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The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate to fresh
southwest winds, mostly cloudy
with a few scattered showers.
Saturday moderate winds, fair
and warm.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

GERMAN CHANCELLOR APPROVES OF THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

Claims That It is a Lawful Measure Adopted for Shortening the War--- New Chancellor Says Germany Can- not Again Offer Peace.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—Dr. Michaelis opened his Reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the retiring Imperial Chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate. The Chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization, and that the submarine war was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade and starvation war.

The new German Chancellor, in his address, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure justifiably adopted and adapted for shortening the war. The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality, was vain. Germany's final attempt to avert the extremity by a peace offer failed, and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the Chancellor. The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets whom he said predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the Fatherland.

WANTS "HONORABLE" PEACE.

In regard to peace, Chancellor Michaelis said: The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the centre of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests, if it could obtain an "honorable" peace. The Germans, he said, wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible. A first condition on peace, is the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley is possible with the enemy demanding the cession of German soil. We must by means of understanding, and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas, continued the Chancellor.

PEACE ONLY AS VICTORS.

Dr. Michaelis' words on this point require a careful reading and are capable of various interpretations other than a surface one. His German indicted a willingness to make a peace only as victors and in his use of the words "understanding" and "give and take," the German words are "verstaendigung and auegleich." He revived the Bethmannic ideals or readjustment of the frontiers and colonial possessions by bargaining rather than the restoration of the status quo. Peace, he said, must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations; (loud cheers). It must continue, as pressed in your resolution, prevent nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades, and provide a safeguard that the league in arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us. "These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it (cheers)."

NO MORE PEACE OFFERS.

"We cannot again offer peace. We have locally stretched out our hands once. It met no response. But with the entire nation and with Germany, the army and its leaders in accord with these declarations, the government feels that if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims as subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly and readily for peace to what they have to say. Until then we must hold out calmly and patiently. In regard to food conditions, the Chancellor, remarked, the month of July had been the worst month experienced. Drought had delayed the crops, and want exists in many cases. But I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in and the population can then be supplied more adequately.

An Average Harvest.

Nothing can yet be said about the harvest, but the fact is already established that the harvest of potatoes will be better than had been expected.

Straw is indeed short, but the development of the kernels is excellent, and we shall as in 1915, reckon on an average harvest.

In wide regions of the empire rain has fallen, and everywhere in good time to bring potatoes. We hope for a good potato crop and if we utilize the increase from Roumania and other occupied territories carefully, the shortage of fodder with which we should otherwise be confronted will be overcome.

It has been proved in the three war

years, even in the case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, that Germany cannot be starved out at all. "With rigid appropriations, limited rations and an adequate supply, it gives us an advantage over England.

A painful experience in wide areas has shown that on account of war conditions relations between the town and country populations become a great source of trouble. Enlightenment here is an absolute necessity. The successful experiment of transferring hundreds of thousands of city children to the country may perhaps build the bridge, but if it will not we must take pains in every way to see that this conflict of views is moderate.

Chancellor Michaelis said he believed

VERDICT IN THE ARNPRIOR MURDER CASE

Arnprior, Ont., July 20. — A coroner's jury last night returned a verdict holding William Bennett of Maisonneuve, Montreal, responsible for the death of Lieut. Bruce M. Leith of Montreal, whom he shot on a road near Sand Point on Monday afternoon. Bennett may never face trial as he is hovering between life and death in a hospital at Renfrew, with a bullet in his head. Leith's widow was taken to a Montreal hospital today. She is suffering from a bullet wound through the right lung and one through the head.

At the Gaiety Today.

Margaret Illington in "Sacrifice," Mary Pickford next week in "A Poor Little Rich Girl," and Marguerite Clark in "The Valentine Girl."

Mr. A. D. McCain of Floreenville, is a guest at the Queen.

THE UNIONIST MEMBERS EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS

Address Important Letter to Andrew Bonar Law And Afterwards Conferred With Him in Private —Churchill's Appointment Discussed.

LONDON, July 20.—The Unionist business committee, one of the most influential group in the House of Commons which the war has produced, sent Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a letter yesterday wherein they urged their views of various political matters, including America's entry into the war, economic policy and revolutionary movements in labor centres. The letter cites present events as having caused doubt in the minds of the writers whether the government is following in the line of development in not giving proper regard to the facts. They urge it is a mistake to suppose that the Germans were unwillingly driven to war by the Emperor and Prussian militarists, and that any democratic movement in Germany is likely to sweep out militarism from the country.

The German people as a whole, the letter says, are in entire sympathy with the government, and there is no radical sign that the German social structure will not stand the strain of the war to the end.

Want Practical Decisions.

It is therefore urged that Great Britain, in consultation with its allies, adopt practical decisions and act thereupon with a view to carrying out the resolutions of the Paris economic conference and the British Imperial war conference. Otherwise, Germany will be at a great advantage when peace negotiations begin and will be able to introduce discord among the Allies.

The Chancellor later received members of the committee privately, and according to press reports gave emphatic assurances regarding the post war policy, detailing steps already taken. The deputation was reported to be satisfactory.

According to the same sources, the deputation made plain-spoken complaints of some of the new ministerial appointments and especially that of Winston Spencer Churchill, whom it is alleged they described as peculiarly unfitted by temperament for the post of Minister of Munitions.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS SAYS TODAY'S OFFICIAL WAR STATEMENT

LONDON, July 20.—We made successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite Gavrelle and north of Ypres, says today's official announcement. The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens.

WILL RELIEVE GREAT BRITAIN

Washington, July 20. — Plans by which the United States will relieve Great Britain of the task of rationing the European neutral countries have about reached completion. Within a short time, it was learned yesterday the British system of issuing letters of assurance for American exports to the neutrals will be entirely superseded by the export license arrangement.

ed in closer relations of the government with the big parties in parliament, and was willing to call men possessing the confidence of parliament to executive posts, but not in any way to surrender control of the government.

French Troops Successful In a Brilliant Operation

WOULD GET AFTER THE DAVIS CO.

Toronto, July 20. — The district trades and labor council passed a resolution last night demanding that the government take over control of the cold storage plants of Canada and commandeer eight per cent. of the profits made on foodstuffs by the William Davis company and other packing concerns from January 15th last until the time that the government assumes control of the cold storage plants.

Correspondent Describes Recent Fighting on Right Bank of the Meuse--- Attack Was Carefully Planned and Executed With Great Skill.

LONDON, July 20 (via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The correspondent of Reuter's at French headquarters sends the first description of the French successes of July 17 between Hill 304 and Avocourt wood, on the right bank of the Meuse.

He says it was a brilliant example of a perfectly skilled infantry operation in which every possibility was provided for, and its success was due not only to the careful preparations, but to exact knowledge of the position and value of every place in the enemy's game. The French objective was the recovery of the flat-topped saddle between Hill 203 and the heights of Avocourt wood, which were captured by the Germans on the 28th June, after a short hurricane of bombardment in which five hundred guns were suddenly turned on to a mile and a half of front trench. As usual, the value of Colde Pommerieu, as the saddle is called, lies in the fact that it enables its possessors to overlook the enemy's positions below.

The French took their time over their revenge. They kept Colde Pommerieu and the German communication under heavy and minutely accurate bombardment, before which the German battalions melted away, when it was judged that the position was ripe for attack.

THE OPERATION WAS THREE TIMES DELAYED

BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

The operation, however, was three times postponed because the weather was unfavorable for artillery, with the result that the German commander, thinking that the attack was not coming at all, and that the French were merely trying to hammer him out of his position with artillery, judged the moment opportune to relieve the exhausted troops holding this sector.

It is significant of the manner in which the Germans were forced to husband their good divisions that the German commander had no division fit to replace the Tenth reserve on such dangerous ground. The Twenty-ninth division, which was resting in a quiet sector at Tahure, was sent for to replace the Tenth. It was at the moment when the relief was being effected that the French unexpectedly launched their attack.

PRISONERS SAY THAT THE DEFENDING FORCE

WAS THROWN INTO THE GREATEST CONFUSION

Prisoners of all three German divisions have given graphic accounts of the state of confusion in which they were thrown by the sudden lightning like dash of the French infantry.

No resistance was made. Every officer and man of the French assaulting troops had been carefully rehearsed in the part he had to play. The German trenches and works were smashed to pieces by the bombardment and there was practically nothing to check the rush of the French, who passed their objective, which was their old trench line on the crest, without pause, establishing themselves 300 yards down the northern slope on ground which was German before the 28th of June.

SHOTS EXCHANGED AT PETROGRAD AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Owing to reports of an intended attack on the Tauride Palace for the purpose of arresting Chum Skobelraff, Minister of Labor, M. Tseretelli, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Tchereskov, Minister of Agriculture, the Military Authorities sent two light guns thither which met en route a machine-gun party. Shots were exchanged and some persons were killed. A party of infantry stationed at the Champ de Mars, the scene of the military reviews, fired on the Cossacks from Pavelow.

MONTREAL BOY SHOT BROTHER

Montreal, July 20. — Ronald Naul, aged six, of 2331 Carter street, this morning shot and killed his 14 year old brother, Francois. The little fellow heard his mother call his brother to get up to go to work. Thinking to hurry the lad Ronald got a revolver which happened to be loaded and, after calling upon Francois to get up, pulled the trigger. Francois was shot through the eye.

Mr. J. T. MacLaggan of Blackville, is a guest at the Barker House.

DRAWING FOR THE U. S. ARMY

Washington, D. C., July 20. — Drawing for the war army began at the senate office building this morning. It is estimated that from ten to twelve hours will be required to draw all of the 10,500 numbers required to fix the order of liability to each of the ten million men registered.

Mr. A. K. Mackasey of Halifax, is in the city.

Mr. E. S. Vye of Newcastle, is registered at the Barker House.