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VOL. XXII., No. 293

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916

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GERMANY AND HER ALLIES READY TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The Teutonic Allies Have Made Proposal For Peace

Announcement Made in Wireless Message Via Sayville--- President Wilson Has Been Communicated With, But Will Make no Comment at the Present Time.

BERLIN (via Sayville wireless), Dec. 12.—Germany and her Allies today proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations. The propositions which they will bring forward are, according to Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting peace. The Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian governments are making similar proposals. These proposals have been transmitted also to the Vatican.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—News that Germany and her allies were about to enter on peace negotiations was sent to President Wilson. Speaking for the President, Secretary Tumulty said he was deeply interested, but could make no comment at least until it was learned what reception the proposal received from the Entente Allies.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Times says that according to the latest reports from the speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Reichstag today will be concerned with the future of the Roumanian province of Wallachia.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Times quotes the Maasbode as saying that immediately after it was known that David Lloyd George had become Premier, a special meeting of the Dutch cabinet was held. After this meeting, the Maasbode says, telegrams were sent to all Dutch shipping agents in America, instructing them to reserve all available tonnage for government grain and cancel all other freight orders.

Germany Makes Reply to American Note Regarding the Deportation of Belgians

BERLIN, Dec. 11, via London, Dec. 12.—Germany's answer to the American note regarding the deportation of Belgians is confined most exclusively to a presentation of the situation in Belgium before the deportation order became effective. The note declares that there was urgent need of some kind of work for the Belgians, because their idleness was causing demoralization, and says that the deported workers are assured of well being in Germany.

The reply volunteers to permit American representatives to visit the workmen's camps and assure themselves that the Belgians are well off. It concludes with an expression of regret that the United States has never seen fit to protest against what it describes as the dragging off of Germans from East Prussia, Alsace and other places, to Siberia and elsewhere.

These actions, of which it is accused the Allies are guilty, are characterized in the reply as a severe violation of the laws of humanity.

Majority of Both Chambers in Russia Want "Dark Forces" Eliminated From Ministry

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11, via London, Dec. 12.—The swift procession of political events which have been marking a new chapter in Russian history, has come to a temporary halt awaiting the final decision of the government. The present situation is as follows:

A majority of both parliamentary chambers, for the first time in their existence, present a united front against the government, and a series of extraordinarily sensational accusations against the present cabinet and disclosures of government inefficiency and corrupt influences have been crystallized into the more dignified form of a demand for a ministry which can be supported by the legislative bodies and the public opinion of the nation. Both chambers are firm in their insistence upon not merely a change of personnel in the ministry, but the final elimination of those "dark forces" which formed the topic of so many impassioned utterances in the Duma and the Imperial Council.

THE TEUTONS ARE READY FOR PEACE

BERLIN, Dec. 12 (via Sayville wireless)—The following announcement was given out today by the semi-official overseas news agency:

"The Chancellor this morning received one after another the representatives of the United States of America, Spain and Switzerland; that is, of the states protecting German interests in hostile foreign countries. The Chancellor transmitted to them a note and asked them to bring it to the knowledge of the hostile governments.

"The note will be read today in the Reichstag by the Chancellor."

"In the note the four allied (Central) powers propose to enter forthwith on peace negotiations. The propositions which they bring for such negotiations are, according to their firm belief, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The governments at Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia transmitted identical notes, and also communicated with the Holy See and all other neutral powers."

Wm. Gray M. P. for London is Dead

London, Ont., Dec. 12.—Wm. Gray, M. P. for London since 1915, when he was elected by acclamation, following the death of Major Beattie, died this morning in Victoria Hospital following a long illness from Bright's disease.

Mr. Gray was 54 years of age, having been born in Newcastle, Ont. He had held many offices of trust in the Conservative party. He leaves a widow and one son, Frank, of the Inland Revenue Department.

POLICY OF CABINET TO BE OUTLINED ON THURSDAY

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The absence through illness of Premier Lloyd George and former Premier Asquith, the principal figures in the late ministerial crisis, and the decision of the cabinet to postpone until Thursday its statement of policy, robbed today's session of the House of Commons of the interest which usually attaches to the first meeting of a new government with parliament. However, a large number of members returned to London for the session.

The attitude of those whose position was in doubt was indicated by the seats they took either behind the cabinet or with the opposition forces.

Meanwhile the new ministers are mastering their departments, which most of them took over yesterday. Mr. A. J. Balfour, however, delayed his transfer until this morning, when he assumed charge of the Foreign Office. For the moment the foreign minister is occupied with the problem of dealing with the Athens government.

Mr. Arthur Henderson in a Speech at Clapham Warns the Country Against Premature Peace

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Arthur Henderson, Minister of Pensions, in the first public speech to be made by any of the new ministers, warned the country against a premature peace.

Speaking at Clapham, Mr. Henderson said: "The war has gone on to long for some people in this country. It is possible, in view of the military situation, that we may become weary. I want to warn everyone of the danger of a premature peace. I am as strongly for peace as anybody can be, but peace must place us without doubt beyond the recurrence of the present catastrophe. Let our men, friends and neutrals, do what they can to form a league of nations and band themselves together to lay down principles of arbitration, and I will go with them, but not now. To talk peace with all the most unscrupulous military forces against us would be a step toward having to fight the whole thing over again."

SOCIALIST CREATE SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Declares That Frenchmen Should No Longer Fight to Secure Possession Of Constantinople to Russia---Belig erent Member Was Excluded.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—There was tumult in the Chamber of Deputies today during the discussion of the military appropriations bill, when the Socialist deputy, Pierre Brizon spoke.

M. Brizon was violently interrupted from all parts of the chamber when he declared that Frenchmen should no longer fight to assure the possession of Constantinople to Russia.

"You're a traitor!" was yelled at M. Brizon by numerous deputies. Various colleagues of M. Brizon endeavored to quiet him, but without avail.

M. Bouge and other deputies requested the stenographers not to take down anything said by M. Brizon. During the excitement M. Brizon grasped a water glass which stood before him and threw it at the heads of the deputies in a semi-circle before the secretary's desk. Thereupon Rene Renoult, vice-president of the chamber, who was presiding, ordered a suspension of the sitting.

Fighting Member was Called a Traitor And Hooted by Fellow Members of Chamber

M. Brizon was hooted by the entire chamber as he moved alone to his place among the Socialist seats at the extreme left of the chamber. Most of the Socialists' seats had been vacant during the tumult.

After the chamber had reconvened, M. Renoult announced that M. Brizon having outraged the assembly, M. Renoult would consult the chamber concerning an application for his temporary exclusion.

M. Brizon, demanding the right to be heard on the application of the rule, mounted the speaker's stand.

"How much did you receive from Germany to do the work to which you are applying yourself?" he asked of M. Renoult.

The chamber then decided to exclude Brizon. The galleries were cleared and the session again suspended. When it was resumed twenty minutes later, M. Brizon had left the chamber.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR MAY CHANGE HIS TITLE

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The morning papers give precedence to German speculation regarding the forthcoming speech of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Holweg as regarded by the correspondents in Holland. Many German guesses are given as to what secrets will be divulged, and most of these centre on the supposition that the Chancellor's declaration will concern peace. The Berlin Vorwaerfs is quoted as saying:

"Germany is now in a position to address a terrible warning to the consciences of those who prolong the war."

Another Berlin suggestion is that the Emperor is going to change his title of German Emperor to Emperor of Germany. This recalls the fact that his grandfather wished to make the same change at Versailles, after the Franco-Prussian war, but was prevented by the opposition of the German states outside of Prussia.

Other telegrams from Berlin received in Holland say that all the conjectures indulged in will prove false.

CONSTANTINE SPARRING FOR TIME.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Times says that Count Reventlow, the well known German military critic, says that King Constantine now only desires to gain time to enable the Germans to concentrate a relieving force. The Count is quoted as adding that it is uncertain if the Greek supplies will last long enough to permit the Germans to come to their assistance.