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WEATHER—FAIR

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GERMANY MUST SURRENDER ALSACE-LORRAINE; PEACE TERMS TO START FROM STATUS QUO BEFORE WAR; HEAVY FIGHTING IN ROUMANIA

LONDON SPECTATOR ANNOUNCES TERMS

Schleswig-Holstein to Go to Denmark as Well as
Alsace-Lorraine to France--New Kingdom for Slavs
of Austria--Turkey Must Give Up Constantinople.

UNDER PROPOSED TERMS ARMENIA, ETERNAL VICTIM OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE, TO GO UNDER RUSSIA TUTELAGE IN SYMPATHY WITH COMPATRIOTS OF RUSSIAN TRANS-Caucasia — GERMAN COLONIES TO REMAIN IN HANDS OF ENTENTE.

London, Dec. 29.—The Spectator devotes the greater part of its issue to answering President Wilson's question as to what are the peace terms of the Entente Allies. Briefly summarized the principal demands, as outlined by the Spectator, follow:

"The peace terms are to start from the status quo before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of Northern France, Belgium and Luxemburg, and of all lands taken from Serbia, Roumania, Russia and Montenegro.

Restore Alsace-Lorraine.

"Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark and Posen. Polish Prussia and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new kingdom of Poland, which the Czar has pledged to create.

"The Slavs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc., are to be created into a new kingdom.

"The Roumanian section of Transylvania is to be added to Roumania.

"Bohemia is to be an independent state.

"The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria and the other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling, to be added to Italy.

Yield Constantinople.

"Turkey to yield Constantinople and the Straits to Russia.

"The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.

"The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection, guaranteeing tranquility.

"The German colonies to remain in the hands of the Entente.

"Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Serbia, Montenegro, etc.

Must Make Reparation.

"Regarding shipping, Germany to make reparation in kind for all ships of commerce destroyed, ton for ton, neutral shipping to be replaced only after all the demands of the Allies have been satisfied.

"The German navy to be handed over and distributed among the Entente nations.

"As a guarantee against future war the Allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German government.

"The Kiel Canal to be neutralized under an international non-German commission, including the Entente countries, the United States and other neutrals."

REPLY OF ENTENTE POWERS WILL BE MADE AT PARIS

Reply Long Document, in Fact Much More Lengthy than
German Note—Unusual Optimism Shown in London
as Result of Final Form Reply has Taken, Which Believe will Satisfy Washington.

London, Dec. 29.—As a result of the conferences which have been in progress for several days, the Entente Allies' reply to the German note is now completed. It could go forward today or tomorrow except for the necessity for the necessary formality of transmitting it to all the Allies before final delivery. This means that delivery will be made early in or in the middle of next week, perhaps on Wednesday.

M. Ribot and M. Thomas, the French ministers of finance and munitions respectively, are still here in consultation with the British government.

Danish Message.

A Reuter despatch from Copenhagen says that the Danish Social Democrats have cabled President Wilson expressing their sympathy with his action in addressing the belligerent powers. The message also expresses the sincere wish that the president's efforts to end the war and establish a lasting peace may succeed.

The Scandinavian governments have sent a joint note to the belligerents supporting the peace note of President Wilson.

Delivery at Paris.

The delivery of the note of the Entente Allies will be made at Paris, after which, the communication will be forwarded to Germany, through

American channels. The reply is a very long document, much more lengthy than the German note. This point has been one of the matters of discussion during the conferences, the objection being made that it is too long, and should be short and sharp. But there were so many points for elucidation and such a complete difference of conception of the objects and purposes for which the two sides went to war that it was found desirable to extend the note to considerable length. The presence here of Alexandre Ribot, the French finance minister, permitted the French ministry to be represented during the conferences.

Unusual optimism is shown here as a result of the final form which the reply has taken, which is believed to be such that it will meet with satisfaction at Washington. The reply to the American note will follow within a few days after the delivery of the reply to Germany.

NEW YEAR'S COLD WILL BE FOLLOWED BY WARM WAVE.

The extreme cold weather which extends in nearly all parts of Canada will probably be followed by a warm wave next week. The temperature in St. John this morning was at the zero point.

The coldest place in Canada, according to the weather bureau, was Medicine Hat, where the temperature was 32 below; Moose Jaw, 27 below, and Winnipeg, 12 below.

A mild spell was reported at Calgary, where the mercury went as high as 40 above.

The cold was so severe on the North Shore yesterday that the steamer Northumberland which left Shediac last night for Summerside, was ordered by the Canadian Government Railways management at Moncton not to resume her trips until spring.

THE CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Casualty list: Infantry.

Died of wounds: Lance Corporal D. W. Robison, Edward Street, N. B.

Wounded: Lieut. Victor G. Morris, Summerside, P. E. I.

Died: A. L. Price, Ludlow N. B. Missing: Edward Styran, Fredericton, N. B.

Wounded: James McCluskey, St. John, N. B.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME SWEEPING TRIUMPH FOR ARMS OF THE ALLIES

General Haig Terms Famous Battle Notable Triumph for
British Soldiers in Alliance with Their Brave Conferees
of "La Belle France"—Declares Ability to Overthrow
Germany.

London, Dec. 29.—The battle of the Somme is pictured as a sweeping triumph for allied arms in a detailed report by General Haig, which was issued tonight, and which covers operations from July 19 to November 18. General Haig terms the battle a triumph, in which the German western armies were only saved from complete collapse and a decisive defeat by a protracted period of unfavorable weather, which prevented the Anglo-French forces from taking full advantage of their successful advances. He declares that nevertheless it was a triumph which proved beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to overthrow Germany "when the time comes."

The British commander shows himself a firm believer in the doctrine that the Allies can win the war on the western front.

Future Prospects.

"I desire to add a few words as to future prospects," he said at the close of the despatch, which covers sixteen closely printed pages. "The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies are fighting have been attained, but the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German army is the mainstay of the Central Powers, and a full half of that army, despite all advances of the defensive, and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year.

"Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this, and, although bad weather has given the army a respite, there are undoubtedly many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or overcome our defense.

"Our new armies entered battle with a determination to win and confidence in their power to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy and to the world that this confidence is justified.

The opening of the despatch outlines the origin of the Allies' decision to begin the Somme operations. "The principle of an offensive campaign during the summer of 1916 had already been decided on by all the Allies," says the report. "Various possible alternatives on the western front had been studied and discussed by General Joffre and myself, and we were in complete agreement as to the front to be attacked by the combined French and British armies. Preparation for the offensive had made considerable progress, but the date was dependent on many doubtful factors.

Postponed Attack.

"Subject to the necessity of commencing operations before the summer was too far advanced, and with due regard to the general situation, I desired to postpone my attack as long as possible. The British armies were growing in numbers, and the

supply of munitions was steadily increasing, but a large proportion of the officers and men were still far from being fully trained, and the longer the attack was deferred the more efficient they would become.

"On the other hand, the Germans were continuing to press their attacks at Verdun and both there and on the Italian front, where the Austrian offensive was gaining, it was evident that the strain might become too great unless timely action was taken. Accordingly I agreed that the attack should be launched whenever the general situation required it, with as great a force as might then be available.

Italian Pressure.

"By the end of May the pressure on the Italian front had assumed such serious proportions that the Russian campaign was opened early in June, and the successes gained against the Austrians at once caused a movement of German troops from the western to the eastern front. This, however, did not lessen the pressure on Verdun, and therefore it was agreed that the combined French and British offensive would not be postponed beyond the end of June.

"The object of that offensive was three-fold—to relieve pressure on Verdun; to assist our Allies in the other theatres of war, by stopping any further transfer of German troops to us."

After dealing at length with the various stages of the operations, General Haig sums up the result as follows:

"Three main objects with which we commenced the offensive in July had already been achieved, in spite of the fact that heavy rains prevented full advantage of the favorable situation created by our advance at a time when we had good ground for hoping to achieve yet more important successes. Verdun had been relieved, the main German forces had been held on the western front, and the enemy's strength had been considerably worn down. Anyone of these three results is in itself sufficient to justify the Somme battle. The attainment of all three affords ample compensation for the splendid efforts of the troops and for the sacrifices made. They have brought us a long step forward toward the final victory of the allied cause.

Verdun Struggle.

"The desperate struggle for the possession of Verdun had invested that place with a moral and political importance out of all proportion to its military value.

"It is fall would undoubtedly have been proclaimed a great victory for our enemies, and would have shaken the faith of many in our ultimate success. The failure of the enemy to capture it, despite great efforts and heavy losses, was a severe blow to his prestige. Information obtained, both during the progress of the Somme battle and since (Continued on page 2)

STIFF RESISTANCE TO TEUTONIC ARMIES

Field Marshal Von Mackensen Pressing in from
Three Sides With All His Hosts, Meets Strong
Opposition from Valiant Defenders in Roumania

ATTEMPT BY VON MACKENSEN TO CUT OFF RE-TREAT OF RUSSO-ROUMANIAN TROOPS OPERATING ALONG SOUTHERN MOLDAVIAN FRONTIER MEET REVERSE AT HANDS OF CROWN PRINCE—BRITISH RAID TRENCHES.

Pressing in upon southern Moldavia from three sides, apparently with all their vigor, the forces of the Central Powers are making progress against stiff resistance. On the Transylvanian-Moldavian frontier, in the region north of Rimnik-Sarat, and in the Dobruja opposite Braila, Berlin reports the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops are advancing.

A new thrust seemingly has been started by the Austro-Germans along the Moldavian frontier, thus adding to difficulties of the Russians and Roumanians, already hard pressed from the south and east. Several lines of positions and 1,400 prisoners were taken by the invaders in the first day of their offensive into Moldavia from the west, which may have for its purpose the cutting off of the retreat of the Russo-Roumanian troops now operating along the southern Moldavian border. Along the River Kasino, and west of Govsha, Petrograd says, Roumanian troops were driven back nearly a mile.

Desperate Battle.

A desperate battle also is reported as taking place near Sasmer, near Ocna and within the Moldavian boundary. North of Rimnik-Sarat, all attacks were repulsed, according to Petrograd.

Field Marshal Von Mackensen has reached Dumitresti, about twelve miles west of Rimnik-Sarat, and north-east of that town troops under his command have captured several villages. The number of prisoners taken by this army totals 1,400, in addition to cannon and machine guns.

The Roumanian province of Dobruja is now almost cleared of defenders, as Berlin says Ratchelu, northeast of the Matchin bridgehead across the Danube from Braila, has been conquered. Ratchelu is on the Danube.

Crown Prince Wins.

West of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, the forces of the German crown prince have repulsed attacks by French troops against the new German positions on Le Mort Homme, where second and third line trenches were entered by the Germans and 220 prisoners and seven machine guns taken. Paris admits a slight success for the Germans in this sector, saying that one trench south of Le Mort Homme was entered by the attackers. Other efforts to advance between the Meuse and Avocourt and in front of both Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 were repulsed by the French.

Except for some engagements between patrols around Brody, in Galicia, no activity is reported from the eastern, Macedonian and Austro-Italian fronts. British and French troops have carried out successful raids on the west front at various points.

British Statement.

London, Dec. 30.—The British official communication issued shortly after midnight says:

"A party of our troops successfully raided the enemy's lines east of Le Sar Thursday evening. His trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery fire. A raid was attempted Friday evening on our positions east of Armentieres, but was repulsed.

"After a comparatively quiet night the artillery activity was resumed with vigor today (Friday) by both sides, reaching a pitch of some intensity along our front south of the Aube and in the neighborhood of Berles. In spite of adverse weather, some successful work was done yesterday (Thursday) by our airplanes in conjunction with our artillery. One of our machines has not returned."

French Destructive Fire.

Paris, Dec. 29.—The war office communication issued tonight says:

"Between the Aisne and the Oise our artillery carried out a destructive fire on German organizations in the region of Quenneviers. Our patrols penetrated enemy trenches which had been badly shattered. They had been evacuated by the Germans.

"On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded, in the course of the afternoon, our positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. We stopped several attacks that were attempted by means of grenades at various points on this front. Every-

where else there was intermittent cannonading.

"Aviation: Among the German airplanes that we destroyed on the 27th instant, and reported in this morning's communication, one was brought down by Adjutant Lufbery and another by Lieut. De La Tour. Thus far Adjutant Lufbery has brought down six German airplanes, and Lieut. De La Tour eight.

"During the day of the 27th, and on the following night our bombing airplanes dropped projectiles on the aviation field at Grisolles, on the station at Nesle and on various military factories, among the latter those at Neukirchen."

Adjutant Lufbery is an American, having been born in New Haven, Conn.

Russian Statement.

Petrograd, Dec. 29. via London—(British admiralty per Wireless Press)—Violent fighting took place between Russian troops and forces of the Central Powers yesterday in Central Roumania. In the region of Amara, according to the Russian official statement issued today, a Teuton force, 3,500 men strong, launched an attack on the Russian lines. The battle continued until evening, when the engagement slackened. In the sector of Rimnik-Sarat and Boldu all the attacks of the invaders were repulsed by the Russians. The text of the statement reads:

"Roumanian front: The enemy attacked the Roumanians on the front north and south of the River Kasino, near the Roumanian frontier and west of Govsha, and pressed them back one verst to the eastward.

Roumanians Make Stand.

"In the region of Kioshdeni and Koetomira, thirty and fifteen versts respectively north of Rimnik-Sarat, battles are proceeding, and all attacks have been beaten back by the Roumanians.

"Roumanian and our own detachments, which have occupied positions on the left bank of the River Rimnik, gallantly repulsed, with counter-attacks, all enemy attacks.

"All attacks on the sector from the railway near Rimnik-Sarat to Boldu, southeast of Rimnik-Sarat, were repulsed. The enemy was overthrown by our energetic counter-attacks.

"In the course of the day the enemy, about two divisions strong, conducted attacks in the direction of Amara station, ten versts to the south of Boldu. Towards evening the battle slackened.

"Near Filitesti station an enemy attack was repelled by us. Elsewhere there were artillery attacks.

"Dobruja: Along the whole front the enemy conducted attacks against our patrol squads."

DR. JAMES LOUDON DIED YESTERDAY.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Dr. James Loudon, former president of Toronto University, died at his home today after a short illness, aged seventy-three. He was born in Toronto and was connected with the university for over forty years, as student, (gold medalist), professor of mathematics and president from 1892 to 1906.