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In order to ensure changes
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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Fresh southerly
winds, cloudy and mild, with
some light local sleet or rain.

VOL. XXII., No. 20

FREDERICTON, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1916.

ONE CENT PER COPY

MONTENEGRINS HAVE DECIDED TO FIGHT IT OUT TO A FINISH

King Constantine's Appeal Arouses Little Sympathy

Wobbling Course of the Greek Monarch Emphatically Condemned by the New York Newspapers---Begged the Allies to Enter His Territory and do What He Could Not do For Himself.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—King Constantine's appeal for the sympathy of the United States, made through the medium of newspaper interviews, finds no response in the American press. On the contrary, the New York Press emphatically condemns the course of the Greek monarch.

"Now, where on earth," it says, "is Constantine's policy of default and betrayal more bitterly condemned and more strongly despised than here in the United States? The King of Greece is as wide of the mark as he possibly could shoot, when he thinks there is or can be American sympathy for his betrayal of Serbia and for his default upon his country's bond to the Allies when Greece begged them to come into her territory and do for her what she could not do for herself."

AUSTRIANS REPORTED TO HAVE RESUMED ACTIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN MONTENEGRO

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps says that according to despatches from Vienna, an active renewal of military operations has been undertaken by the Austrians in Montenegro. General Koevess' army is in movement, according to these advices, and one Austro-Hungarian division is advancing in the Cetinje-Podgoritz direction, while another is moving south along the Adriatic coast toward Ativari. Other detachments of less strength are reported to be in Albania within fifteen kilometres of Scutari.

AUSTRIANS WANT MONTENEGRO TO LAY DOWN ARMS BEFORE MAKING PEACE

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 21.—It is announced here that the press reports that Montenegro has discontinued peace negotiations are unfounded. It is stated that as yet the laying down of arms demanded by Austria has not been completed by the Montenegrins, and that until this is done by all the Montenegrin troops, peace conditions will not be discussed. The conditions have not yet been stated, as the Austro-German Peace Commissioner Otto, formerly Austrian Minister at Cetinje, is still en route for that city, and arrived at Sarajevo today. It is added that several days will still be required before all the Montenegrin troops will come in from the hills and surrender. Only then are the actual negotiations to begin.

What the Austro-Hungarian terms will be, it is said here, cannot yet be published, but they will include the retention of Mount Lovcen.

HOW GERMAN KULTUR HAS CAST ITS DEVAS- TATING BLIGHT OVER LITTLE BELGIUM

PARIS, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Havre says that a report has just been issued by the Belgian government giving the number of houses in the various provinces of Belgium, which the report says were burned by the Germans. The following figures are given: Brabant, 5,821; Liege, 2,709; Antwerp, 1,800; Malines, 1,748; Dinant, 2,232; Namur, 1,710; Philipville, 1,301; Huy, 255; Verviers, 581; Waremmes, 16; Turnhout, 40. Total, 18,207. The figures for Flanders are not yet obtainable.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT THE PRUSSIAN EMPIRE CANNOT BE STARVED

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 21.—"An empire that stretches from Arras to Bagdad cannot be starved, even if its enemies cut off all supplies from without," says the Cologne Gazette in an article on the prospective tightening of the blockade by the Allies. The newspaper expresses the opinion that such a measure would greatly increase Great Britain's difficulties with the neutral nations, which, it says, would not allow Great Britain to continue to destroy their commerce. It adds that the measure would never bring victory to the Entente.

KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE IS PURSUING HIS WONTED ACTIVITIES

Little further light has been thrown on the situation in Greece, where the Entente Powers were said in recent German reports to be applying further coercive measures. It appears from an Athens despatch dated Wednesday, however, that King Constantine is pursuing his wonted activities, the message telling of his officiating at the annual ceremony of blessing the waters in the harbors adjacent to Athens on the occasion of the festival of the Epiphany.

A CONFLICTING REPORT.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Montenegrin consul in Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off and that Montenegro has decided to fight to the bitter end.

JOFFRE'S ADVICE TO CIVILIANS

PARIS, Jan. 20.—General Joffre says that the essential thing now is for the civilians to do their part in holding firm.

"If only the civilians will hold firm, that is the essential thing," said the French commander-in-chief to a deputation from the National Railwaymen's Union, formed to help war sufferers. "If Frenchmen keep steady, we shall have victory, not immediately, or even soon, but eventually."

The head of the deputation said: "There is one thing which encourages us above all others. It is that the commander-in-chief enjoys the confidence of everyone. People do not say 'General Joffre,' but 'our Joffre,' or 'Grandfather Joffre.'"

The General smiled, more deeply touched than he cared to show. Then he said gravely: "I have only one object, the salvation of the country; after that I shall disappear."

SAYS ENGLAND IS DIRECTING AMERICAN SECRET SERVICE

Ignatius Lincoln, Escaped Spy, Publishes a Letter in the New York American—Says He Will Surrender if Assured That He Will Get a Reasonable Measure of Fair Play.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The New York American this morning says: "The following letter was received last night from Ignatius T. Lincoln, the escaped spy. It was delivered by messenger to a boy at the entrance to the New York American offices, and concerning where it came from the American has no further knowledge."

New York, January 20, 1916.

Editor New York American:

Jokes aside, my escape is a serious matter, and there is more behind this statement than anybody can imagine. I have tonight addressed a note to Captain Offley's office, making a final appeal not to act as a subservient tool of the British Government against me. I will see what he will do. If reasonable fair play and justice prevail at Washington, I will surrender of my own free will. Washington knows what I mean. But if not, then I will disclose the full story of my case and flight to the American people through your columns. The crux of the whole thing is that Great Britain is directing the secret service of the country as it apparently is directing other departments as well. But whatever happens, I will certainly not tolerate that either United States Marshal Howe or United States Deputy Marshal Johnson, or anybody else, be made a scapegoat for the inexcusable blunder of people higher up in Washington.

Many people will consider it presumptuous for an individual thus to speak. Why? Meanwhile, I request Deputy Marshal Johnson not to participate in the hunt. He can see from my statement published in your columns this morning that I want to save him. I am not afraid of him; nevertheless, if he will not immediately drop out of this childish hunt of a so-called secret service agent, I will consider it as a deliberately unfriendly act, and speak out.

I refuse to be hunted, bullied and calumniated by an asinine British Government. It is my innate right to fight against it with every means available, just as one government fights another. The next step rests with the United States Government.

Yours very truly,

I. T. T. LINCOLN.

ALSO WROTE TO CHIEF OFFLEY.

NEW YORK, Captain William H. Offley, Chief of the Local Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, today received a letter from Ignatius T. Lincoln, the confessed German spy, who escaped from a United States Deputy last Saturday, in which the writer offered to surrender himself at once if guaranteed immunity from prosecution on the forgery charge which caused his arrest last August. Captain Offley declined to make public Lincoln's letter, adding that the essential part was the conditional offer to surrender.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN TO RAISE A MILLION

Montreal, Jan. 21.—Montreal's whirlwind campaign to raise a million and a half dollars for the National Patriotic Fund, was inaugurated this afternoon at the Windsor Hotel, when a capacity audience of the Canadian Club and the teams organized for the campaign were addressed by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. After His Royal Highness, in a brief speech referred to the need of funds for the soldiers' families and wished the workers every success, Sir Herbert Ames, president of the Montreal branch, gave an extended account of the work and its needs.

WANTS PROHIBITION DURING THE WAR

(Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Dominion-wide prohibition during the war is advocated in a resolution of which H. Stevens, Conservative member for Vancouver, has given notice. While the resolution is somewhat different from that proposed by the Dominion Alliance, it is calculated to produce practically the same result, except that it does not cover also the suggested period of three years after the war.

KAISER WILHELM AND KING FERDINAND SPEAKERS AT BANQUET HELD AT NISH

**Both Rulers Indulge in Bombastic Talk---
King Ferdinand Glad That His People
Will be Able to Cooperate in the
Work of Kulture.**

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that at the banquet given in Nish on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the presence there of Emperor William and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both monarchs delivered addresses.

King Ferdinand spoke first. He thanked the Emperor for his visit, remarking that it was exactly 215 years since Frederick I of Prussia had been crowned; that it was forty-five years since the New Germany was founded, and that today the Emperor, after a victory of his arms, could safely enter the former Roman castle of Nish.

"The world learned to know with surprise and admiration the strength of Germany and of her allies," said the King, "and believes in the invincibility of the German army under the guidance and leadership of its Emperor."

He expressed the hope that 1916 would bring peace as the holy fruit of our victories, "and allow my people to co-operate in the future in the work of kultur." If fate, he said, should impose on them the continuation of the war, then his people in arms would be ready to do its duty. Speaking in Latin, he called Emperor William the "victorious and glorious leader," and said:

"The people of the east salute thee as a redeemer, bearing prosperity and safety to the oppressed."

EUROPE'S CHIEF ASSASSIN TELLS WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED "WITH GOD'S HELP"

Emperor William began his address by saying to King Ferdinand: "Your Majesty dwelt today on the important epochs which coincide with this day. Very often as a young man at the side of my grandfather, and later as a ruler, I have celebrated this memorable day, always with like importance, surrounded by the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle. Now, for the second time, by God's decision, I celebrate it in the field of old historic grounds, in a beautiful piece of country conquered by Bulgarian bravery, and received by a King amidst his brave troops and their illustrious leaders, and honored by your Majesty not only with a high order, but above all with the appointment as chief of the Twelfth Balkan Infantry Regiment."

KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA IS APPOINTED A PRUSSIAN FIELD MARSHAL

"In order to give expression to my feelings for Bulgaria's action," continued the Emperor, "and to the feelings of all Germany, I have begged your Majesty to accept the dignity of Prussian Field Marshal, and I with my army am happy that you, in accepting it, also in this sense become one of us. With God's gracious help great deeds have been accomplished here, and on all the other fronts. It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to the Almighty that I realize it is granted to me today to be in this historic place once more, consecrated with brave blood, amidst our victorious troops, to press your Majesty's hand, and to listen to your Majesty's words, wherein are expressed firm determination to fight for a successful, lasting peace, continued loyalty to the friendship sealed in the storm of war, and common effort for the task imposed upon us by care for the welfare of our peoples."

"With firmest confidence I also pursue this aim and raise my glass to the welfare of your Majesty, to your Majesty's house, to the victory of the glorious Bulgarian army, and to Bulgaria's future."

GREECE MAY HAVE BEEN ASKED TO HAND PASSPORTS TO TEUTONIC DIPLOMATS

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special cable to the New York Times from Berlin says: "Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece, that passports be handed the representatives of the Central Powers, have been refused."

Further information is lacking. The last remaining bridges about Saloniki have been destroyed.

BOOTY OF TEUTONIC ARMIES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Central News says that the total booty of the Teutonic armies during seventeen months of war is summed up in Vienna as follows: Nearly 3,000,000 prisoners, 10,000 guns, 40,000 machine guns, while 470,000 square kilometres of enemy territory has been occupied.

PARIS, Jan. 20 (delayed).—An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency of yesterday's date says that the Serbian Premier, accompanied by several ministers, has arrived at Corfu, as well as 200 Serbian officers and soldiers. The local authorities, acting in conjunction with the forces of occupation, had made preparations for their accommodation.

TROUBLES OF FORD PEACE PARTY.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 21.—After being detained for nearly a week by the German military authorities, who had refused permission to cross Germany, thirty-three Scandinavian members of the Ford Peace Expedition reached their homes today, it is announced here. It is added that their detention, besides being extremely annoying to all the Scandinavians, caused particular hardship to several who had duties to perform at home. The American members and alternates of the Neutral Conference, who had their preparations for departure made several days ago, and had been awaiting a ruling by the German authorities, were informed today that they would be permitted to pass through German territory in a sealed car on their way to Stockholm. They will leave here at noon on January 21.