible. After conversations with an important personage I am convinced that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honorable to both parties.'

"With intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to Russia seems possible. After conversations with an important personage I am convinced that Germany aims at a peace with Russia honorable to both parties."

"No interference in the domestic affairs of Russia."
"An Entente cordiale on Poland, Lithuania and Courland, in view of the relationship between the peoples."

"Restitution of the occupied provinces, and Russia, on the other hand, to give back to Austria the provinces which she has been able to take."

MONTREAL MOB NO PUNCH LEFT SMASH WINDOWS, IN FOE'S RANKS ATTACK SOLDIER ON WEST FRONT

Five Hundred Anti-Conscriptionists From Cote St. Paul Invade Verdun.

Rupprecht's Men Driven Into Action With Machine Guns.

LAGGARDS SLAUGHTERED

Paris, Friday, June 15.—The Matin's correspondent at the Flanders front telegraphs as follows:

Prince Rupprecht's troops enter a fight dejectedly and without a punch. Secret orders discovered show that behind each section marches an officer westward. One man was arrested for flourishing a revolver and was fined \$25 in the police court this morning.

A number of windows on the main street of the town were smashed.

Montreal, June 16.—Rioting by those opposed to conscription, assumed in this locality last night when a crowd of five hundred men from Cote St. Paul, a Montreal suburb, entered Verdun, a nearby municipality, and paraded the streets. A wounded soldier was arrested. One man was arrested for flourishing a revolver and was fined \$25 in the police court this morning.

A number of windows on the main street of the town were smashed.

Montreal, June 16.—Fools and demagogues though they might be, the Quebec anti-conscriptionists had scared the Government into delaying its military service bill and he was certain that there would not be conscription, declared Tancred Mars, addressing a large audience in Hochelaga last evening.

Then Mr. Mars referred to a French-Canadian editor who had told Toronto that Quebec would accept conscription if it came, some in the crowd called: "Guns, guns."

The speaker attacked Hon. Mr. Cochrane, minister of railways, for tearing up the railways of Canada, the rails so torn up still being at Three Rivers.

The city council of Lacbeche, has adopted a resolution disapproving of the conscription measure introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Robert Borden on the ground that Parliament should not legislate on such a measure until the approval of the electors had been obtained.

FORTY-ONE KILLED IN ASHTON CRASH

London, June 15.—The casualties in the explosion in a munitions factory at Ashton-Under-Lyne on Wednesday night were reported officially today as 41 killed and 120 injured. The announcement follows:

"The following casualties are reported in the Ashton-Under-Lyne explosion: 41 deaths, including 23 men, 12 women, 6 children, 120 injured, 100 seriously."

It appears that the explosion resulted from a fire. A majority of the working people escaped, all the women having left before the explosion. The manager is amongst the dead.

SHIFT IN ADMIRALS.
Petrograd, via London, June 15.—The newspapers report that Admiral Madzoff, commander of the Black Sea fleet, has left his post and will be replaced by Rear Admiral Verdevinski.

General Julevitch, commander-in-chief in the Caucasus, has been replaced by General Prjevalsky.

Two officers and two men of the Austrian espionage bureau, have been arrested while visiting Russian lines in the guise of parlementaires.

ROMANIAN OIL FIELD NOT YET RESTORED

Copenhagen, via London, June 15.—In contrast to the recent semi-official statement that Rumanian oil production had been resumed on a normal basis the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, in an article on conditions in Rumania, says that while production has been resumed it will be some time before peace conditions are reached in the oil field.

The question is one of high importance to Germany on account of the role which gasoline, lubricants and fuel oil play in the operations of the navy and in railroad transportation. Difficulties in both these directions have been due in no small measure to the lack of lubricants.