

***** **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: Fresh winds, mostly southwesterly, cloudy with some local snow or rain.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE ALLIED CHIEFS SATISFIED WITH THE ROME CONFERENCE

Russians Preparing to Launch a Big Offensive

This is the Report Sent From Riga Front by German Newspaper Correspondent---Austrian Press Has Abandoned All Hope of Early Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Russians are preparing to launch a great new offensive in the Riga sector, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. quoting German newspaper correspondents on the eastern front. The Russian troops are said to be equipped with great quantities of munitions and backed by large reserves. Near Mitau and to the south of Riga the artillery fire is reported to have constantly increased on both sides during the last few days and to have now become extremely violent. The weather is frosty and clear, the ground covered with snow.

VIENNA, Jan. 8, via London, Jan. 9.—The Austrian press has abandoned all hope of peace negotiations and discusses calmly the prospect of a continuance of the war. Emperor Charles' order to the army, informing the soldiers that the Entente had refused to accept the Central Powers' peace offer, is accepted as final, and editorial comment is confined to giving out that the only course left is to maintain the struggle with the country's maximum effort. No results are expected from the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note, and as far as the newspapers are concerned, that chapter of the present peace effort is considered closed.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—North of the Oise, after a lively bombardment last night, the Germans attempted unsuccessfully to raid a French trench to the north of Ribecourt, the War Office announced today. On the rest of the front calm prevailed during the night.

U. S. Ambassador Gerard's Speech Gives Huns a Chance to Renew Agitation for Peace

BERLIN, Jan. 8, via London, Jan. 9.—The Boersen Zeitung, Berlin's leading financial organ, seizes upon the dinner given to Ambassador Gerard by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, as an opportunity to discuss peace again. It declares that the banquet had unusual importance and expresses almost enthusiasm at the cordial relations existing between the United States and Germany, as it finds them in the expressions of the speakers.

The Saturday evening papers declare that Germany will welcome every support America may lend to the peace movement "so long as it does not attempt to narrow or foil the acquisition of a peace worthy of Germany and the efforts of her fighters."

Thinks America Has Recovered From Its Carouse Over Its Rich Gains from the War

In its comment on the dinner, the Boersen Zeitung says that it is natural that Germany now looks differently upon an America "which has recovered from what may be termed its carouse over its rich war gains, than on an America which Germany vainly tried to arouse to a sympathetic understanding of her situation." The paper warns Americans, however, that they must not expect the German people to be deeply grateful for peace efforts which it says are actually inspired by America's own desires and needs for peace.

THE BY-ELECTION IN DORCHESTER

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The Dorchester, Que., by-election necessitated by Hon. Albert Seigney's cabinet appointment is fixed for Saturday, Jan. 27, and the nominations on the 20th.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has advised the Liberals of Dorchester not to embarrass the government by opposing the Hon. Mr. Seigney. In the election of 1911 Hon. Mr. Seigney had a majority of 232, but the county has since returned a Liberal to the Quebec Legislature by a majority of 516.

TAKES TITLE FROM BEAVER BROOK, N. B.

London, Jan. 8.—It is rumored that Aitken's title is Baron Beaver Brook, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Cherkley, in county Sussex, England. Cherkley is Aitken's home near London. Beaver Brook is close to Newcastle, N. B., where Aitken was born. There is already a Duke of Newcastle.

At the Gem.
 Today a five-reel Vitagraph, featuring Maurice Costello in "The Crown Prince's Double." It's a good strong programme of keen interest. Don't miss it.

MOVER AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Gordon C. Wilson, member for Wentworth, is to move, and J. A. Descares, member for Jacques Cartier, is to second the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament.

The opening this year is to be an exceedingly quiet affair. When a new Speaker is elected it is always customary for Parliament to assemble on a Wednesday, leaving the formal ceremony till the day following. This year, however, the summons for a session beginning the 18th was issued before a vacancy arose in the Speakership.

Business cannot proceed nor the opening take place until the House has a presiding officer, so the formality of electing Mr. Rhodes will have to be gone through with next Thursday.

AN ULTIMATUM

Piraeus, Greece, Jan. 9. (via London).—The Entente Powers today handed to the Greek government an ultimatum giving Greece forty-eight hours to comply with demands contained in the note drawn up by the Allies on December 31st.

Small Sentenced To be Hanged

Ossipee, N. H., Jan. 9.—Frederick B. Small was today sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 15, 1918, for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Florence A. Small, at Mountain View, on Sept. 28 last. Small, addressing the court, maintained his innocence.

ABSOLUTE AGREEMENT EXISTS AMONG ALLIES

Premier Briand Gives Out Statement on the Recent Conference at Rome--One Policy Will be Applied Towards Greece.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—While on his way back to Paris from the Rome conference of the Entente Allies, Premier Briand made the following statement at Turin to a correspondent of the Petit Journal:

"All the chiefs of the Allied governments decided to maintain the strictest reserve as to the character and scope of the decisions reached at the conference. I may say, however, that during the discussions we found that absolute agreement exists between the Allies. We decided to accentuate still further the co-ordination of our efforts."

Satisfied With the Results.

"Such was the principal object of the conference, and it has been realized. I am personally highly satisfied with the results of our meetings, and after the conference at Rome I have more than ever a deep conviction of our ultimate victory."

After the Premier's arrival in Paris another brief council was held by the ministers in the waiting room of the railroad terminus.

The Petit Parisien says the Rome conference considered three questions: Concerning Greece, in regard to which Italy hitherto had made certain reservations; concerning the operations on the Macedonian front, and concerning greater and more effective unity in carrying on the war.

Italy Accepts Allies' Views.

"As regards Greece," this newspaper says, "Italy accepted the point of view of her allies after having obtained the explanations she desired. The agreement as to the operations in Macedonia also is complete, thanks largely to the presence of General Sarrain and General Cadorna, and Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy will apply one policy towards Greece and toward making the necessary effort at Saloniki."

GERMANS ABANDON TRENCH POSITIONS SOUTHEAST OF ARRAS

Offered no Opposition to English and Scotch Raiders---Trenches Destroyed and Abandoned---Raiders Thought Boches Were Working a New Dodge.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Correspondents with the British headquarters in France, describing the daylight raid made by the British on German positions southeast of Arras, which was referred to in Saturday night's official communication, assert that the raiders, who were English and Scottish troops, were astonished to find no opposition worth mentioning.

The raid, the correspondents aver, gave results that would have been impossible there a year ago. After an exceptionally severe bombardment of the German line, the British started the raid at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"They reached the front line," says a correspondent, "to find the wire cut to pieces and the trenches in ruins, but nobody there, not even a machine gunner. The place had been vacated."

"A survey was made of the position without any opposition and the men then advanced to the second line. Here was the same thing over again. There was so much of the uncanny about the easiness of the job that it seemed as though the Boches had designed some new dodge and were awaiting the moment to set it working."

British Did Not See One Lone German

During the Entire Progress of the Raid

"Having attended to whatever there was in the second line which our troops had not smashed, our troops went for the third line. No Germans even were there. The third line with its wire was the same mess as the first, and wherever the ruin was not sufficiently complete it was made so."

The correspondent continuing, quotes a Scottish officer as saying: "From the parapet of the third trenches there was nothing in sight. The whole business seemed to be unreal."

"We did not see one live German. We got no machine gun fire when we were advancing, and the amount of shell fire when we were going back was not enough to make us hurry."

Other officers related similar experiences. The British casualties were astonishingly slight, according.

BIG STAFF OF CLERKS TO HANDLE THE VICTORY LOAN

LONDON, Jan. 9.—"The Victory Loan" headquarters are now open and have become the busiest place in Lombard street. The advance guard of the Bank of England's army of 2,500 helpers has taken possession of a commodious building just around from the Mansion House corner, and are planning arrangements to receive wagon loads of prospectuses and to distribute them by the million.

The building has five stories, and every inch of space will be used. At least 20,000,000 documents will have to be sent out, for there are sixty different kinds of application forms. On previous occasions the bank has been able to print forms for loan issues itself, but the task this time proved too stupendous and the help of outside printing firms had to be secured.

Every Effort will be Put Forth to Make

The New Loan a Great National Triumph

Those who know the details of the loan so far revealed are pledged to the most solemn secrecy. Over £2,500,000,000 of the debt is available for conversion, and though it is not assumed that anything like this amount will be converted, the operation will undoubtedly resolve itself into one of enormous figures. The real test of the success of the loan will be the amount of "new money" which it attracts.

Every effort will be made to make the loan a national triumph, for it is the general expectation that it will be the last one in connection with the war.