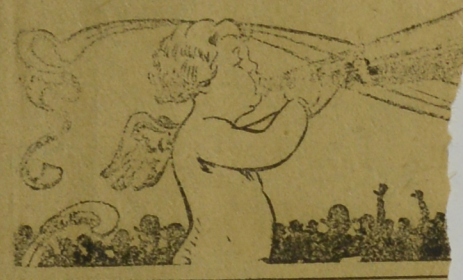

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The

VOL. XXII., No. 308



Making Big Russians a

Teutonic Campaign is Pro ---Central Forces are tured Many Prisoners

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The military opera
focussed at present are the great efforts the Cen
against the Russians and Roumanians. This campaign is p
front of about 120 miles reaching from Oituz Pass to the Danube.

One main object of the attack is supposedly the capture of Braila. The
Teutonic forces are divided into three armies, namely, that in the Mol-
davian mountain region commanded by General Von Gerok; the ninth ar-
my, under Gen. Von Falkenhayn, which is operating on both sides of the
Rimnik, and the Danube army, composed of Germans, Turks and Bulgari-
ans under General Von Kesch. The general outcome of the operations
during the last week has been an advance of several miles by Gerok and
Falkenhayn, with the capture of many prisoners.

The Danube army has been almost stationery, the invaders being very
little nearer Braila than they were ten days ago. The pressure, however,
on the Russian right flank in Moldavia and in the centre, is slowly bringing
the invade's nearer the fortified lines on the Sereth which roughly divide
the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The only point of interest marked by the military critics here in regard
to the western front is a reference in the communique issued by the Ger-
man War Office to the "new position north of the Somme." It is not known
whether this phrase has any special significance.

Words of General Haig's Message Will Resound on German Ears Like Thunder

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Morning Post, commenting on
General Haig's despatch, says: "What is the lesson on the
Somme? There are many, but the moral with which we are
chiefly concerned today is that the battle was scarcely ended—
indeed, it is not ended yet—ere Germany asked for peace.

"Haig tells us: 'The enemy's power is not yet broken, nor
is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may
last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting
have been attained,' but he adds that the Somme battle has
placed beyond a doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those ob-
jectives. In these simple words, which must resound in Ger-
man ears like thunder, lies the whole explanation of the German
proposals. Therefore all that the Allies need to consider is
whether or not Germany will concede the objects for which the
Allies are fighting, or will prefer to continue to resist until her
resistance is broken.

"It follows also that any suggestion made on the part of
neutrals that a compromise might be effected, is in fact to spare
Germany, and is thus a violation of neutrality."

Allies' Reply to German Peace Note Now In the Hands of U. S. Ambassador at Paris

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Allies' answer to the German note
of Dec. 12 was handed to United States Ambassador Sharp to-
night, says the Petit Parisien, and will be published tomorrow.
It is long, and sets forth in plain language the responsibility of
the Central Empires for the European conflagration.

It insists on legitimate reparations and restitutions demand-
ed by the Allies as outlined by Premier Lloyd George, and also
says that Germany, because failing to formulate proposals for
peace, removes in advance any basis for pour parlers.

The note seeks to suggest that the Berlin cabinet, having
proclaimed in 1914 its contempt for treaties, cannot pretend to
obtain the same conditions as powers respectful of signatures,
and must offer guarantees.

MORE PEACE NOTES.

OSLO, via London, Dec. 30.—The Scandinavian peace
note presented today to the foreign offices in Berlin and

Nov
of mer and money to
we all have at heart, she is at the tal
time steadily strengthening her sinew
for any trial of commerce that may
follow the close of hostilities."
"Excluding the sinister influence of
the war, and the menace it always car-
ries," writes Hon. G. J. Clarke, "the
outlook for the coming year in New
Brunswick is most promising."

Famous Composer Has Passed Away

Berlin, via London, Dec. 30.—A Vi-
enna despatch announces the death of
Eduard Strauss, the composer of dance
music.

The man who tells a funny story
usually enjoys it most.

M. CAILLEUX ENGAGED ON A PEACE PROPAGANDA

His Visit to Rome Has Aroused Much Curiosity in Diplomatic Circles--Has Recommended Franco- Italian Policy of Startling Boldness.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A despatch from Rome to the London
Times says: Curiosity has recently been aroused in diplomatic
and political circles by the presence in Rome of M. and Mme.
Joseph Caillaux. This curiosity is as lively at the Vatican as in
the neighborhood of the Quirinal. It appears that Caillaux has
been engaged here in peace propaganda of a somewhat surpris-
ing kind. Caillaux is reported to have recommended in Italian
neutralist quarters where pro-German feeling is still strong, a
Franco-Italian policy of startling boldness.

Germany, he is understood to have said, is disposed to ac-
cord most generous treatment to France, and is prepared to
compel Austria to grant Italy terms that would fulfil nearly all
of her national aspirations. The only condition would be that
Germany would have a free hand in dealing with Russia, Rou-
mania and the other Balkan states. She would thus be able to
indemnify herself for her great efforts and sacrifices while thus
assuring ample compensation to France and Italy. It is not
known whether these ideas were favorably received in Italian
neutralist quarters. It is known, however, that the Italian gov-
ernment heard of them and that there was some thought of
taking drastic measures against their authors.

It is not believed that Caillaux will return to France for the
present. In Rome the ideas he has ventilated are thought to
be not unconnected with the peace manoeuvres in which inter-
national high finance has lately been indulging.

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