

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—Fair today, turning milder, followed at night by southwest gales with some light snow or rain.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

AN EARLY ATTACK ON SALONIKI BY THE TEUTONIC ALLIES IS FORECASTED; SURVIVORS OF BATTLESHIP LAND AT CHATHAM

Montenegrins Lost on Transport Sailed From Canada

Two Hundred Were Drowned on Italian Steamer Which Was Sunk by a Mine in the Adriatic Sea---New York Consul General Organized the Contingent.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—The two hundred Montenegrins drowned on Friday, when their vessel was sunk by a mine in the Adriatic Sea, were in Montreal a few months ago and were later quartered at Three Rivers and Levisque, where they underwent training before sailing. The contingent was gathered from different parts of Canada and the United States by Captain A. V. Seferovitch, Montenegrin consul general in New York city, who is at present in Montreal.

The victims were on board the Italian steamer Italia, which struck a mine and sank in the Adriatic Sea while she was going from Brindisi to Montenegrin soil on the last lap of her voyage, which started at Halifax on December 8 last. First news of the loss of the vessel came in cables Saturday from Cetinje and Paris.

Turks in Mesopotamia are Now Officially

Reported to be in Full Retreat, With British Pursuing

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Turks in Mesopotamia were in full retreat on January 9, with the British pursuing them, it was announced in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. There had been heavy fighting on both banks of the Tigris on January 7, Mr. Chamberlain's announcement stated, and the British had taken two Turkish guns and seven hundred prisoners.

PERMANENT PEACE BOARD TO BE FORMED AS A RESULT OF THE FORD EXPEDITION

THE HAGUE, via London, Jan. 9.—Assurances received today from Switzerland are to the effect that Switzerland is sending five civilians to join those of the other neutral nations in the permanent peace board, which it is planned to form as the result of the Ford peace expedition. An effort is on foot to have representatives from Spain join the peace board. Invitations sent to the leading Spanish pacifists, however, have not yet been answered on account of the interruption to communications.

The movement already is joined by delegates from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and the United States, and the expedition this week proposes to establish a permanent board with five members from each neutral nation. It has virtually been decided that the American members will include William Jennings Bryan, Jane Addams and Henry Ford. The purposes of the board are: First, to obtain expert advice on how to proceed; second, to take the initiative in approaching the warring nations with peace terms; and third, to be prepared to sit indefinitely and receive and pass upon peace proposals from whatever source they may be offered.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the Hungarian delegate, who was largely responsible for organizing the expedition, said today: "Information has reached me from influential sources that the establishment of an official arbitration body will not be unwellcome. This has given us renewed encouragement that peace is less remote than is generally believed."

THE CONDITION OF THE KAISER IS NOT AS SERIOUS AS AT FIRST REPORTED

ROME, Jan. 9.—The latest reports received here regarding the illness of the German Emperor minimize the seriousness of his condition and contradict the wild rumors circulated not long ago. These reports, received from Germany via Switzerland, say that the Emperor is affected by a malignant growth in the throat which required an operation; although the operation was slight. It is said the greatest care was indispensable, owing to the delicate nature of the organs affected. A high church official who undertook to secure this report was assured that the doctor's belief that if complications do not arise, a contingency they think unlikely, the Emperor will be able to resume work this month or early in February.

SURVIVORS ARE LANDED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the sunken battleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval barracks.

SIR PERCY LAKE APPOINTED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Sir Percy Lake has been appointed to command the British forces in Mesopotamia, in succession to General Sir John E. Nixon, who has been compelled by ill-health to return home, it was announced in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India.

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN ON THURSDAY

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The advance guard of Senators and members for the assembling of Parliament on Wednesday and the formal opening on Thursday, arrived today. They come mostly from the west and the Maritime Provinces. Those from Ontario and Quebec are accustomed to show up only at the opening day. So far as this week is concerned, the proceedings will be only formal.

On Wednesday the election of Mr. Albert Seigny as Speaker will be a brief proceeding.

His Royal Highness the Governor General will deliver the Speech from the Throne on Thursday, after which the House will adjourn till Monday, when the oft-times perfunctory debate on the address will commence. Until it is disposed of no public document will be tabled and no other item of business disposed of. It is expected that as soon as the address is passed the Government will bring down its measure providing for the extension of the term of parliament for a year. The intimation is that no other business will be taken up until this item is concluded.

If such a plan is followed there may be difficulty. Prominent Liberals here assert that as the main business with which Parliament has to deal is that of providing war appropriations, it should have precedence, leaving the extension proposal to be considered afterwards.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Port Arthur, Jan. 10.—Two engineers and a fireman are reported killed in a head-on collision of C. P. R. freight trains at Nepigon.

CLAIMS HER HUSBAND SAVED THE DAY AT YPRES

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The widow of the late General Moussy of the French army, has written from Brest to L'Eclair, saying that she "does not wish to let history be falsified," and as her husband is no longer alive to vindicate his claim, she wishes to enter objections to the assumption of the title of Viscount of Ypres by Field Marshal Sir John French, on the ground that it is General Moussy who saved Ypres on the 6th of November, 1914. The widow asserts the facts were that General Moussy, commanding the 33rd Brigade of French infantry, by the desperate resistance of his detachment sent to Zillebeke on Oct. 31 to the relief of the British at Ypres, and by his stoical, calm and tenacious attitude, reassured the British, who regained confidence, thus arresting the German advance and preventing the Germans from reaching Calais by his decisive intervention.

Again, the General's widow says that it was on Dec. 6, at the head of a little troop of about 250 men of all arms, got together in haste by General Moussy's call, that the General charged when the Germans attempted to pierce the lines at Ypres, routed two Bavarian regiments, and in the end saved Ypres by capturing Hill No. 60, between Swartelon and Zillebeke, thus rendering the march on Calais impossible. On the evening of October 31, General Haig called on General Moussy, she adds, shook hands with him and thanked him for the "precious aid he had given the English army." In further support of her claim in behalf of her late husband, the widow quotes a letter to General Moussy from General Haig, dated Jan. 2, 1915, thanking General Moussy for the conduct of his troops at Ypres, and adding: "It was really a very critical moment, and it was only this touching camaraderies which assured the success of the Allies."

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES ARE CONCEN-

TRATING IN THE REGION OF MONASTIR

ATHENS, Jan. 9, via Paris.—The Greek cruiser Helli and the destroyer Leon, with a strong contingent of troops, have been sent to Samos to cope with an insurrection on that island, said to be due to lack of foodstuffs. It is generally believed that martial law shortly will be proclaimed at Athens. Rumors persist in forecasting an early attack on Saloniki by the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians. The Austro-German forces are concentrating in the Monastir region, facing the French front, while the Bulgarians are concentrating against the British front.

McKENNA AND RUNCIMAN ARE NOT YET SATISFIED

The Eventual Size of the British Army to be Settled at a Cabinet Council on Tuesday---The Northcliffe Press on the Situation.

(Canadian Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The question of the eventual size of the British army which the Times says, has not yet been settled to the satisfaction of Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, will be further discussed at a cabinet council to be convened Tuesday. Until this matter is settled, according to the Times, a cabinet crisis cannot be said to have been surmounted or the country to be safe even from a general election.

The Daily Mail, in an editorial, argues that unless the country is able to pay for all the soldiers required to smash Germany, the war is best lost, and the Ministers had better say so. "But the fact is," the Daily Mail continues, "there is plenty of money if only national and individual waste is prevented. According to good authority, quite £1,000,000 a day of the £5,400,000 the war is now costing England, represents sheer waste."

RUSSIA'S OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA WAS PLANNED TO HELP THE ENTENTE IN BALKANS

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times Petrograd correspondent, who is visiting Russian headquarters, says he learns that the Russian blow in Galicia and Bessarabia was planned with great secrecy as a strategic means for helping the Entente Allies in the Balkans, but that, as in previous movements of the same kind, the Germans got wind of it and began immediately to withdraw their troops from the Danube.

"The recent conference in Sofia, in which Field Marshall Von Mackensen urged the Bulgarians to continue their march on Saloniki," says the correspondent, "should be interpreted in the light of this withdrawal. The Germans were doubtful whether the Bulgarians would pursue the adventure once Von Mackensen's troops were gone, but they were obliged to withdraw them as the Russian offensive could not be gainsaid."

THE RUSSIANS HAVE DISPLAYED REMARKABLE RECUPERATIVE POWERS

The correspondent pays tribute to the remarkable recuperative powers the Russians have displayed. "In the formation of the magnificent forces now assembled along the Austro-German front they are," he says, "well supplied with ammunition, in contrast to the position a year ago, when we were reduced to one shell per day per gun."

"It would be premature," the correspondent adds, "to draw hard and fast conclusions on the result of the present movement, and many a feint and parry are likely to be witnessed before Generals Ivanoff and Von Mackensen and Archduke Archduke Joseph Ferdinand come to decisive blows."

"A slight frost," the correspondent concludes, "has improved without stopping entrenching operations, and the Russians are capturing line after line of Teutonic trenches."

ARREST OF CONSULS AT MITYLENE BRINGS PROTESTS FROM CENTRAL POWERS

London, Jan. 10.—The Greek government, says Reuter's Athens correspondent, has made an energetic protest against the arrest at Mitylene of the German, Austrian and Turkish consuls by military authorities of the Entente Allies. These arrests also have brought new protests from the Central Powers. The newspaper Cairo publishes an authorized denial of the reports in the press that negotiations are in progress between Greece and Bulgaria, with a view to a general understanding.

GREEK COLONISTS WANT THEIR COUNTRY TO JOIN WITH THE ENTENTE POWERS

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The congress of Greek colonists abroad attended by delegates from the United States, Canada, England, France, Russia, Switzerland and Roumania, met here today with Gregory Triantaphyllides presiding. After several discussions of the war situation, the Congress resolved: "First, that the urgent question was that of securing respect for the constitutional liberties of the Greeks; second, that it was to the interest of Greece to abandon neutrality and join the Allies; third, that the Congress should not break up until this task was completed, and that meanwhile power would be delegated to an executive committee charged with carrying out these decisions."