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# The Daily Mail

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\* The Weather. \*  
\* Maritime— Fresh northwest \*  
\* winds, fair and much colder. \*  
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FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

## No Peace Proposals Made To Belgium by the Huns

### Denial Given to Report by Belgium Legation---Official Report Tells of German Daylight Raid on Ramsgate, England---Two Women And One Child Were Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Belgian legation announced today that the rumors which have been circulated to the effect that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the Belgian government are devoid of foundation.

#### REPORTED AIR RAID ON RAMSGATE, ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—An official statement issued by the German naval staff is forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent as follows:

"On the afternoon of February 9, some of our naval aeroplanes dropped bombs freely on the harbor works, factories and branches at Ramsgate, south of the mouth of the Thames."

The official account of Wednesday's daylight raids said bombs were dropped in the vicinity of Ramsgate and the neighboring town of Brodstairs, and that the material damage was confined to the shattering of glass. Two women and one child were injured.

#### ITALY WILL HAVE CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH THE ALLIES IN THE BALKANS

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A closing of the bonds between Italy and the other Allies is considered as certain to result from French Premier Briand's mission to Italy, according to the general tenor of the comment in the morning newspapers.

Among the immediate results expected will be a closer military co-operation in the Balkans. Italy, it is said, will send troops to Saloniki with the object of showing that there no longer exists any difference of policy among the Allies on account of special national questions, and that all such questions will equally interest the Allies, all of whom co-operate for their common cause.

Another result which the newspapers say is to come will be the establishment of a diplomatic council of the governments of the Allies with headquarters in Paris, on the lines of the military council. This diplomatic council is to be composed of all the ambassadors of the Allies in Paris, with Premier Briand as president.

A third result of M. Briand's visit to Italy is expected to be the increased participation of Italy in the manufacture of munitions, as Italy has a large amount of labor available for this purpose.

#### THE FATE OF MONTENEGRO HAS BEEN LEFT IN THE HANDS OF HER GREAT ALLIES

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Montenegrin Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mouchekovitch, says in an official statement issued through the Montenegrin legation at France, that it is true that, with the view of allowing certain distant contingents to come to the aid of others more hardly pressed, an armistice—which was refused—was asked for by the Montenegrins, and that preliminary negotiations were begun with the Austro-Germans for the same purpose. The Austrian peace conditions, the premier says, were, as is known, energetically rejected. The royal family and the government then had to go into exile to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy. On reaching Italian soil on January 20, the King telegraphed to General Vuketitch, the Montenegrin commander-in-chief, to offer a vigorous resistance to the Austrians to recarry out the retreat in the direction of the Serbian army and not to engage in negotiations with anyone under any pretence.

Like the Kings of Belgium and of Serbia, the premier adds, the King of Montenegro leaves the fate of his kingdom in the hands of his great Allies, convinced that there will be a happy outcome for their efforts. He concludes by saying that the King and government are not to be held responsible for what was done after their departure from Montenegro on January 20 or for what may be done under the influence or authority of the invading forces.

#### VIOLENT ARTILLERY BATTLE IN PROGRESS FOR THE PAST TEN DAYS ON BELGIAN FRONT

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11 (via London).—A despatch from Ghent to the Echoe Belge says on the Belgian front, between Ypres and Armentieres a violent artillery battle has been in progress for ten days. The Germans are very busy strengthening their lines, but the opinion prevails that they have postponed the large offensive movement until the weather is more favorable. Allied airmen are developing unprecedented activity and constantly shelling camps, artillery parks and military buildings in the hands of the Germans. Camp Houthulst, the despatch says finally, was visited during the last week by 47 raiding aviators, who did considerable damage to German military property.

#### THE CZAR OFF TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's says that Emperor Nicholas yesterday left for the front.

## SUMMARY OF TO DAY'S WAR NEWS

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The western front is still the central field of military interest. The latest reports show no signs of a lessening in the intensity of the violent struggle which has been going on for several days in the vicinity of Vimy and Neuville, near the Belgian border, while further south, along the lines, there are signs of re-awakening on the part of both Germans and French.

In Belgium, according to unofficial reports, there has been a notable artillery battle in progress during the past ten days, near Ypres, but the opinion appears to prevail among military observers that the Germans have decided to postpone their predicted offensive until more favorable weather prevails. They are reported very busy, however, in strengthening their lines.

In Russia the artillery, particularly on the Riga-Dvinsk front, is notably heavy in character, but the infantry does not appear to have been active. In Volhynia the Russians report a forward movement in the capture of a hill between the fortress of Rovno and Lutsk, but the latest Austrian reports claim that Emperor Nicholas' troops have been held to their old positions in Galicia and on the Bessarabian frontier, despite their desperate attempts to advance.

Mr. T. L. Brown of Belfast, Ireland is in the city.

## RUMOR THAT NORTHCLIFFE MAY ENTER THE CABINET

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Among the innumerable rumors or cabinet changes, the most surprising is the report of a reconciliation between the government and Lord Northcliffe, who may be induced to accept a cabinet position.

Although this amazing rumor is not generally believed, and is ridiculed by many in view of Lord Northcliffe's unceasing and strenuous fight against the government, it is a fact that its realization will be welcomed throughout the country. It is impossible to overestimate Lord Northcliffe's influence.

Even so great an expert as E. J. Dillon, of the Daily Telegraph, who strongly opposed him, declares that Lord Northcliffe is the most influential man in the country.

Motives are Patriotic.

Lord Northcliffe has fought the government step by step ever since the first days of the war, but his opponents agree that his motives are purely patriotic and that he has nothing to gain and everything to lose by his attacks.

An outspoken demand upon Lord Northcliffe to accept a seat in the cabinet as Minister of Aviation, will

appear tomorrow in the British Weekly. Extracts from the article follow:

"What is to be borne in mind is that Lord Northcliffe has convinced himself that the war is not going well for us; that trials of the severest kind await us, and that the end is very far off. The man who says this is the ruling spirit of a number of journals with enormous circulation. Through his representatives everywhere he has extraordinary resources for acquiring news.

Should Be in Service.

"We believe that in Lord Northcliffe's hands the air department would be safe; but we do not much care what service Lord Northcliffe undertakes; what we are sure of is that for his sake and for the sake of the country he ought to be in service. The country is patient, but the people are asking themselves whether the deadlock is to continue forever. There is no weakening of the resolution, but there is a growing impatience to see our side beginning to win. It is needless to say that we have had no communication with Lord Northcliffe. We have no right to say that he would accept any position offered him, but we do believe that he would not shrink from assuming responsibility."

## STOCK MARKET

New York.

Air Brake	147
American Car Foundry	73 1/2
American Smelting	102 1/2
Atchafalca	193 1/2
Anacosta	90 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	88 1/2
C. P. R.	175 1/2
Crescent Steel	82 1/2
Erie	38 1/2
Northern Pacific	114
Reading	78 1/2
St. Paul	96 1/2
Studebaker	154
Union Pacific	134 1/2
United States Steel	84 1/2
Westinghouse	68 1/2

Montreal.

Canada Car	74 1/2
Cement	47 1/2
Laurentide Pulp	184 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel	98 1/2
Anglo-French bonds	94 1/2
Sterling	47 1/2

#### FIRE DESTROYS A BIG CARRIAGE FACTORY

Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 11.—A fire which last night destroyed the warehouse of the A. A. Cooper Wagon and Buggy Co., caused a loss of \$300,000, according to estimates today. It is said that most of the wagons were built for the Allies in the European war.

## How Mr. Law, M. P. Lost His Life

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—B. B. Law, M. P. for Yarmouth, whose body has not been found yet in the parliament fire, lost his life when going back to save some valuable papers. It had been thought that he was in the telephone booth and perished there, but the person to whom he was telephoning has been located and states the conversation was finished. A messenger, Bailey, states that after the fire was well under way, he spoke to Mr. Law in the messengers room in the basement adjoining the main entrance. The missing M. P. asked him if he could save his overcoat upstairs. "I don't care for the coat," said Mr. Law, "but there are some valuable papers in it."

The messenger would not take the risk. That was the last he saw of the M. P. It is assumed that Mr. Law went up the winding stairs, lost his way and was overcome by the dense smoke in the upper corridors.

#### SIX GERMAN PRISONERS NOW IN INSANE ASYLUM

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 11.—Six German prisoners interned in Fort Henry since the war opened are now patients at Rockwood asylum for the insane.

## GERMANY WANTS HER SUBMARINES TO CONTINUE THEIR ACTS OF PIRACY

### New Memorandum Sent to the United States---Would Treat Armed Merchantmen as Warships in Future---Comments of London and New York Press.

(Canadian Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Germany and Austria, through their embassies here, have notified the United States of their intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships after March 1. That date was fixed to give the Entente Allies time to signify their intention toward the recent note of the United States proposing the disarmament of all merchantmen.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Although the new German memorandum reached the London morning papers too late for extended editorial comment, the manner in which it is featured in all the newspapers indicates the sensation it is likely to cause in England and the allied countries.

The Mail declares that it undoubtedly is Germany's long-threatened reprisal for the Baralong incident, and gives it a seven-column headline reading, "New U Boat Murder Campaign to Start March 1st." The Mail comments: "Germany has warned neutrals not to travel in the Allies' liners after March first. This clearly indicates that our vessels are to be attacked without warning and doubtless represents the reprisals threatened for the Baralong incident."

"The German memorandum whines about our arming liners—the thing the Germans did before the war. It talks as if hitherto pirates had warned their victims."

#### HAS AGAIN RAISED THE WHOLE QUESTION OF SUBMARINE WARFARE AS AFFECTING NEUTRALS

The Times heads its story, "New Plea for Piracy." It comments: "President Wilson's diplomatic victory is no sooner announced than Germany puts forward another plea to allow her submarines to continue their piracy. The memorandum is a complaint against the perfectly legitimate and long-practiced right of our merchantmen to carry guns for defence. Germany has thus raised again the whole question of submarine warfare as affecting neutrals."

The Express uses the headlines: "Germany prepares the world for new frightfulness."

The Daily Chronicle calls it "Germany's 'Sink Everything' Policy."

The Daily News remarks in bold type across its front page: "Immediately following the settlement of her dispute with America on the Lusitania affair, Germany has seized on the pretext for resuming her policy of submarine frightfulness."

#### NEW YORK HERALD SAYS THAT CONDITIONS ARE WORSE NOW THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE WAR BEGAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Under the caption, "The crisis being steadily intensified," the Herald this morning says editorially:

"The Herald would be untrue to its public if it did not explain that the situation at Washington, instead of being cleared by the reported understanding with Germany is far worse than at any time since the European war began."

"The United States has suffered terribly in lost prestige in the last few days, but no one imagined that matters had been so manoeuvred by our statesmen, supine under the influence of the German ambassador, that we were now posing as a sort of half-witted being, who had been slapped in the face repeatedly by the German diplomatists at home, and yet who had been cragged into a league with Germany for the destruction of merchant ships that do not conform to disarmament after March 1st. For Germany yesterday, following Austria-Hungary, served notice on the United States and the rest of the world, that after March 1 all merchant ships which carried guns would be sunk without benefit of warning, and, what is more deplorable, the United States listening to the voice of the Teutonic tempter, has fallen into the trap, having already suggested that the Entente Allies trust Germany and carry no guns, not even for defence."

#### STRAINED RELATIONS WITH ALLIES AND DETESTABLE RELATIONS WITH THE HUNS

"Now, what are we going to do? Here we are with a cabinet crisis on our hands, with the possibility of Germany again balking at the final wording of the Lusitania note, with submarine warfare breaking out anew, and our position just what the Herald warned against—strained relations with the Allies and doubtful and detestable relations with the Lusitania, the Arabia, the Ancona and the Persia murderers."

"Was there ever such a mess where the honor and dignity of the country was concerned? No."