

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: Winds increasing to gales from eastward, with snow or sleet.

VOL. XXIII., No. 27

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

WILL THE UNITED STATES BE INVOLVED IN THE GREAT WAR

Huns Thought to be Preparing For Inhuman Deeds

Signs of Increased Ruthlessness and Intensity in Piratical Campaign Are Increasing---Little Margin Left the British For Reprisals---Huns Lead in Barbarism.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The German declaration of unrestricted war at sea has created a profound sensation in England, where it was unexpected. All interest centres on the policy which neutral maritime nations will adopt. The decision of the United States is awaited with the most intense interest, as it is recognized that it will have a strong influence on other neutrals and be the most important factor in the solution of the crisis.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—“Signs of increased ruthlessness and intensity in the submarine campaign are accumulating fast,” says the Times. “The German manifesto with regard to hospital ships has the familiar marks of a German document designed to prepare the way for inhuman deeds.”

The Daily Telegraph naval expert declares that Germany's latest threat exceeds in “hideous barbarity” anything in the history of modern war. “Behind everything the enemy does,” the naval expert adds, “there is a determination to prove that he will admit of no restraint, and therefore cannot be defeated by those who will not descend to his level.”

The Morning Post's naval correspondent, discussing the submarine menace generally, says Germany knows if she can reach a certain point in commerce destroying, the Entente Allies must yield, and therefore she is desperately, yet methodically, striving to reach that point while there is yet time. “In general terms,” says the correspondent, “the situation may be defined as a race against time. If Germany can destroy enough ships, both neutral and belligerent, before she is defeated on land, she will win. If the Allies can maintain sufficient sea transports they will win. At this moment it is impossible to predict the issue, but the people of this country would do well to prepare for certain contingencies.”

Much Prominence Given in London to German Statements in Regard to Hospital Ships

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The text of the German note to neutrals announcing the abandonment of restrictions on naval warfare reached London an hour after midnight in a summary cable from New York of the Berlin despatch.

It was consequently too late for the first editions of the morning papers or for editorial comment. The statement of the German decision in regard to hospital ships was, however, given the greatest prominence, and the comments thereon indicate that the note to neutrals will not cause surprise.

The intimation that the government plans reprisals is generally acclaimed, although the Daily News, while refraining from speculation as to the form the reprisals may take, adds:

“The question is peculiarly difficult, both practically and ethically. If we are already waging war to the full extent of our capacity within legitimate limits, there is little margin left for reprisals unless we are prepared to follow Germany into the region of lawlessness and barbarism where her predominance over all rivals is unassailable.”

Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg Says Huns Have Accepted the Challenge to Fight It Out

BERLIN, Jan. 31, via London, Feb. 1.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and other ministers attended an important session of the ways and means committee of the Reichstag today, at which the entire war situation was gone over and new steps planned by the Central Powers were considered.

The Chancellor opened the sitting with a speech of which the keynote words were: “We have been challenged to fight to the end. We accept the challenge. We stake everything, and we shall be victorious.”

The Chancellor was followed by the Secretary of State for the Admiralty, who spoke of the situation from the technical, military and naval viewpoint.

An Enormous Sensation in Spanish Capital.

London, Feb. 1.—The German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare was discussed at a special meeting of the Spanish cabinet, according to a Reuter despatch from Madrid. An enormous sensation has been caused in the Spanish capital by the publication of the note, the despatch says.

HON. MR. CLARKE HAS RESIGNED FROM OFFICE

Hon. George J. Clarke has resigned as Premier of New Brunswick, giving as a reason that ill health prevents him from continuing as leader of the present administration.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has called upon Hon. James A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, to form a new cabinet. Hon. Mr. Clarke, if his health permits, will succeed the Hon. Josiah Wood as Governor of New Brunswick when the latter's term expires in March.

The Government is in session this afternoon and it is likely that a decision will be reached as to whether there will be a session or an election.

Mr. R. A. Lawlor, K. C., of Chatham, will enter the government Ministry of Lands and Mines.

Situation Grave At Washington

Washington, Feb. 1.—After an hour's conference between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing, it became known today that the German situation is viewed with extreme gravity and that the American government had already begun to formulate definite steps.

The State Department has suspended the issuance of passports to American travellers abroad.

The Coal Situation

Toronto, Feb. 1.—H. A. Harrington, secretary of the retail merchants association (coal section) is seriously alarmed over the coal situation in Canada.

“Mark my words,” said Mr. Harrington, “I am not a prophet, but if the United States is dragged into the war we will not get another pound of coal across the border.”

GERMAN NOTE REGARDED AS DECLARATION OF WAR

United States Cannot Tolerate the Heinous Course of Germany---Newspapers are Most Outspoken in Condemnation of the Huns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The Buffalo Express says of the German note: “The note is a virtual declaration of war on the United States and on all other neutral countries, and upon all civilization. It is especially a defiance of the United States on account of the ultimatum which the President sent to Germany in the Sussex case and the protests which led up to it.”

Cannot Tolerate It.

Philadelphia Inquirer: “It can hardly be necessary to say that the United States cannot upon any ground or for any consideration, excuse or condone or tolerate the heinous, abhorrent course which Germany has determined to pursue. Apparently after all, we have come to the turn of the road at last and have reached the crisis so often threatened, and so long deferred.”

Pittsburg Gazette: “The communication handed to Ambassador Gerard is insulting. It amounts almost to a declaration of war. It puts it up squarely to President Wilson to act with promptness and vigor to maintain the rights of Americans on the sea.”

Colonel Watterson's View.

Louisville Courier Journal: “Surely the President has been awakened from his dream of the millennium by Germany's latest note. It is a direct challenge of war. It is a time for no further parleying. That challenge should be accepted within twenty-four hours and the war thus entered on by America should not end until the imperial despot of Germany, which dares plunge the world into such a war, is completely and eternally crushed.”

THE UNITED STATES FACE TO FACE WITH A DIFFICULT SITUATION

A Break in Diplomatic Relations May Follow the Inauguration of Germany's Campaign of Submarine Frightfulness---Alarm in Shipping Circles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington this morning says:

Ruthless submarine warfare, inaugurated today by Germany, brings the United States face to face with what President Wilson has solemnly declared to be the only alternative to recognition of American rights on the high seas—a break in diplomatic relations, with its accompanying grim possibilities.

Washington awoke this morning with a shiver to a realization of this situation. It had come so suddenly in the midst of lingering hopes for an early peace in Europe and speculation over which might be the President's next move toward that end, that there had been little time for deliberation. In fact, even members of the foreign relations committee of the Senate read for the first time in the morning papers the text of the warning note handed yesterday to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and delivered to the State Department by Count Von Bernstorff.

Whatever Action the United States May

Take Must be Taken Without Any Delay

President Wilson, upon whom lies the burden of determining the nation's course, was alone in his study at the White House until late in the night with a copy of the German note.

He saw no callers, but is understood to have held several telephone conversations with members of the cabinet and to have sent a summons to Colonel E. M. House, his close friend and constant adviser on foreign affairs.

Colonel House, leaving his home in New York after midnight, reached here early this morning.

Only Three Courses of Action are Open to President Wilson at the Present Moment

There is every indication that whatever the American government does will be done quickly. Apparently it is agreed that there are but three courses open, handing Count Von Bernstorff his passports without further ado, sending at once a warning to Germany that she will violate American rights at her peril, or awaiting the development of the new starvation campaign against England, announced to begin today.

LARGE FLEET OF CRUISERS TO GUARD SHIPPING LANES

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The effect of Germany's declaration of a sea blockade of the Entente nations to be enforced with every available weapon and without further notice, was felt today in every port on the Atlantic coast.

Owners and agents of vessels flying neutral flags were in doubt as to their future course of action, and it is believed that most of them will keep their ships in port until instructions are received from their governments.

In the offices of British and French lines it was said that there would be no interruptions in the sailings from American ports of ships carrying the flags of the Entente Allies. To meet just such an emergency as this the British government has assembled, it was said, a large fleet of small fast cruisers to be used as “submarine chasers.” These vessels, said to number four thousand, will be available to keep the sea lanes clear of raiders and submarines, and act as convoys.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, and head of the American Line, declared: “I do not think there is any danger for American ships on their present voyages.”