

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—West and north-west winds, fair and decidedly cold.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

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FIGHTING ON THE EASTERN FRONT HAS DECREASED IN VIOLENCE; THE ADMIRALTY REPORTS LOSS OF BRITISH SUBMARINE

General Hamilton's Report Provokes Much Criticism

Home Authorities Censured by the Press For Failure to Send Reinforcements to the Dardanelles---Generals Do Not Escape Criticism---A British Submarine Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Both the home government and the Generals at the front are subjected to severe criticism in the London morning newspapers today, as the result of General Sir Ian Hamilton's report. The authorities are especially blamed for their failure to meet General Hamilton's repeated demands for reinforcements, the lack of which caused the collapse of the military plans. In contrast to what is termed the inefficiency of the higher commands, the greatest admiration is accorded the heroic conduct of the men under the terrible conditions.

The Times, in an editorial, considers the report as frank as the circumstances would permit or the nation has any right to expect.

Failure of Campaign Attributed to the Incompetency of Some of the Corps and Divisional Commanders

The newspaper censures the home authorities for their failure to send reinforcements, and says it can find no warrant for the assumption that the great blow from the Anzac region failed solely because the landing at Suvla went amiss. "On the contrary," the Times adds, "the chief cause of the failure seems to have been, not the inexperience of the troops, or the lack of water, but the incompetence of some of the corps and divisional commanders, and though condemnation falls chiefly upon General Stopford, General Hamilton cannot escape some share of the criticism. His own version of what happened is sufficiently extraordinary. It is inexplicable that though he points out what the corps and divisional commanders ought to have done, he made no successful attempt to compel them to act. History shows no example of a really great commander who would have thus let a golden opportunity slip through his fingers, and the most astonishing thing in the despatch is General Hamilton's quite candid confession that on the evening of August 8, at Suvla Bay, he knew what ought to be done, and did not do it."

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, says: "The men were glorious, but their generals lacked the insight, energy and decision which are the divine parts of a commander in war."

Fighting on the Russian Front is Rapidly Growing in Intensity

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Fighting on the Russian front near the Roumanian frontier, is fast growing in intensity and assuming great ferocity, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency in a despatch filed on Wednesday.

Despatches from Kiev declare that the noise of cannon can be heard along a distance of thirty-six miles, and that windows in all the villages in this region have been broken by the concussions. The battle is raging with particular fury on the Tarnopol-Trembowla front, where more than 800,000 men with 3,500 cannon, are incessantly engaged.

Long Austro-German Red Cross trains are leaving this front daily for moreremote and thinly populated towns, where hospitals have been organized.

Wire Entanglements of the Germans Charged With Powerful Electric Currents

Wounded Russian officers report that the consequences of this battle already are being shown in certain sectors by the blowing in of first line German trenches and the slow, but irresistible progress of the Russians. The same officers tell of the enormous difficulty the Russians have had to surmount on this front, where entanglements of barbed wire are often laid twenty-four feet deep, and charged with powerful electric currents, supplied from stations especially erected.

As immediate approach to the entanglements is impossible, the Russian soldiers have invented the following method of surmounting the difficulty. Good marksmen fling ropes with hooks at the ends over the barbed wire, and then pull until the whole entanglement is removed.

FORD PARTY STARTS FOR THE HAGUE

Copenhagen, Jan. 7, via London.—The Ford Peace Party left Copenhagen today for The Hague. On board the special train, for the passage of which through part of the war zone permission has been granted by Germany, are 150 peace advocates. They will be in Germany for eleven hours, from the time they cross the frontier at Warnemunde this afternoon, until Holland is reached.

Each person in the party is pledged to abide by military rules.

Holland is the last country in Europe where the party will visit. It is expected that delegates from a large number of neutral countries will gather at The Hague for a protracted peace conference.

SERIOUS HOTEL FIRE AT EDMONTON

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 7.—With the thermometer at 15 below zero, the city firemen engaged last night in a four-hour fight with a fire in the St. Regis Hotel, a three-storey wooden building, crowded with roomers, many of whom escaped in their night clothing. Eight year old Evelyn Johnson, daughter of a soldier in the 66th Battalion, was suffocated, and two hours after the fire her body was found in a part of the building filled with smoke but not touched by the flames.

STEAMER PERSIA WAS SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Washington, Jan. 7.—United States Consul Garrels, at Alexandria, Egypt, today advised the State Department that he had secured affidavits from 21 Persia survivors, including Charles M. Grant, an American citizen, and that all confirmed previous statements that "no warning was given and no vessel was seen."

The Austro-Hungarian government, until yesterday, was without information concerning the sinking of the Persia, according to a despatch received by the State Department from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna.

TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS WERE ENDURED BY SERBIANS

PARIS, Jan. 6 (delayed).—Hardships encountered by the Serbian army in its flight through the mountains of Albania, are described in a letter to the Temps, sent from Scutari, on December 11. "This is the sixth capital Serbia has had during two months," says the writer. "After Nish it was Kralievo, then Raska, Mitrovitza, Prisrend and finally Scutari.

"As a tourist I am acquainted with the Alps, the Carpathians and the Pyrenees, but I have never seen such goat paths for roads running along the edges of terrible precipices and the sides of peaks in the clouds.

"The officials of the Serbian Government rode little mountain ponies, but often they had to abandon their mounts and go on foot. I have seen their horses slip and fall into abysses sometimes one had to go on all fours; some, to avoid vertigo, had to be guided with closed eyes. Then there was snow a yard deep. Albanian guerillas were taking pot shots at us from behind rocks high up or from opposite sides of the canyon.

"The army could not bring its guns and convoys through such a country.

"When we began to leave we had to destroy automobiles, wagons, vehicles and every sort of gun. Officers and soldiers wept as they demolished their guns. Those pieces of steel which they called their French friends—the ordnance having been made at Creusot—the men had become attached to them, and many artillerymen served the same gun four years. Some of them refused to destroy their pieces, saying they had to use their last strength in trying to save them, and some of them have succeeded and actually have brought their guns across."

POLITICAL SITUATION IS BECOMING ACUTE

Three Laborites Resign From Government ---Carson May Lead New Opposition ---Asquith May Dissolve Parliament if Situation Does Not Improve.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily Telegraph, which throughout the crisis has displayed the greatest moderation in its views, says that some of the principal members of the Cabinet consider that the important minority against the conscription bill should be taken as a signal for an early appeal to the country and that the difficulty about the votes of the men in the trenches could be overcome by collecting the votes at the front. Much is made of the fact that three Laborites connected with the government have resigned, not because they opposed the bill, but because they accept it, and undoubtedly the political leaders of the labor party seem to favor the bill.

The decision that the three members of the coalition should resign was carried at an executive meeting of the parliamentary group of the Labor party held in the House of Commons after the Labor Congress. The decision was taken by only thirteen votes to ten. The Miners' Federation, which held aloof from all of yesterday's doings, will hold its own conference on Thursday next, and the result of it may have an important effect on the situation.

THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPERS ARE STRONGLY AGAINST BRINGING ON A GENERAL ELECTION

The Liberal newspapers are strongly against a general election, apparently because of the very general belief that despite the opposition of the Labor Conference, the country would vote by a good majority in favor of conscription, and that in the event of the fall of the Ministry the new administration would surely bring in a stiffer compulsion bill than Mr. Asquith's, which would be easily carried into law.

An important meeting of some fifteen of the leading Unionist members of the House of Commons was held last night, and it was decided to form a war committee of Unionist members to secure a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Sir Frederick Banbury was elected chairman of the committee, and Sir Frederick Banbury vice chairman. They will invite the Unionists to join the movement, which is virtually the long-threatened new opposition to the government under Sir Edward Carson's leadership, its aim being the subjection of the ministers to the severest criticism.

The resignation of Arthur Henderson and his two minor labor colleagues from the coalition ministry was received with regret in the lobbies. The members concerned will remain in the labor party and retain their seats in parliament.

HENDERSON, THOUGH OUT OF THE GOVERNMENT, SAYS HE WILL SUPPORT THE BILL

Mr. Henderson stated during the evening, when questioned regarding a suggestion concerning his resignation from Parliament, made in his speech before the Labor Congress, that he there stated that he would resign his seat if he were definitely bound by the vote of the delegates to certain action in the House. He has not been so bound, and there is no reason for him to resign and seek re-election, he said, adding: "I am a supporter of the bill, and shall vote for it on every possible occasion."

The compulsion bill is supported by about ten of the thirty-five members of the Labor party, which is likely to show a divided vote at all its stages, despite recommendations of the Labor Congress that the party oppose it.

It is understood that Arthur Henderson, William Brace and George H. Roberts will take an early opportunity to visit their constituencies to explain the circumstances under which they left the Ministry.

As to Premier Asquith's attitude towards the vacancies in the cabinet, there is much speculation, and a local news agency declares: "If the situation becomes further strained, the Premier will not hesitate to hold a general election in order that the hands of the Government may not be tied at the critical time."

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The sinking of a British submarine off the coast of Holland was officially announced this morning. The crew was saved.

The Admiralty statement says that the submarine, the name of which is not given, was sunk yesterday off the island of Texel, the largest and most southwesterly of the Frisian group. The entire crew, numbering 33, was rescued by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant, and brought into the Dutch port of Helder.