
Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate to fresh winds mostly north and north-east. Fair and decidedly cold today and on Tuesday.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

TERMS OF THE RUSSO GERMAN ARMISTICE ARE MADE PUBLIC

No Transference of Troops Before January 1---An Agreement in Regard to Naval Vessels---Peace Negotiations To Follow Immediately.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 17.—The terms of the Russo-German armistice, according to a statement issued here, obligate no transference of troops until January 14 (January 1, Russian); no increase of troops on the fronts or on the islands in Moon Sound, or a regrouping of forces. The Germans are not to concentrate troops between the Black Sea and the Baltic east of the fifteenth degree longitude east of Greenwich. Intercourse between the troops may be allowed from sunrise to sunset. Groups are limited to twenty-five persons at a time, who may exchange newspapers and unsealed mails, and who may carry on trade and exchange articles of prime necessity.

THE ARMISTICE ON THE NAVAL FRONT EMBRACES THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEA AND NORTH COAST

A special arrangement will be made by the naval general staff regarding the extension of the armistice to the White Sea and the Russian coast in the Arctic zone. It is agreed also that attacks on war and commercial vessels must stop in these regions in order to avoid attacks in other seas.

The armistice on the naval front embraces all of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea east of the meridian 15 degrees east of Greenwich. The demarcation line fixed for the Black Sea is from the lighthouse of Slinka to the estuary of the Danube to Cape Garos. In the Baltic the line runs from Reoguel to the western coast of Worms Island to the island of Bagsher to Khegarne. Russian war vessels must not cross south of this line, and the other parties must not go north. The Russian government guarantees that the Entente war vessels will obey the rules of this provision and that Russian warships will not be allowed to sail among the Aland Islands.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ARMISTICE IS SIGNED NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE ARE TO COMMENCE

Immediately after the signing of the armistice, peace negotiations are to begin. It is provided that measures shall be taken for the exchange of civil prisoners, invalids and women and children under fourteen years, and for the amelioration of the condition of war prisoners.

The treaty concludes with these words: "With the purpose of facilitating the conduct of peace negotiations and the speedy healing of the wounds caused by the war, the contracting parties take measures for re-establishment of cultural and economic relations among the signatories. Within such limits as the armistice permits, postal and commercial relations, the mailing of books and papers will be permitted, the details to be worked out by a mixed commission representing all the interested parties at Petrograd."

THE ENTENTE GOVERNMENTS MAY HAVE MORE SYMPATHETIC DEALINGS WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI

LONDON, Dec. 16.—While the Russians are continuing to make progress in the preparation of an armistice arrangement with the Germans, the Entente governments apparently are approaching an agreement for more sympathetic dealings with the Bolshevik government. The adoption of a more tolerant attitude toward Russia is said to have been urged by the American delegates to attend the Paris conference, and this viewpoint now apparently has been adopted by all the members of the entente. Lord Northcliffe's weekly despatch says today: "The belief here is that the Bolshevik government is likely to remain in power for a long time. The principal aim of the Entente henceforth will be to try to assist in every effort to bring Russia relief from an economic collapse."

The constitutional democrats announce the formation of a constitutional democratic government in Poland.

HAS CONTROL OF N. S. INDUSTRY

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Montreal, Dec. 17.—The Dominion Bridge Co. is reported to have secured control of the International Engineering Works, Ltd., formerly the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherst, N. S. The new subsidiary, it is understood, will be used in connection with the development of the bridge company's new activities in the manufacture of marine engines.

TWO DEAD FROM GAS POISONING

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Toronto, Dec. 16.—Overcome by carbonic poisoning, Harvey Legault of Montreal, and Ada Blunt were found dead in a room here on Saturday. Apparently on retiring for the night they had found the room cold and lighted a small gas stove. Every burner on the stove was burning and the police believe that the flames exhausted the oxygen in the room.

MUCH INTEREST IN ELECTIONS AT CAPITAL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Ottawa, Dec. 17.—Sir Robert Borden is the only member of the government who will get the election results tonight at the capital. None of his colleagues were here this morning, and so far as could be ascertained none were expected to arrive during the day. Maritime Province ministers other than Sir Robert Borden, are in the east. Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, is in Halifax. Quebec ministers, with the exception of Hon. P. E. Blondin, who is over seas, will it is expected all hear the returns tonight in Montreal. It is expected that with the clear cold weather conditions prevailing today, an unusually large vote will be cast. At the capital there has been a steady rush to the polls since six this morning. During the forenoon hours a heavy women's vote was polled. Reports from surrounding constituencies also indicate a large vote.

SIR WILFRID ON HIS WAY EAST

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Winnipeg, Dec. 17.—Sir Wilfrid and his party passed through Winnipeg at 8 a.m. today. The party will arrive at Fort William this evening, where it is thought Sir Wilfrid will remain over night. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had planned to remain in Winnipeg for election day, but this plan was changed at the last moment.

Mr. J. P. Whitney of St. John, is in the city.
Miss Elizabeth Charters of Providence, R. I., was registered at the Queen Sunday.

Fierce Fighting Preceded Surrender of the Holy City

A LARGE VOTE IN MONTREAL

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
Montreal, Dec. 17.—Despite bitter cold weather prevailing, voting here began early, and before 9 o'clock reports from the Montreal district indicated that a very large vote was to be expected. The polling booths were crowded. The women's vote was reported to be coming in very heavily. The police force of Montreal was held in readiness all day. This morning passed without incident.

VOTING BRISK AT ST. JOHN

(Canadian Press direct wire.)
St. John, Dec. 17.—With clear cool weather and interest as keen as the air voting is very brisk in St. John and the totay promises to be large. A strong effort is being made by both sides to get every voter to the polls. Many women were early on hand to place their ballots.

IN WESTMORLAND.

Moncton, Dec. 17.—The weather is fine and bracing. Only a normal vote in Moncton city. In the French parishes of Westmorland county a heavy vote is reported. Women's vote is being fairly well polled but it is by no means one-sided. The silent vote generally is abnormally large, compared to the whole of that east.

Kansas City has a women's motor corps.

WOULD MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

Policy to be Endorsed by British Labor Congress on Dec. 28---War Should Not Be Converted Into One of Conquest.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the text of the long statement on war arrangements and peace policies formulated by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and executive of the labor party, which is to be submitted for endorsement by all sections of the British labor movement at a conference at Westminster on Dec. 28.

The statement follows mainly the terms of a similar pronouncement published and cabled abroad some months ago. It declares that, including the war, labor is actuated by a determination to make the world safe for democracy hereafter. No sympathy is expressed with attempts to convert the war into one of conquest, but insist that restitution and reparation and also certain territorial readjustments are necessary if the renewal of armaments and war is to be avoided.

The statement puts at the forefront a demand for the restoration and rehabilitation of Belgium at the expense of Germany. It deals with Alsace-Lorraine, Italy, the Balkans, Poland, Turkey and German African colonies on terms similar to those suggested in early documents.

HOW THE HUNS PLOTTED TO BRING ABOUT WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND U.S.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

Honolulu, Dec. 16.—While the ship's band was playing lively tunes to drown out all tell-tale sounds, the wireless apparatus of the German cruiser Gaier at the time she was interned in this harbor, relayed messages between German agents in the United States and Japan in furtherance of a plot to embroil the two countries in war, according to an article printed in the Star Bulletin here.

The article, which is published with the authority of the United States naval intelligence bureau, declares that the seal placed on the Gaier's wireless

by the American government was broken by the Germans in order that the messages might be transmitted. This information was obtained from the diary of Captain Grasshof, of that vessel, the article states.

The article says that Grasshof was court-martialed after the discovery of the diary and is now in solitary confinement pending his removal to Fort Douglas, Utah.

On Feb. 4, 1917, the Gaier was sacked by the crew and badly damaged. Afterwards she was towed to the Pacific coast for repairs.

Details of Great Victory Made Public For the First Time---All Turkish Attacks Were Repulsed by British---The Turks Fought Desperately.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.—In attacks preceding the surrender of Jerusalem the Turks employed storming forces in successive assaults on Nebi Samuel, northwest of the Holy City, then held by London troops, according to a despatch from British headquarters in Palestine. The despatch, which was sent by airplane, gives details of the capture and the entry into Jerusalem.

The final Turkish attack was preceded by such a heavy shelling that it appeared the enemy was confident that the British would be blown off the summit, but all their attacks were repulsed sanguinarily. The Turks have a strong line west, south and northeast of Jerusalem. They were provided with machine guns and their artillery dominated the crests over which the British had to advance. Some Turkish guns were placed just outside the city walls, making it impossible to reply to their fire without endangering the town.

THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION ALMOST DROVE BRITISH TROOPS TO DESPAIR

"A torrential rain made the roads impassable, while a chilly east wind pierced the sodden soldiers to the bone. The problems of supply and transportation almost drove us to despair. The camels were unable to keep a foothold on the slippery paths. Nevertheless, the food and ammunition supply was fully maintained. On the night of December 7, when our attack began, the men moved up under cover of darkness, the attack pivoting on Nebi Samuel, from which the Londoners advanced eastward toward Jerusalem, while other troops assembled on the Hebron road, fighting the town from the south.

TURKS POSTED GUNS SO THAT COUNTER BATTERY WORK WOULD ENDANGER SACRED BETHLEHEM

"They found Hebron evacuated but encountered resistance around Bethlehem, where the Turks also had posted guns so that counter battery work would endanger the sacred village.

Hence our troops had the disagreeable experience of being shelled without ability to reply. But they pressed forward and by noon of the eighth were two miles north of Bethlehem.

"The Londoners had a hard task on the steep slopes of the Judean hills, where it was impossible to bring field guns to their support, but some mountain batteries and howitzers rendered magnificent service, and by seven in the morning the Londoners had come to grips with the Turks and captured all the enemy works west of the town.

TURKS DRIVEN OUT AT POINT OF BAYONET AND THEIR LOSSES SAID TO HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS

"The Turks still held the last line on the ridge overlooking Jerusalem, having posted numerous machine guns in the houses of the Jewish and German colonists in the furthest outskirts of the town. The position was charged late in the afternoon of the 8th. The magnificent feat was crowned with complete success and the Turks were driven out at the point of the bayonet, the survivors bolting to either side of the town. Their losses were enormous. Throughout the whole fighting around Jerusalem the Turks showed a more desperate spirit and a greater tenacity than in almost any previous fighting.

"During the night the Turks withdrew to the north and east of the city, and at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the mayor and chief of police came out with a flag of truce and surrendered the town."

Turks Occupy Islands.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The occupation by the Turks of two islands off the coast of Asia Minor is announced in an official statement issued yesterday.

ALLIES LIKELY TO RECOGNIZE DE FACTO RULE OF BOLSHEVIKI

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)

LONDON, Dec. 17.—London newspapers forecast that the "Allies will recognize the de facto rule of the Bolsheviks in order to prevent Russia from passing under the political and economic heel of Germany." This is along the lines of the statement made by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in an interview with the Associated Press on Friday. A step in the re-establishment of relations with Russia may be seen in the report that Great Britain has desired to release the Russian, Tchitcherine, who is in prison in London as a treason propagandist, but who has been chosen by the Bolsheviks as ambassador to London. The Bolsheviks have now withdrawn refusal to permit British civilians or couriers to leave Russia. Presumably the Bolsheviks will not insist on Tchitcherine taking the post of ambassador and he will return to Russia immediately.