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* In order to ensure changes *
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The Daily Mail

* THE WEATHER. *
* Maritime—Southwest winds, *
* increasing to gales at night, *
* fair and milder. *

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GERMAN AEROPLANES BOMBARD FRENCH SEAPORT OF DUNKIRK

German Baby Killers Are Again Displaying Activity

Early Morning Raid on Town of Dunkirk---Nancy Was Also Bombarded From the Air---A Feeling of Uneasiness Has Been Created in London---Aviator Brought Down by British Guns.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—A News Agency despatch from London today says: Two German aeroplanes bombarded the French seaport town of Dunkirk at 6 o'clock this morning, the Admiralty announced.

Two hours later a German aviator was shot down by a British airman at Nieuport, several miles from Dunkirk, on the sea coast.

Three air raids by Germans on the Kent coast in two days have stimulated the feeling of uneasiness regarding German air plans for London. The occasional dash of bomb-throwing aeroplanes over Dover is believed to presage a more ambitious attack as soon as the weather permits.

The City of Nancy Was Bombarded by Long Range Guns and Also from Aeroplanes

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The city of Nancy was again bombarded this morning by the long range German guns, and this afternoon a number of bombs were dropped from German aeroplanes. The damage from the bombardment was inconsiderable, and only two persons were wounded, while the aeroplane attack is reported to have been without result.

It was announced from Paris on January 18 that during the three preceding days six persons had been killed and ten injured in Nancy as the result of a bombardment of the city by German 17 inch guns. Alarming reports have been circulated as to the havoc caused by the bombardment and the consequent panic among the inhabitants. The prefect of the department in which Nancy is situated issued a circular discrediting the rumors. On the day mentioned President Poincare went to Nancy and passed the entire day there.

A SQUADRON OF FRENCH AEROPLANES SHELLS MONASTIR AND GIEVGELI AGAIN

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Serbian towns of Monastir and Gievgeli have again been attacked by a squadron of French aeroplanes, sixteen in number, the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs. It is estimated that 100 persons were killed or wounded at Gievgeli. All the French aeroplanes returned in safety. In some cases they covered a distance of 190 miles.

Sultan's Yacht Was Torpedoed

London, Jan. 25.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that the Sultan's Yacht Erthogroat, according to reports from Constantinople, was torpedoed in the Bosphorus by a French submarine in the latter part of December.

The vessel was seriously injured, but is still afloat. The same despatch states that Field Marshal Baron Kolmar Von der Goltz has been appointed commander in chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus.

The Turkish imperial yacht Erthogroat was built at Elswick in 1903, is 206 feet long, and has a displacement of 900 tons and an armament of eight 3-pounders.

Cuban General Staff President

Paris, Jan. 24.—General Valoyano Weyler has been appointed President of the Central General Staff which has just been created by royal decree, according to a despatch from Madrid to the Havas Agency.

General Weyler was Governor of Cuba just before the Spanish-American war, and his policy of severity in waging war on the revolutionary movement, and particularly his action in forcing the concentration of the rural population in certain sections, have generally been regarded as having had much to do with the bringing about of that war.

Motnenegrins in Guerilla Warfare

Rome, Jan. 24.—Active guerilla warfare is being waged by the Montenegrin troops on their retreat southward and particularly in the Tarabosch mountains west of Scutari, according to reports received here today. In advance of the Austrian troops who are in pursuit, a number of Austrian aeroplanes have been harassing the Montenegrins, flying low and using machine guns against groups of the poorly equipped soldiers of General Martinovitch.

70 P. C. INCREASE IN U. S. EXPORTS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—American exports increased 70 per cent. in 1915 and reached a total of \$3,555,000,000, breaking all previous records.

Figures today by the Department of Commerce show that heavy exports and declining imports together set a new American trade balance record at \$1,772,000,000. Imports were the smallest since 1912. The country's total foreign trade exports and the imports passed the five billion dollar mark during the year, each month showing heavier exports until December reached \$350,000,000.

GERMAN AVIATOR WAS RELEASED

Berlin, Jan. 25 (via Sayville wireless).—Among the military prisoners in Montenegro who are freed by the Teutonic forces is Count Von Holck, well known as an aviator and horseman. Count Von Holck won the Hamburg Derby several times.

COL. HOUSE IS EN ROUTE TO GERMAN CAPITAL

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 24, via Paris, Jan. 25.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, arrived here this morning and left at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for Berlin. He was accompanied by two secretaries of the American Embassy in Berlin, who had come here to meet him. Colonel House said to the Associated Press correspondent that many misstatements had been published in the European press concerning the motives of his visit and that he desired again to affirm that it was in no wise connected with any peace movement or any peace proposals, but its purpose continues to be that announced before he left the United States.

From Berlin Colonel House will return to Paris through Switzerland, and will visit no other capitals of continental Europe.

Mr. P. F. Blanchet, chartered accountant of St. John, is in the city today.

SAYS GERMAN FLEET WILL COME OUT OF KIEL CANAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The German fleet, with the heaviest new battleships armed with 17-inch guns, far out-ranging the largest of the British naval guns, and escorted by a fleet of Fokker aeroplanes and Zeppelins, armed with a new pneumatic gun capable of firing armor-piercing projectiles, will soon appear in the North Sea to give battle to the British fleet, according to Thomas R. MacMeehan, aeronautical engineer and president of the Aeronautical Society of America.

Mr. MacMeehan said today that the basis of his prediction is from sources of authoritative information in Germany.

The time of the German navy's dash from the Kiel Canal will be fixed mainly by the results of testing of the new engines of destruction from the air—the pneumatic gun or torpedo tube—Mr. Meehan asserted. The weapon will be tried out, he confidently expected, within two or three weeks, in a monster raid by Zeppelins on London.

"For the past four years the Krupp experts have been working on the aerial torpedo, which, according to my information, is now perfect.

A POWERFUL PROJECTILE.

"Briefly, the torpedo tube or pneumatic gun launching the projectile is about eight feet long. Air pressure is used because of the danger of using powder for a gun of that calibre on an airship. The projectile issues from the mouth of the gun with a velocity of 650 feet per second. This great velocity overcomes all the cross currents of wind in the air and the motion of the airship, which made the bomb so useless a missile. It goes straight to its mark with an ever-increasing rate of speed, and strikes within a few seconds even from so great a height as 15,000 feet. The projectile, weighing four and a half pounds, has a point as hard and sharp as a cold chisel, and lands with a striking impact of fourteen tons. It will pierce armor plate and then explode inside."

NEW PROPOSAL FROM GERMANY.

(Canadian Press.)
Washington, Jan. 25.—Secretary of State Lansing had before him today another written proposal from Germany designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the liner Lusitania. It was submitted through Ambassador Von Bernstorff. It was said in its latest proposal the Berlin government makes some reference to a desire to see this country take action in regard to ques-

tions involving the freedom of the seas.

Germany, it is said, reiterates that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was an act of reprisal for the British blockade of the German coast. Regret is expressed for the loss of American lives and indemnity is offered. Attention is called to the fact that such forms of reprisal have been discontinued as the result of negotiations with the United States.

FORD PARTY AT STOCKHOLM.

(Canadian Press.)
Stockholm, Jan. 25.—Preparatory to the arrival here today of the Ford peace expedition, thirty-four rooms at the Grand Hotel have been reserved. The peace conference is expected to begin work within a fortnight. According to Mayor Carl Lindhagen, five nations will be represented in the conference, Holland, Denmark, Norway,

Sweden and America. Switzerland, Spain and Portugal have not replied to invitations to send delegates.

Mayor Lindhagen gave no intimation of the manner in which the conference will proceed in trying to attain its object of bringing about peace. The newspapers here give very little space to the movements of the peace advocates.

ECONOMIC RUIN FACES GERMANY IF WAR IS PRO- LONGED AFTER AUGUST

This is the Opinion Expressed by Representatives of the Country's Great Banking Institutions---Early Peace Proposals From the Huns Are Expected.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Leonard Spray, its correspondent at Rotterdam:

"Important news reaches here from a reliable source. Recently a meeting of the directors of the Deutsche Reichsbank, the Schaffhausen Bank Verein, and other great banking institutions in Germany, discussed the financial situation, and came to the conclusion that it was absolutely impossible for Germany to remain at war after the end of August without being brought face to face with economic ruin.

"This does not necessarily mean that by that time the Germans will be at the end of their resources for continuing the war; but the bankers made it clear to the government that if hostilities were kept up after that date, there will not be left a sufficient margin of money for the empire to be able to resume its economic life after peace is declared.

"The great representatives of German finance are bringing tremendous pressure to bear upon the government to conclude peace before it becomes necessary to retrench upon this momentary margin, which must be kept intact if Germany is to resume its commercial and industrial existence after the war.

FINANCIERS DECLARE THAT A TREATY OF PEACE MUST BE CONCLUDED THIS YEAR

"In the view of those authorities, not even victory could insure Germany being able to keep her commercial head above water after the war. 'Therefore,' they say, 'we must have peace this year.'

One who has been in closetouch with the ruling circles in Berlin says: "I believe that whatever may be its ruling position, firm peace overtures will be made by Germany next autumn, or before. She will seek, if still in a position to do so, what Britain may regard as terms of premature peace, and if such terms are refused, then all financial considerations will be disregarded, the militarists will have their way, the war will be continued on a paper basis, and Germany will continue to fight, heedless of everything."

GREAT HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED BY THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CAUCASUS

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Difficulties experienced by the Russians in the Caucasus are described in an officer's narrative received at Petrograd.

"For weeks," the narrative says, "our column at the summit of a mountain 11,000 feet high, east of Ererum, was exposed to blizzards which buried shelters 15 feet under drifts, and blew huts to pieces. Our position was most critical, when at length we were ordered to march. A hurricane of furious proportions was raging when we began to descend the snow clad precipices. The men marched in single file and forced their way shoulder high through the snow, firing their rifles to guide those behind them. Uniforms became sheets of ice, and masks of ice covered our faces.

"Guns were lowered on ropes. Not a man was lost. We had our reward in the panic which our unexpected presence produced among the Turks."

THE U. S. SENDING A PROTEST.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 25.—Vigorous opposition to Great Britain's "trading with the enemy act" is lodged in representations the United States is sending to the British Foreign Office.

The communication has been prepared for transmission following the receipt of the text of the act from Ambassador Page.

Although the representations do not take the form of a protest, for the

reason that the act is limited in its immediate operation to British subjects, strenuous objection is directed against any attempt to apply the legislation to American trade.

The United States contends that the proposed interference with trade is illegal and that it would be impossible to successfully aim a blow at Germany without doing grave injustice to American commerce.