
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—Northwest to west
winds, increasing to strong dur-
ing the day, fair and continued
cold on Sunday, moderating on
Monday.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

Says Decisive Hour in the Great War has been Reached

An Important Statement by French Minister of Finance--- Tension in France Has Relapsed And it is Believed that Peace is Near.

PARIS, March 28.—“We have reached the decisive hour,” said Alexandre Ribot, Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies last night on the financial and military situation.

“We can say without exaggeration, without illusion, and without vain optimism that we now see the end of this horrible war.”

M. Ribot's utterance is taken to be of the utmost importance, as indicating official opinion with regard to the result of the battle of Verdun. Whether peace is or is not appreciably nearer, it is unquestionable that the tension in France has relaxed and that men's thoughts are turned to the rapid development of events favorable to the Allies.

The German Losses at Verdun Said to Have Reached Enormous Proportions

LONDON, March 18.—The Times has the following from Paris: “The German losses in the desperate enterprise against Verdun, positive fruits of which are only to be found on paper, must now be more than a quarter of a million. The sort of thing that has been going on for days is neither magnificent nor war. It is just scientific slaughter, and serves only to display the courageous tenacity of both defenders and attackers, while rows of dead now stretch before the centres of activity. An officer who has returned from Vaux gives a picture of what is happening right along on the attacked point of the salient.

“Now and again an occasional company manages to get through to the chaotic ruined village, only to be destroyed by machine guns or the bayonet. In some cases, it would seem, the lies of the Germans have rebounded on their own heads, and the army before Verdun itself believes them. Thus, after the report of the capture of Vaux, the 19th reserve regiment advanced toward the village with its officers at its head and arms at the shoulder, without doubting that its compatriots were in front. The French actually allowed them to enter the village. Then, when they got into the main street, our troops opened fire with machine guns and scattered the enemy, who took refuge in cellars, where they were killed by fire or bayonet.”

The French Official Statement Tells of Violent Bombardments Near Vaux

PARIS, March 18.—No infantry attacks were made last night in the Verdun region, the War Office announced this afternoon. There was intermittent cannonading. The text of the French official communication reads as follows:

“In the Argonne region, sector of Courtes Chausses, there has been fighting with mines which resulted to our advantage. To the west of the river Meuse we have directed a concentrated fire on the German trenches in the direction of Hill 265, and also on the Corbeaux woods. To this the enemy did not respond. To the east of the Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in the region of Vaux. There has been intermittent artillery firing at other points in this sector, as well as in the Woivre at Moutainville, Haudremont and Les Eparges.

“To the northeast of St. Mihele our long range artillery bombarded all last night the roadway between Apremont and Vigneulles, over which it had been reported that certain regiments of the enemy were marching in a northerly direction.

“There have been no other events of importance on the remainder of the front. During yesterday, in spite of fog and low clouds, French aviators were active in the region of Verdun. A German aeroplane of the Fokker type appeared and was seriously damaged.

MILITARY AVIATOR KILLED.

PARIS, March 18.—Count Jacques Decaz, military aviator and brother of Duke Decaz, has been killed in an air battle. He had just succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane after a long duel, when his own machine was struck by an inflammable dart, fired by another German aeroplane. The Count's machine burst into flames and fell inside the German lines.

STOCK MARKET

(Quotations by J. M. Robinson & Sons,
Bankers and Brokers, Queen St.)

New York.

Air Brake	147
Anaconda	87½
C. P. R.	166½
Crucible	96½
Erie	38
Mexican Petroleum	113
Pennsylvania	57½
Union	133½
U. S. Steel	86½

Westinghouse 68½

Montreal.

Ames	23¼
Cedars	76¼
Cement	49¼
Dominion Iron	46¼
Detroit	88¼
Bridge	217½
Power	237¼
Spanish River	10
Scotia	107¼
Steel Co.	44

Mrs. E. A. Forsyth of New York, is a guest at the Queen.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO GENERAL JOFFRE

New York, March 18.—A special cable to the World from London says: “The London Times publishes the following extracts from a message, which Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the Times, has addressed to the Sydney Sun. Lord Northcliffe, who has often criticized in his newspapers the government's conduct of the war, sent a message from Paris Tuesday which says:

“I have had the honor of being received by the President of the republic, and General Joffre, who, it should be understood, is generalissimo of the combined French and British armies.

“President Poincare, who is cheerful and confident about the war, and appreciative of the help of the British army, referred first to Great Britain's effort by which she is becoming one of the greatest military powers and as the greatest naval power in the world. He spoke of the immense improvement in the British army since the war began, both in organization and fighting qualities.

“General Joffre is calm and confident, and bears the strain of his colossal responsibility without any sign of fatigue.”

REPORT FROM CANADIAN BOYS ON THE BATTLEFRONT

Official Communique to General Sir Sam Hughes Received at Ottawa — Canadians Have Been Kept Busy of Late — Batteries Shelled the Enemy Trenches.

Ottawa, March 18.—The communique from the representative at the front to General Sir Sam Hughes was received this morning.

Canadian Headquarters in France, March 17.—On the front of our First Division, the enemy's artillery developed slightly increased activity during the period March 8th to 15th.

On several occasions numbers of high explosive and shrapnel shells were thrown over the trenches, support lines and buildings in this area, but very little damage was effected. Opposite our second division, the fire of the enemy's artillery remained normal. Our artillery availed itself of every opportunity to harass and disperse the enemy working parties.

On March 10th our 53rd Trench Mortar Battery bombarded an enemy strong point, and succeeded in breaching the German parapet in several places. The following day our fourth and fifth Field Artillery Brigades, in conjunction with our trench mortar batteries, engaged in a combined shoot on the same objective.

Damaged Enemy's Works.

The bombardment resulted in considerable damage to the enemy's works and sandbags, timber and corrugated iron were seen to fly in the air.

Our Sixteenth Battery secured two hits on a gap in the German parapet at a time when a large party of Germans were observed passing the opening.

Shells of our Seventh Artillery Brigade destroyed an enemy machine gun emplacement and our Fourteenth battery obtained three direct hits on a suspected observation post, all three shells entering the post and bursting inside.

Shelled German Trenches.

On the night of March 8th our batteries shelled the German trenches heavily while a relief was in progress, and on March 9th made effective shots at some enemy transports. Our Sixth Field Artillery Brigade more than once silenced enemy trench mortars and machine guns and demolished some German dugouts from which several of the enemy were seen to run away.

On some sections of our front there was considerable development in rifle, and grenade activity, but the superior weight of the fire from our grenade batteries usually proved effective in silencing the enemy. Hostile snipers were exceptionally vigilant, but our snipers met with considerable success. Several enemy snipers were dislodged from their cover and on numerous oc-

casions enemy casualties were observed as the result of the accurate firing of our men.

During the week sniper Shipp, of the 27th Winnipeg Battalion, and sniper Steven of our 28th Northwest Battalion, each accounted for a German officer. A small mine was exploded by the enemy opposite a point in our lines, but very little damage resulted.

Drove Airmen Away.

Hostile aviators were more persistent in their attempts to reconnoitre our lines. Frequently they were attacked by our machines and forced to retire by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

On March 9th and again on March 14th, German biplanes were pursued by our airmen and driven to earth behind the German lines.

In the early morning of March 13th a party of scouts and bombers of our 25th Nova Scotia Battalion, under Lieutenants Cameron and Johnstone, threw over fifty grenades into an enemy front trench, which they had discovered to be heavily manned.

On another occasion a wide gap was cut through the German wire by parties under Capt. Tupper and Lieutenant Cameron, and consequently a large number of grenades were fired at the enemy, causing several casualties.

PREMIER SCOTT IN POOR HEALTH

Winnipeg, March 18.—The Free Press publishes the following despatch from Regina:

“Advices reaching this city from the Bahamas indicate that the state of Premier Walter Scott's health is anything but reassuring, and a cabinet minister remarked today: “I am sorry to say that Walter Scott is a long way from recovery.”

CURLING RINK BURNED.

Kingston, Ont., March 18.—Napanee curling rink was destroyed by fire at 5.30 this morning, loss \$2,000.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

The members of the Bringing Up Father Company arrived at noon today from Woodstock. The company will play at the Opera House tonight. The advance sale of seats has been large and the company will play to a capacity house. This musical comedy has been well received everywhere.

Mr. J. Irvine of Montreal is at the Barker House.

SOCIALISTIC MEMBER CREATES AN UPROAR IN GERMAN REICHSTAG

Turbulent Speech by Dr. Leibknecht on the Educational Budget---Says The Schools are only Training Stables For War.

AMSTERDAM, March 18 (via London).—The Cologne Gazette gives the following account of the turbulent scene which occurred in the Reichstag on Thursday while Dr. Karl Liebknecht, socialist, denounced the demoralizing effects of the war. Dr. Liebknecht, discussing the educational budget, said:

“Education today serves to strengthen militarism and capitalism. You act as if you wish to throw open to the people the road to education, but that is only because capitalism requires soldiers. The teaching of history is systematically distorted for the purpose of introducing certain political convictions into the school, and also hatred against England. The militarizing of schools converts them into training stables for war. You educate our children to be war machines.

POISONED GAS BOMBS.

“With regard to war, their ideals seem to be embodied in poisoned gas bombs. In the schools should be taught not only that the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria at Sarajevo was an incident which should inspire horror, but it should also be taught that there were wide circles in Germany and Austria in which this murder was regarded as a veritable Godsend.”

At these words a wild uproar arose in the House, the president vigorously ringing his bell. Dr. Liebknecht shouted:

“It is the truth—it's the whole truth.”

WAS CALLED TO ORDER.

The president thereon called him to order, and the majority of the members left the chamber. Dr. Liebknecht went on: “Just as in the thirty years war, so the present war has a demoralizing and baneful effect on education. As long as our educational ideal centres in a death struggle, the liberation of the working classes cannot come.”

The president for the second time called the speaker to order, but he continued:

WORKERS MUST SETTLE JOB.

“The workers themselves must tackle the job of education. The troops must not fight merely in the trenches; they ought to lower their arms and direct them against the common enemy.”

The president again rang his bell. Dr. Liebknecht tried to continue, but the president kept on ringing his bell, and said, addressing the members, “I beg that all those present who still wish to hear Dr. Liebknecht will stand up.”

As only socialists stood up, Dr. Liebknecht was forbidden to speak further, the majority present loudly applauding this decision.

VON TIRPITZ' RETIREMENT.

LONDON, March 18.—A wireless despatch from Rome says that the retirement of Admiral Von Tirpitz as German minister of marine was occasioned by his intention to attack Great Britain with the entire German navy. His plan was vetoed, according to advices, by Emperor William and Prince Henry.

LONDON, March 18.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says the German newspapers freely discuss the resignation of Admiral Von Tirpitz, which they ascribe to Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line. They declare that Herr Ballin warned Emperor William that a continuance of the submarine campaign on Von Tirpitz plan, would mean the seizure of all German vessels in neutral ports and finally alienate South America from Germany.

IS VON TIRPITZ CRAZY ?

LONDON, March 18.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its correspondent at Milan: “The Italian press hints that the reason for the retirement of Admiral Von Tirpitz was that the Admiral had become mad and advocated the sinking every ship on the seas, regardless of whether they belonged to belligerents or neutrals. This point seems to be borne out by the sinking of the Tubantia, which was effected before new instructions could be sent to submarine commanders by Admiral Von Capelle.”

BULGARIANS MOVING TROOPS.

PARIS, March 18.—Movements of troops on a large scale in Bulgaria are reported by the Havas correspondent at Bucharest, Roumania, in a despatch filed on Wednesday. It is said that these operations are so extensive that both passenger and freight trains have been held up.