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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1916

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## Germany May Make Concessions to United States

**Confidential Advices From Ambassador Gerard Intimate a Likelihood of Some Such Action---Air of Hopefulness in Official Circles at Washington.**

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Confidential despatches from United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin indicate that Germany will make certain concessions to the United States in response to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare. Whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad to meet the American demands appears uncertain. However, officials reflected an air of hopefulness for an amicable settlement of the issue.

An accurate forecast of Germany's response to America's demands in the submarine controversy is expected from Ambassador Gerard within the next 36 hours, as the result of formal conferences he has had with the Berlin Foreign Office officials. The reply itself, it is believed, will be presented to the ambassador by Wednesday or Thursday, at the latest, and be laid before President Wilson by Saturday. This belief was further strengthened by the receipt of unofficial advices from Berlin indicating that the German government had decided upon its reply to the American note.

It was added, however, that the nature of the forthcoming communication was known only to the highest officials. Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, who has been away on a week-end trip, was expected to return today.

### French Troops Made Some Progress

#### In the Fighting in the Verdun Region

PARIS, April 24.—French troops made progress last night on the front northwest of Caurette wood, the War Office announced this afternoon. They attacked with hand grenades, and in the fighting took thirty prisoners, one an officer. Several German reconnoitering parties were dispersed southeast of Haucourt. There was rather heavy bombardment at Dead Man's Hill. East of Meuse the night was comparatively calm.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the north of the Aisne a German reconnoitering party, endeavoring to penetrate our lines on the plateau of Paissy, was repulsed with losses.

"To the west of the river Meuse last night we dispersed several reconnoitering parties of the enemy. To the southeast of Haucourt and to the northwest of the Caurettes wood, we made progress with and grenades in communication trenches of the enemy, and took about thirty prisoners, including one officer. The enemy has delivered a fairly spirited bombardment in the region of Dead Man's Hill.

"East of the river Meuse and in the Woivre district the night passed with relative quiet. At Eparges the explosion of a German mine caused us no damage.

"In Belgium during the day of April 23 and the night of April 23-24, French aerial squadrons bombarded on two different occasions the railroad station at Wyfvege, to the east of the forest of Houthulst. On the first occasion thirty and on the second eighteen shells of large calibre were thrown down by our aviators, and many of the missiles reached their objectives.

### Publication of the Latest American

#### Note Causes Excitement in Berlin

BERLIN, April 23 (via London, April 24).—The American note occupies the first pages of all the afternoon newspapers. The impatience with which the public awaited the publication of the note was illustrated by the street scenes, when the afternoon editions appeared. The people had been apprised of the impending publication by a paper appearing at noon. Crowds surrounded the first newsboys on the principal streets.

The impression of the note upon the readers was a mixed one. Many faces were grave as the readers perused the long columns of the note. The comment also as grave. The North German Gazette, from which an authoritative reflection of the government's views can alone be expected, did not comment on the note. Other papers commented in varying tones and sentiments towards the United States, but generally without truculence or abusive language.

### AEROPLANE WAS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, April 24.—A hostile aeroplane appeared over Dover this morning and was attacked by British guns. It was driven off and dropped no bombs. The following official statement was made:

"At 11.45 today a hostile aeroplane appeared over Dover from the east. It circled over the town at a height estimated at 6,000 feet. Anti-aircraft guns at once came into action. The hostile machine was driven off. No bombs were dropped."

### CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST.

OTTAWA, April 24.—The casualty list issued at midnight contains the following names from points in the Maritime Provinces:

Infantry: Wounded—George B. Cushing, kin at Lancaster Heights, St. John; Frank Hersey, kin at Yarmouth, N. S.; Victor Carl Murphy, kin at Wolfville, N. S.

Artillery: Died of wounds—Lieut. James Murray, Hazen, kin in St. John.

## WAR RELICS UNEARTHED IN NEW YORK

New York, April 24.—Forty-five huts erected and tenanted in 1776 by the American army under Gen. William Heath and by the British and Hessian troops, who drove the Americans from Manhattan Island, in the battle of Washington Heights, have been unearthed at Broadway and 203rd street, near the old Dyckman mansion. The site is soon to be turned over to the city as an historical park.

The huts, occupied first by the Americans and then by the British and Hessian troops, were composed in part of bricks, stood in three rows, and contained many relics, including English and Hessian coins, a set of dice fashioned from musket bullets, quartz arrowheads, and broken china.

Buttons and belt buckles of the 17th Leicestershire foot, 14th Buckingham Coldstream Guards, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, two Black Watch regiments, and an Inniskilling regiment were found. Some of the huts will be reconstructed in the park.

## C. P. A. to Visit Fort William

Fort William, Ont., April 24.—News that the Canadian Press Association members are to visit Fort William on June 2nd was enthusiastically received this morning and preparations will immediately be made for their entertainment.

## IMPORTANT MATTERS TO COME BEFORE CONFERENCE

PARIS, April 24.—The international parliamentary economic conference of the Entente Allies, opening here on Thursday next, will discuss the advisability of advance agreements among the Allies concerning all legislative measures intended to regulate commercial relations between the belligerents.

The subjects to be discussed will include the following:

The execution of contracts, the collection of debts, sequestration of goods and chattels, the question of patents and kindred subjects, measures of precaution against the invasion of the markets of the Allies by German products upon the conclusion of peace; measures for repairing the damages of war; reduction of postal, telegraphic and telephonic rates and the establishment of a minimum tariff in favor of the Allies; agreements in regard to the international patent bureau; commercial affairs of the colonies of the Allied nations; internationalization of the laws governing corporations; measures destined to reduce metallic circulation; the institution of an international clearing house; uniform principles to be embodied in laws relative to the false designation of merchandise; laws concerning failures; legislation relative to the loss or theft of securities payable to bearer.

The discussion of these questions will occupy the three days' session.

## Reported Clash With American Troops

El Paso, Texas, April 24.—Early today the local police received a report that fighting had begun between Carranza and American forces at Satevo.

According to the police here, the information came from an influential source in Juarez. The police believe the report to be true. It was stated that several negro soldiers had been killed in the fighting.

Washington, April 24.—General Carranza has asked for an early reply to his note of April 12, suggesting that American troops be recalled from Mexico. This was learned officially today.

## Winnipeg Adopts Daylight Saving

Winnipeg, April 24.—The city hall clock was moved forward last night at midnight, and today and for the summer months Winnipeg business establishments will operate on a schedule an hour in advance of standard time.

Mr. Edw. Powers of Bear River, N.S., is spending a few days with relatives in the city.

## Striker Shot by a Policeman

Albany, N. Y., April 24.—A policeman killed by a brick thrown by a striker today shot one man, probably fatally, and wounded another less severely. Several men were more or less seriously injured by missiles.

The trouble originated when a band of 300 unemployed men, strikers from various trades, attempted to induce masons to leave their work on a Park-hill school. In their efforts the strikers tried to drive the workmen away by throwing bricks.

Police reserves dispersed the crowd after making twenty arrests.

## World's Tallest Man is Dead

New York, April 24.—Hugo, a circus giant, who was said to be the tallest man in the world, died here Sunday of pneumonia.

He was 8 feet 4 inches high, and normally weighed 536 pounds. He was 47 years old, was born in Italy and was known among circus people only as Hugo.

## BLAMES LORD HARDINGE'S ADMINISTRATION FOR MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE

**The London Times Reviews His Work as Viceroy of India---Unwise Proposals by General Nixon Were Accepted by the Government.**

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, April 24.—The Times today prints a three column review of Lord Hardinge's administration as Viceroy of India. In it an effort is made to place the blame for the Mesopotamian muddle. In part it says:

"When, in November, 1914, Lord Hardinge, with the concurrence of the home government, began operations in Mesopotamia, his intentions were clearly of the most modest kind. With a single division, he seized the important Turkish seaport of Basra, saved the Admiralty oil refineries on Adaban Island from destruction, and cut off the Turks from access to the Persian Gulf.

"Had the operations stopped at that point, as originally intended, British interests would have been sufficiently served, and the subsequent unfortunate complications would not have arisen. Never was there a more mournful example of the way in which a little overseas expedition is liable to develop into a great and costly campaign.

### THREE MINOR CAMPAIGNS.

"Though we should never have left the districts accessible to sea transport, the Mesopotamian force was increased to an army corps, which before long was waging three minor campaigns at three points of a triangle.

"The command in Mesopotamia meanwhile passed to Lieut. General Sir John Nixon, an officer who combined excessive optimism with extremely faulty judgment. On his suggestion, General Townshend advanced in September to Kut-el-Amara, where he fought a successful, though somewhat risky battle, and occupied the town.

"General Nixon gave as his reason for desiring to take Kut-el-Amara that it was an almost impregnable base, and probably could be held. His reasoning was unsound, for even if General Townshend had never gone beyond Kut-el-Amara he would almost certainly have been beleaguered in the end.

"But, Kut-el-Amara having been reached, General Nixon then proposed that General Townshend should advance across the desert to Bagdad.

### REINFORCEMENTS NOT FORTHCOMING.

"It is at this point that the unsettled question of Lord Hardinge's share of the responsibility arises.

"General Townshend was unwilling to advance without reinforcements, which he did not receive, but his views appear to have passed unnoticed. The question at present in dispute is the apportionment of responsibility between Lord Hardinge and the home government and their respective military advisers. Did the home government, anxious to obtain a set-off for the failure at Gallipoli, accept with eagerness General Nixon's most unwise proposal to advance to Bagdad, or did Lord Hardinge contribute his share of the sanction without marked pressure from home? The verdict must turn upon the evidence of telegrams which are not yet public property.

## THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE EASTERN FRONT ARE WORKING WESTERLY FROM ERZERUM

NEW YORK, April 24.—A London cable to the Herald today says: "In moving out from Erzerum in the direction of Erzincan, the Russians are carrying their advance further to the westward than in any previous military operations in Armenia. The significance to be attached to any occupancy by the Russians of Erzincan lies in the fact that this place is on the head waters of the Euphrates, and will serve as a base for pushing forward through the Euphrates watershed in the direction of Aleppo and the Mediterranean."

"From Erzerum to Erzincan is ninety-one miles. The route from Erzerum to Scutari over the projected and completed railroad lines follows closely the route followed by Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks in their famous retreat.

"As compared with the 533 miles from Erzincan to Scutari, on the Bosphorus, the distance from Erzincan to Alexandretta is only 386 miles.

The possession of Alexandretta even by an expeditionary force, would furnish the Russians with the means, it is declared, of supplying their Asia Minor forces with munitions of war from the western world.

### INVENTION FOR SUBMARINES.

LONDON, April 24.—The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express quotes German newspapers as saying that the latest German submarines are equipped with an invention enabling them to dispense with periscopes. The invention is described as a kind of reflector enabling the boats to fire without coming to the surface, so that henceforth it will be impossible to tell whether a ship has been torpedoed or sunk by a mine.