

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: Moderate northwest gales tonight and becoming colder; Sunday fair and moderately cold.

VOL. XXIII., No. 5

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES WERE VERY LIGHT DURING 1916

A New Phase of the Great War Will Shortly Begin

Meeting of Allied Ministers at Rome to Arrange For More Decisive Action---Hopes For Early Dawn of Peace---Entente Note Handed to the Central Powers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A New York Times despatch from Rome says: Strictest secrecy is maintained about the discussions and discretions of the meeting of Allied premiers and ministers which is now in session here, but all agree that their object in coming to Rome is to co-ordinate their efforts for more decisive action, aiming to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. The present exchange of views in person was rendered necessary by the many changes which lately have occurred in the different cabinets of the Allies. An Italian statesman remarked that from today a new phase of the war would begin. At the same time, it is felt that the meeting in Rome contributes to give greater importance to the answer of the Allied nations to President Wilson's note.

ROME, via Paris, Jan. 6.—"I hope that peace, founded on right and justice, will soon return to the world," said Pope Benedict in answering New Year's greetings from the Roman nobility. He added that he regretted that the nobles were so few because some were dead on the battlefields and others performing their duty at the front.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Entente reply to the peace offer of the Central Powers was presented to the German foreign office by the American ambassador on Friday afternoon, according to a Berlin despatch to Reuter's.

The German Emperor, according to a copy of an order to the German army and navy, received here, charges the Allies with rejecting his offer of peace because they desire the destruction of Germany. He declares that all responsibility for further sacrifices falls on his enemies, and that "with God's help German arms will enforce the understanding they rejected."

The Kaiser in Message to His People Says

The Allies Desire the Destruction of Germany

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.—A Berlin telegram says that the following order of the German Emperor to the army and navy has been officially published:

"Conjointly with the allied (Central Powers) rulers, I proposed to our enemies to enter forthwith into peace negotiations but our enemies refused my offer. Their hunger for power desires Germany's destruction.

"The war will be continued. Before God and humanity I declare that on the governments of our enemies alone falls the heavy responsibility for all further terrible sacrifices from which I wished to save you. With justified indignation at our enemies' arrogant crime and with determination to defend our holiest possessions and secure for the Fatherland a happy future, you will become as steel. Our enemies did not want the understanding offered by me. With God's help our arms will enforce it." (Sgd.) WILLIAM I. R.

Fall of Braila May Shake the Whole Russian

And Roumanian Position on the Sereth Line

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The capture of Braila by Field Marshal Von Mackensen is discussed by the morning papers in reference to its probable effect on the Russian defence of the Sereth lines.

Braila formed the advanced defence toward the eastern end of this line. Some of the commentators fear that the fall of the town may seriously shake the whole Russo-Roumanian position on the Sereth line, and may mean the abandonment of that front and the withdrawal to the Russian frontier or perhaps beyond it into Bessarabia. In the meantime, the German effort to turn the line from the west is being pressed with an apparent prospect of success.

A BRITISH SUCCESS.

BERLIN, via Sayville, Jan. 6.—In an attack north of the Ancre last night British troops penetrated a German trench, the War Office announces. There was artillery fighting in the Ypres region, along the Somme, in Champagne and at Verdun.

AMERICANS AFTER OUR PULP LANDS

New York, Jan. 6.—A Washington despatch to the World says:

According to advices received at the Department of Commerce, American interests are going to Canada to obtain control of paper mills and pulp lands. One purchase involving \$3,000,000 has just been announced. The Partington Pulp and Paper Co., of St. John, N. B., has sold its mill and timber lands to interests in the United States. The report states that the purchase includes 372,000 acres of spruce and fir wood and 1,000,000 feet of hardwood.

The entire tract of timber land comprises nearly 3,000,000 cords of wood. The purchasers are said to be incorporating a new company which proposes to increase the output of the Partington sulphite mill from 60 to 80 tons of bleached sulphite pulp daily.

A Mighty Hunter Killed in Action

London, Jan. 6.—Capt. Frederick Courtenay Selous, author and hunter, who accompanied Theodore Roosevelt on his hunting expedition in 1910, has been killed in action in East Africa.

LOUIS POLCHES DEAD.

Heart Disease Cause of Death of Well Known Guide.

Louis Polches, a well known Indian of the St. Marys Reserve, died suddenly last night of heart failure. He was between 35 and 40 years of age and is survived by a widow and two small children. The funeral is to take place Monday morning.

The deceased was a taxidermist, guide and hunter, and was favorably known in all his occupations. Unlike the majority of Indians, he was provident and leaves a considerable amount of life insurance.

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED LEAK

Subpoenaes Issued for Newspaper Men Who Will Be Expected to Throw Some Light on Stock Slump Which Followed Peace Note.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Subpoenaes for seven men were ordered issued today by the House Rules Committee at the outset of today's session of the "leak" investigation. The men to be called are John Boyle and Henry E. Eland, of the Wall Street Journal, and W. A. Crawford, Ernest A. Knorr, jr., A. L. Geigher, Nelson M. Shepard and A. M. Jamieson, employees of the Central News of America, a news service which supplies information to Financial America, a Wall Street newspaper.

The heads of bureaus were also requested to bring the ticker tapes of their services for from 10 a. m. throughout the day of December 20, 1916. The committee wants to learn what time the Central News and Wall Street Journal bureaus made known the fact that a note was forthcoming from the President.

WILL OBSERVE SWISS NEUTRALITY.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—By order of the French government, the French ambassador at Berne has formally renewed to the Swiss Federal Council the assurances already given several times, notably on August 4, 1914, of France's intention to strictly observe the neutrality of Switzerland. The Swiss authorities express great satisfaction at the action of the French government.

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Casualties among Maritime men are reported as follows:

Infantry.
Wounded—D. L. Grant, Truro, N. S.; R. R. Oldfield, Halifax.
Previously reported wounded, now

wounded and missing—Lance Corporal G. W. Boone, St. John.

Killed in action—Richard Gariand, Dartmouth, N. S.; H. R. Herbert, Kentville, N. S.

Wounded—Hedley Lewis, Sydney, N. S.; H. E. Whitman, Round Hill, N. S.; William Beazley, Dartmouth, N. S.; Chas. Criley, jr., Fairville, N. B.

THE BRITISH FLEET IS STRONGER THAN IT WAS ONE YEAR AGO

No British Ship Sunk by Direct Action Of an Enemy Submarine in Two Years ---The Paris Figaro Discusses Peace Terms---Situation Entirely Changed.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times naval correspondent, writing on the naval losses of 1916, says:

During 1916 the British navy lost nine battleships and cruisers, apart from light cruisers, compared with eight in 1915 and seven in 1914, but six of these were sunk in the Jutland battle. The other three were the battleships King Edward VII, the Russell and the cruiser Hampshire, all mined. Of the losses in 1915, five battleships were sacrificed in the Dardanelles.

No British battleship or armored cruiser except under the special circumstances which prevailed in the Dardanelles, have been sunk by the direct action of an enemy submarine for two years. On the other hand, submarines laid some mines which caused the destruction of certain vessels.

The Allied fleets were also comparatively free from losses during 1916. So that the relative strength of the British fleet is greater than a year ago, owing to the addition of new vessels.

Writer in Figaro Thinks It a Good Idea to Familiarize Public Mind with Peace Conditions

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Writing in the Figaro today, Alfred Capus says: "It is not a bad thing to familiarize public opinion today with possible conditions of peace. In fact, the situation has entirely changed since Germany proposed the conference.

"Discussions of this kind would have been dangerous last year. They would have led the enemy to believe us weary of war, and would have strengthened his confidence. Because he has taken the initiative, the case is reversed this year, and it becomes evident that Germany is now unable to prolong the war for more than a few months.

This does not mean that she is ready to accept our conditions. Before submitting to them she will use her last military and diplomatic resources, and will strike many dangerous blows, which may be dangerous indeed if we fail to prepare for them hour by hour. This will probably be the characteristic feature of the war of 1917.

When Teutons Sue for Peace It Will Fall To the Allied Powers to State the Conditions

Out of this a peace will evolve which this time our adversaries will have to sue for and not suggest with dominating superiority. Then it will fall to the Allies to state their conditions. There will be no question of arranging the national life of a hundred million human beings, but simply to safeguard one's self as far as humanly possible against their voracity.

The experience of two years has pointed out the means to do. Each one of the Allied countries has come to realize what are the conditions indispensable for her own particular safety. Russia has mentioned hers. The forthcoming reply to President Wilson will lay down ours. Great Britain and Italy will speak in their turn. The end will be discernible to all eyes.

SITUATION IN GREECE BECOMING INTOLERABLE

ATHENS, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the London Morning Post says: The local press, which is exclusively pro-government, and, under existing conditions, entirely under the orders of the King and authorities, declares in language of all degrees of passion that the situation is becoming intolerable and that Greece is not disposed to allow herself to be forced by hunger into meek acceptance of the Allies' arbitrary wishes. As Greece cannot by her fleet break the blockade, this can only mean that she will declare war by land against the Allies. In fact this is more than hinted by the press, which demands general mobilization. The government plainly indicated the same thing in its protest yesterday to the Allied powers, by saying it must refer the matter to the Greek people, meaning thereby a convocation of the defunct chamber and the holding of public meetings to support the government's line of action.