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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1916

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## French Positions in Avocourt Bombarded Yesterday

**On the Right Bank of the Meuse Quietness Prevailed, Says French Official Report---Berlin Reports a Lull at Verdun---Good Work by French Airmen.**

BERLIN, April 17.—The lull in the Verdun fighting continued last night. The War Office announced this afternoon that nothing of importance has occurred on the entire western front. On the eastern front the Russians were active around the Dvinsk bridgehead.

PARIS, April 17.—The French positions in Avocourt wood, and on the front from Dead Man's Hill to Cumieres were bombarded yesterday.

There were no infantry attacks, the military report of today says. To the east of the Meuse the night was calm, except for artillery activity at Haudremont wood. The text of the statement is as follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been an intense bombardment of the French positions in the Avocourt wood, and on the front from Le Morte Homme (Dead Man's Hill) to Cumieres.

"On the right bank of the river the night passed in relative calm except in the region to the south of Haudremont wood, where there was continued artillery activity. There were no infantry attacks during the day and night. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

### French Aerial Squadron Pulls Off

#### Successful Raids on Enemy's Works

"During the night of April 16-17 a French air squadron composed of nine machines, during an intense fog, executed certain important bombing operations in the region of Conflans, Pagny, Arnville and Romnach. Projectiles were dropped as follows: Twelve shells on the railroad stations at Conflans, sixteen on the factory at Romnach, eight on the railroad station at Arnville, eleven on the railroad line at Pagny.

"During the night of April 15-16 a French armed aeroplane flying over the North Sea at an altitude of 300 feet, threw sixteen shells at a vessel of the enemy. Eleven of these missiles found their mark."

### Prussian Militarism Sure to be Punished

#### As it Deserves, Says French Baron

LONDON, April 17.—Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, on departing today for France with the other French members of the Franco-British inter-parliamentary committee, who have been visiting England for the last week, gave to the press the following impressions of his visit:

"My conclusion is that Great Britain is great indeed, and that Prussian militarism is sure to be punished as it deserves. Victory for us is a question of time only. Our children are sure not to be deprived of their liberties. They will enjoy their peace, not a German truce.

"My only criticism is that England has still to hasten. The people are fine and good and brave, but they get up too late. The French people are at work every morning at least one or two hours earlier than the English people."

### German Official Report.

BERLIN, April 16 (via wireless to Sayville).—Austro-Hungarian military headquarters today issued the following report: "On the Russian front only the usual artillery engagements. "On the Italian front, on the coast there have been only moderate artillery engagements in the section of Doberdo heights. East of Selz a small engagement is in progress. In the Ploek district Austro-Hungarian artillery shelled some sections of the Dolomites."

### Naval Base at Suda Bay

ATHENS, April 16.—The Entente Allies have established a naval base in Suda Bay on the north coast of the Island of Crete. Crete, which formerly was an autonomous state under Turkish suzerainty, governed by a high commission of the great powers, was formally annexed by Greece in 1913. Almost the entire population is of the Greek race.

### German Report Denied

PARIS, April 17.—German statements that the Belgian army has been reduced to a sixth of its effectiveness and has been replaced by British troops, is denied in a semi-official statement given out at Havre, the seat of the Belgian government, according to a Havas despatch from that city. It is stated that the Belgian army occupies a section of the front; that its morale is very good and that it is only asking for a chance of proving its superiority over an equal number of its enemies.

### Successful Aerial Raids.

PARIS, April 17.—Raids by two French aerial squadrons stationed on the Salonica front are reported in a Havas despatch from Athens. One squadron dropped bombs yesterday morning on Bulgarian forces assembled at Strumitza station. Other attacks were made on German positions at Bogdantze. Both squadrons returned undamaged.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—One of several Americans on board the steamer Imperator, from Gulfport, Mississippi, for Marseilles, France, was wounded when the vessel was fired upon without warning by an Austrian submarine off the Columbre Islands, according to official advices to the State Department today.

## REPORT OF VILLA'S DEATH UNCONFIRMED

Washington, April 17.—War department officials announced that none of the over-night despatches or early telegrams brought any confirmation of the finding of the body of Francisco Villa. Definite information regarding his fate was eagerly awaited by administration officials today.

If the bandit chief is dead, as reported in unofficial advices from the border, the American troops will be recalled from Mexico at once, according to official announcement.

Mexico City, April 17.—Repeated defeats of Villa bandits were reported in messages received by the War Department today. General Mattias Ramos defeated one band near Jimenez commanded by Luzelias de Perez. Gen. Benjamin Garza's command killed 20 bandits and took a large number of prisoners in a fight near Corral de Piedra, Chihuahua. These bandits were commanded by Generals Manuel Arango, Martin Lopez and Bertram Reyna.

General Jacinto Trevino, commanding that district, reports that the work of clearing the country of bandits, is proceeding favorably.

See Rossley's Lilliputians at the Opera House tonight.

## CONSIGNED STOCK CERTIFICATE TO THE FLAMES

**Sharp Letter From Mr. C. J. Morrissey of Newcastle on the Teed Report--Says the Commissioner Had No Right to Cast Reflections Upon Him.**

NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 15th, 1915.

To the Editor The Daily Mail, Fredericton:

Sir,—Kindly allow me space in your valuable paper to make a few references to the report of Mr. M. G. Teed on his investigation of the charges made in an affidavit by one Enoch C. Colby against H. M. Blair.

I am led to believe by editorials in your paper, as well as others, that my name figured very prominently in said report. Why it should be the case I am at a loss to know.

The evidence, I understand, brought out the fact that I received stock certificates for \$5,000 from H. M. Blair. This is true. Mr. Blair sent them to me in the fall of 1913 and I informed him that I did not want them and would return them to him. He refused to have anything to do with them, saying his instructions were to hand them to me. I then threw them in the fire, because knowing this man Colby, I wanted absolutely nothing to do with either he or his company.

Mr. Teed, I understand, states that because I was not a witness that it would not be fair to me if he made any finding, yet I would judge from the press reports that Mr. Teed devotes considerable space to me (a son of the Chief Commissioner) having received these certificates.

If Mr. Teed wished to extend to me British fair play, which he as a lawyer ought to know something about, why did he not call me as a witness and hear my side? and not do as he did—make insinuations that because these certificates were sent to me, and I being a son of the Chief Commissioner, that there must be something crooked or underhand in the matter.

Mr. Teed seems to think that in my going to Ottawa with Blair at the time he received all this bogus stock from Colby, that I must know all about it. I wish to state that I knew nothing about the transaction until Mr. Blair sent me the certificates, explaining that Colby said they were for me.

I went to Ottawa at the time to see Dr. Reid, Acting Minister of Public Works, to explain to him about the channel of the Miramichi river, and how the Morrissey bridge, then being built, would affect navigation.

I wish to emphatically state that my father, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was not aware of my having received these certificates until he heard it from the evidence, and I think for Mr. Teed to embody in his report—as he surely did, otherwise the newspapers of the province would not have commented on it as they did—insinuations reflecting on my character, which I defy Mr. Teed or any man in the province to point his finger at, is a mean, contemptible piece of business and not worthy of a man occupying the position Mr. Teed occupies in this province.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I am,

CHAS. J. MORRISSEY.

## Casualty List Issued At Ottawa

Ottawa, April 17.—A casualty list containing 33 names was issued this afternoon. Three of them have next of kin in the west, the balance are old country addresses.

### BAPTISM.

Rev. A. F. Newcomb administered the rite of baptism to three candidates at the evening service in the Brunswick Street Baptist church yesterday.

## New U. S. Note Is Now Ready

Washington, April 17.—Announcement was made at the White House today that President Wilson had practically completed consideration of the forthcoming communication to Germany and it was indicated that it probably will go forward to Berlin late today or tomorrow.

Hon. John Morrissey returned from Newcastle at noon. Mr. C. H. Ramsay of St. John, is at the Queen.

## SITUATION IN GREECE IS NOW REGARDED AS BEING VERY GRAVE

**Entente Allies Have Decided to Transport Serbian Army to the Saloniki Front---Greece Refused to Consent to Use Their Railways.**

(Canadian Press.)

NEW YORK, April 17.—A cable to the Tribune from London says: "Greece is again in the throes of a crisis, which this time seems to be of greater magnitude and gravity than those which already have made that country a political storm centre. The cause is simple and dramatic. Britain and France have decided to transport the Serbian army, said to number 150,000 men, from Corfu, off the west coast of Greece, to the Salonican front. To do this, the use of the Greek railway from Patris through Athens to Volo is deemed indispensable, owing to the perils that must be met with if the journey were entirely by sea.

The Athens government has refused to consent to the use of the Volo-Ponnesian line, but the Allies are adamant. They have not only informed Greece that the railway will nevertheless be used, but also, according to the Athens advices, have threatened strong measures should the Hellenic rules seek to thwart the plans necessary to their operations in the Balkans.

The Central Powers, on the other hand, have plainly told Greece that if the passage of the Serbian army is permitted, it will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

Under firm pressure from both sides of belligerents, the government thus find itself in a remarkable dilemma, the sequel to which will be watched with interest.

### FIVE HUNDRED PROMINENT AMERICANS ISSUE

#### AN ADDRESS DECLARING AGAINST GERMANY

BOSTON, April 17.—An address to the people of the Allied nations bearing the signatures of five hundred Americans, all distinguished in their vocations, has been given out here.

Arrangements have been made to publish it simultaneously in the United States and Europe. The address expressed sympathy for the Entente Allies and denounces Teuton methods in the conduct of the war.

Inviting signatures, the committee in charge set the arbitrary limit of five hundred. The intention was not to have the address popularly signed, but rather by persons in different parts of the country prominent in their respective vocations and communities.

The names signed to the address represent the forty-two states of the Union. Of the total of 500 more than 150 belong to business and legal circles. This number includes former members of the national and state governments, of the judiciary and the diplomatic and consular services. It also includes former cabinet officers, ex-Governors and ex-Senators, railway presidents, bankers and journalists. The clerical profession is represented by thirty-two bishops and other prominent clergymen. The signers also include many distinguished members of the faculties of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, California, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago Northwest, Indiana, Jon Hopkins, Yale and Dartmouth colleges.

There are in the list more than twenty university and college presidents, besides some of the best known authors, actors, painters, sculptors and architects.

### LONDON PRESS LOOKS FOR A RUPTURE

#### BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

LONDON, April 17.—The relations between the United States and Germany, for the first time in several months, again occupy a leading place in the days news here.

The newspapers this morning all publish prominently the latest tidings from Washington regarding the probability of a new note to Germany, amounting virtually to an ultimatum.

Several of the newspapers publish editorials in which they declare that the end of patience of the United States has at last been reached and that a rupture of diplomatic relations is virtually certain.

A column of space is devoted in most of the papers in reproducing an "address to the people of the Allied Nations," just received from New York. It bears the signatures of five hundred Americans, including college presidents, public men and other notables.

The document declares at great length that "we believe the welfare of that civilization for which Germany has done so much demands that in this conflict Germany be defeated."

### MORE SHIPS GO DOWN.

LONDON, April 17.—The sinking of a neutral ship and a British steamship was reported by Lloyds today. The Norwegian ship Glendoon was sunk by gun fire.

The lost British steamer was the Narroven, which was unarmed.

The Glendoon, which was sailing from Iquique, Chile, for Calais, was built in 184 and owned in Christiania. Her tonnage (gross) was 1,918.

The Narroven sailed from New York on April 2 for Havre. She was a comparatively new vessel, having been built in 1914 for a London company. She was 385 feet long and 4,309 tons.